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FRENCH GOSSIP.

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE NOTES FROM GERMANY.

PARTISANSHIP IN FRANCE—GERMAN FINANCE AND TRADE—THE CAVALRY SERVICE—ROUTINE AND RED TAPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 16, 1875.

The discussions in the journals for the past few days have been solely upon the articles published by the gazettes of Berlin, and upon the note sent to the Belgian Government. Mr. Disraeli's moderate reply did not satisfy any body on this side of the channel. The French are so constituted that they cannot bear moderation in any one, and nothing can satisfy them but violent partisanship. I am sure that they like Earl Russell's pronounced enmity a great deal better than Mr. Disraeli's partially favorable language, and since the German papers came out in praise of the Premier's speech he has lost caste in France. On the other hand, Count Andrassy has never been more flattered than since the publication of certain articles in the semi-official journals of Berlin claiming him as a friend of Germany and of German policy. So long as he remains in power, it was remarked, Germany has nothing to fear from the results of the interview at Vienna. One would naturally presume that the French would resent this attempt to appropriate the Prime Minister of Hungary, and attack him for allowing such remarks to go unreproved, but the general respect for Count Andrassy seems to have been heightened by these avowals. This does not apply solely to strangers, but is seen among the French in all their political quarrels. They like an open enemy a great deal better than a presumed friend who will not defend them in energetic terms at all times and on all occasions. If a man does not thoroughly compromise himself in favor of a cause, he is liable at all times to be treated as an enemy. A good example of this national trait is now before me. When M. de Girardin was proprietor of *La Liberté*, one of the few enterprising newspapers that we have, he had a young assistant named, or called, Jules de Précy. He sold the journal to his son-in-law, Léonce Détroyat, and at his request de Précy was kept upon the journal. Détroyat is a Bonapartist, but he kept his assistant, who was not, because he was an active worker, a steady man, a good writer on many subjects, and an energetic manager in the news department. But though a writer upon a Bonapartist paper M. Jules de Précy did not disguise his sentiments, and only a few days ago I heard him say openly that he was not a Bonapartist, that he hated the Bonapartists, and that he was a strong Republican. M. About knew all this very well, and ought to have been content to know that a member of his own party occupied the position of managing editor upon a Bonapartist paper, but he would not admit that any Republican could do this even to earn his bread and butter. The other day M. de Précy was attacked in court by his wife, who demanded a separation with alimony. The court granted the petition, and M. About came out with a most violent article to show that "another" Bonapartist had turned out badly. M. de Préev's protest that he was not a Bonapartist, and that M. About was perfectly cognizant of the fact, had no sort of influence, for the Republicans said that he should have compromised himself with them or with the Bonapartists, and could not be regarded as a friend so long as he remained upon an anti-Republican paper. There is something good in the theory, I will admit, but in practice the French carry things a little too far. To paraphrase a famous *mot* of the late war, *c'est beau, mais ce ne pas politique*. Since the French treat themselves in this way, they naturally treat foreigners in the same way, and we have long since learned that it is useless to hope for the friendship of the French, unless circumstances will allow us to adopt all of their prejudices and make their quarrels our own.

FINANCE AND TRADE IN GERMANY.

A curious statement was made the other day in the Bavarian Parliament. M. de Neuffer, one of the Deputies, and the largest manufacturer in the country perhaps, presented an interpellation upon the subject of the commercial crisis. He began his speech with the words: "In an economic point of view, Germany is perishing." A startling effect was produced, and M. de Neuffer paused a considerable time before going on with his speech. It has been hinted that this financial and commercial crisis has a great deal to do with the rumors of war that are weekly started in Berlin. It is a well-known fact that the greater portion of the French indemnity was "salted down," if I may use a common expression, for future war needs; and this money will be lost to industry and trade so long as peace reigns in the present uncertain way. If peace were certain for ten years to come this money could be used; but as an attack may come at any moment, the money must be kept on hand. But in case a war became imminent, this money would be put into circulation. Foundries would be started, manufacturers of war material would run day and night, large contracts for supplies would be given, and the people who are now complaining of stagnation in business would have all they could do to supply Government orders. The recent rumors of a coming war have carried hope into many manufacturing districts, for as sad a thing as war is, there are thousands who find profit in it, and hence rejoice in the prospect. I have heard it said also that Bavaria would not object to another war, and on the assumption that she would be able to dictate terms to Prussia, and recover by treaty her ancient rights. Prince Leopold is married to the daughter of the Emperor of Austria, and in case of a war in which Austria was engaged, Bavaria would go with that country, or get all her former rights guaranteed to her. Besides, the major part of Bavaria is Catholic, and the people think it hard that they should be forced to be a party to Prince Bismarck's war upon the Church. There are more elements of discord now than there were in 1870, and far more reason for enmity. Hence we may safely conclude that all these rumors of war are manufactured for home consumption, for some local effect, and have no foundation in fact. So far as the French are concerned war is impossible except in connection with two or three other nations. The work of reorganizing the Army progresses more slowly than is generally supposed. A great deal has been done on paper, and on paper the new *cadres* have been perfectly formed; but when it came to practice it was found that there was a lack of competent officers and a total want of non-commissioned officers. They have to be made before these paper *cadres* can be made, much less filled by drawing large annual contingents. My experience leads me to think that competent Sergeants and Corporals cannot be made in less than three years, and I should give this as the minimum. If we allow one year more for completing the *cadres*, we shall not be far out of the way, and hence may safely conclude that the French Army cannot possibly be ready for an offensive campaign—say for *la revanche*—in less than five years.

THE FRENCH CAVALRY.

While upon this subject I feel like saying a few words about the cavalry, having just made a study of it for the purpose of making an official report to a foreign Government that is now reorganizing its cavalry service. About one-half of the French cavalry is tolerable, (in my opinion, be it always remembered;) the rest is worthless. But the first category must be divided into two parts, one being well mounted, the other so badly mounted that the greater part of its efficiency is lost. The dragoons have heavy, typical horses, but since the invention of long-range rifle cannon, mitrailleuses, and needle-guns dragoons are an anachronism. Nowadays we want nothing but light cavalry or mounted rifles. The lancers are ornamental on parade, but utterly worthless in actual campaign except as videttes or couriers. I do not think that the French Army has horses enough to mount five regiments of light cavalry in an efficient manner. One sees nothing here equal to the mounts of the Virginia cavalry during the war, or of, for example, the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth United States Cavalry in 1861-2. One great fault of the Confederate Government was in allowing the men to own their horses, and one great fault on the other extreme, in France, is in not allowing the regimental commanders or the men some choice in the selection of their mounts. The horses have to be taken as they come, and seem to fall badly in a majority of cases. And in few cases can we call the horses really fine animals for cavalry service. During the past two years French officers have been sent abroad to examine the cavalry of other nations, and the best reports have come in from Austria, where they have a fine drill and very fine animals for cavalry mounts. It was at first proposed to adopt some portions of the Austrian tactics, but as it would require some time to perfect the changes—the French being extremely slow to adopt innovations—the idea was abandoned. But it was resolved to get some Hungarian and Bohemian horses for light cavalry mounts, and instructions were given for their purchase. When the report that horses for the French Army had been purchased in Germany was denied, it was perfectly true, literally, for no horses had been ordered in Germany; but some dealers, with a view to speculation, had bought a certain number, all suitable for cavalry mounts. They were stopped at the frontier, and the French authorities very properly denied having tried to purchase German horses. A contract has just been passed with some parties in Bohemia to furnish 10,000 Austrian and Hungarian horses, to be delivered in June next. It is very likely that this may give rise to more notes from Berlin, but there is no just ground for remonstrance. The French have found that their ordinary breed of horses is not just the thing for cavalry, and hence purchase animals more adapted to that special service. There is no menace of war in the fact. The French draught horses and animals for omnibuses, or horse-railway service, or for the artillery and wagon trains, are as fine as any in the world, and they have a wonderful amount of endurance, but there is no more ridiculous sight in the eyes of an old cavalryman than an officer mounted upon one of these heavy, clumsy, big-footed Normans. This paragraph explains all that there is in the reports you may hear of large purchases of horses for the French Army.

THE FORCE OF ROUTINE.

If I go on in this way I shall be accused of carping, and perhaps of showing an unfriendly spirit, but at some risk I must repeat some observations upon bereaucracy, here given by Françisque Sarcey in the *Nineteenth Century*. They relate to the postal arrangements, and show a curious state of things. Before we obtained our postal treaty, a letter sent from Paris to New-York cost twenty-four sous, and from Paris to London six sous. As only six sous was charged from London to New-York, it followed that it cost just one half to send to London and have letters remailed there by an agent. The treaty has saved us this trouble, but the French are still sad victims to red-tapeism in their postal arrangements. A lady living in a provincial town writes to M. Sarcey to know why the cards and circulars of the large business houses of Paris come with Swiss or Belgian stamps upon them. The answer is this: If one sends three of the one-cent journals from Paris to Versailles the postage is twelve centimes, or four centimes on each number; but the same papers sent from Switzerland to Versailles would cost only five centimes, or one sou. A goods sample weighing forty grammes costs fifteen centimes, or three sous, in France, and only one-third the sum when sent from Geneva to the same address. A registered letter costs seventy-five centimes in France, only seventy when sent from Switzerland. There are many *bizarreries* of the sort. One of the large stores here wanted to get up an immense catalogue the other day, illustrated with over 500 wood engravings, and asks for bids for the contract, the contractor to send a million of copies by post to all parts of the world. The number of addresses to each country was given, so that the postage could be calculated to a centime. A Swiss printing-house made a bid which was so much below anything that was offered in France that it got the exceedingly important contract. Now, the reason is not only found in the fact that postage is cheaper from Switzerland to France than from one part of France to another, but in the import duty upon paper. White or unprinted paper is taxed 10 francs 40 centimes the 100 kilos, and the same tax is put upon white paper imported from abroad, but printed paper pays no tax, and hence the above sum, or about twenty-five per cent., could be deducted from the price of fabrication by the Swiss firm. Goods samples can be sent to France by mail, but the French tradesman does not share the advantage. It is singular to receive a catalogue of an establishment only a few blocks away from your own door, mailed to you from Brussels or Geneva and bearing a Belgian or Swiss postal stamp.

BEAUTIES OF RED TAPE.

When such facts are represented to French tradesmen, they say that nothing can be done; but a great deal could be done if they would have some concert of action and claim their just dues. Last month I had a terrible battle with the telegraph administration here, and came out triumphant. One evening a dispatch was brought to me marked "Reply paid," but a receipt for twenty-eight cents was presented for payment. As it was useless to argue with the messenger, I paid the sum, and then made my claim upon the company. On going to the bureau, I was sent from one clerk to another, then to the head clerk, then to the *chef de bureau*, then to the Director, who was reached after some hours of waiting, and who told me that I had to go to another bureau. There the same thing was repeated, even to the loss of time, when I was referred to the Bureau Central, Rue de Grenelle, St. Germain. I had already wasted the best part of two days, but took a cab across the river, and after stating my case to the clerk, head clerk, *chef de bureau*, and telling my story once in each case, I was allowed to wait an hour in the ante-chamber of M. le Directeur. This gentleman was very polite, but said that an inquiry would be necessary, and I would have to come again. I did so, and only to learn that the inquiry had not terminated. I telegraphed to my correspondent, and, by advice of the Director, waited for three weeks. Then I wrote again, demanding the twenty-eight sous illegally taken from me, to get which I had already expended some 240 sous. Just one month after my demand I got the following note:

Ministère de l'Intérieur, Paris:

SIR: In response to the claim which you addressed to the bureau of the Place du Havre, I have the honor of informing you that this same bureau is authorized to reimburse to you the sum of one franc forty centimes exacted from you through a misconception of facts on the 8th of February last.

Receive, &c.

Now, this is all regular enough, and I do not mean to say that the system is faulty, but I give the story to show what can be done in defense of one's rights when one is determined. I should have fought a long time, and spent a great deal more money, to get my twenty-eight sous, and for the simple reason that, having to receive a great many dispatches in my quality of correspondent of THE TIMES, the same abuse might be repeated unless a stop was put to it. The French would say that it would cost more than it came to, and let the matter drop.

AN AMERICAN WEDDING FETE.

The marriage of Mr. Harry Dugan Spears, of Chicago, to Miss Lizzie, eldest daughter of A. C. Downing, Esq., of this city, gave rise to one of the most charming balls that I have ever yet seen in Paris. It eclipsed the fête given by M. Arsène Houssaye, and that gentleman had an opportunity for seeing it himself; for I left him and his son, M. Henri Houssaye, at a very late hour this morning studying the faces of a bevy of as fresh and pretty American girls as ever joined in cotillon or waltz. The bride was lovely in her white robes and orange wreaths, and it was a pretty sight to see her lead off in the German with Mr. Washburne, our Minister, who stepped through as gayly as if only five-and-twenty. Mrs. Washburne, Consul General and Mrs. Torbert, Mr. and Mrs. Hitt, Mr. and Miss Fessenden, and the élite of the American colony were present. Owing to the new regulations the marriage had to be performed in England. The bride and bridegroom came to Paris for this ball, and leave for America this evening, accompanied by Mr. Downing.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 30—1 A. M.—Clear and warm weather continues in the Southern States with southerly winds and increased pressure. The area of lowest barometer is central in the Upper St. Lawerence Valley. Rain has prevailed during the night, in the lower lake region and the Middle States, with brisk and high variable winds, and rising barometer. Clear or fair weather prevails in the Ohio Valley and in the North-west, with northerly to westerly winds, and lower temperature. Rain, followed by clearing and cooler weather, rising barometer, and brisk north-westerly winds, has prevailed in the upper lake region. The rivers have fallen at Omaha, St. Paul, and Memphis, and risen at St. Louis.

PROBABILITIES.

In the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States and Tennessee, clear weather and southerly to westerly winds will prevail, with slight changes in temperature and barometer.

For the Ohio Valley, the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy and cooler weather, with north-west to south-west winds, and stationary or rising barometer.

For the lower lake region and the Middle States, areas of rain, followed by clearing and cooler weather, north to west winds, and rising barometer.

For New-England, local rains and brisk southerly to westerly winds, followed by cooler weather and rising barometer.

For the South-west, local rains with variable winds, lower temperature, and slight changes in pressure.

The Central Mississippi River will rise slowly.

Cautionary signals continue on the Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteras to Eastport, on Lakes Ontario and Huron, and the eastern portion of Erie.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	33°	40°	3:30 P. M.	40°	56°
6 A. M.	33°	42°	6 P. M.	35°	48°
9 A. M.	34°	47°	9 P. M.	35°	44°
12 M.	40°	51°	12 P. M.	33°	42°

Average temperature yesterday..........46¼°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........35⅝°

BURSTING OF A FLY-WHEEL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—An accident occurred this morning, at Verree & Mitchell's rolling mill, Delaware and Laurel streets, which caused a loss of $5,000 on property and machinery. While all hands were at work the fly-wheel burst, giving out an explosive sound which could be heard for many squares around. The machine-shop, a one-story building adjoining the iron mill and constructed of brick, was badly shattered and rendered unfit for further use. Two workmen were in the shop at the time, but were only slightly injured.

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO CINCINNATUS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—David Sinton has finally decided to erect on the Fifth Street Market space a granite tower 160 feet high, surmounted by a colossal statue of Cincinnatus, habited in a toga. The tower will be composed of three sections—the first two square, and the last, and highest, octagonal. A platform of granite, forty feet square, for public speaking, will be placed at the base of the tower. The estimated cost of the whole is $50,000.

RAILROAD DAMAGED BY WATER.

OMAHA, Neb., April 29.—Considerable damage has been done by the river to the track of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, near East Nebraska City and Forest City. The trains are running around Red Oak. The track on the same road is broken for about 200 feet and water is running over it for half a mile about four miles south of Council Bluffs. A large force is at work on it now, and it is thought that it will be in good condition soon.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 29.—George H. Greely, a clerk in the employ of J. S. Emory & Co., ship brokers, No. 154 State street, has been arrested charged with appropriating $20,000 of his employers' funds. He was found to be heavily engaged in real estate and other speculations; and an examination of his accounts led to the discovery of the defalcation. He has been placed under $10,000 bonds.

PROPOSED RAILROAD ACROSS NEWFOUNDLAND.

QUEBEC, April 29.—A. C. Light, a Government engineer, left this city last night with a large staff of surveyors, to begin a survey across the Island of Newfoundland, from west to east, for a contemplated railway 350 miles long, which is a part of the great scheme for shortening the travel between Europe and America.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.

GEORGETOWN, Del., April 29.—John Andrews, the negro preacher who murdered his wife a few days ago, was arrested this morning in the attic of the colored church here. He had been there since the murder, and heard the funeral sermon of his wife.

ALBANY.

THE GOVERNOR'S POLICY AND WISHES SEVERELY CHECKED.

THE AMENDED INSPECTOR'S BILL AGREED TO IN CONFERENCE, AND PASSED BY THE SENATE—THE GOVERNOR'S OPPONENTS JUBILANT—PASSAGE OF BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE CAMPBELL STREET-CLEANING BILL PUT THROUGH—PROVIDING FOR THE POOR—AN EXTINGUISHER MONOPOLY JOB.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 29, 1875.

The feature of interest in political and legislative circles here to-day has been the action of the Conference Committee on the bill for the creation of an Inspector of Public Works. Everywhere it is conceded to be a severe blow to the strength and policy of the Governor, as it disposes of this question in a manner known to be not in conformity to his earnest wishes. The committee have agreed to the Senate amendments to the bill providing for public examinations of witnesses before the Inspector, and permitting them to be attended by and to consult with counsel, but have amended the provision requiring the Inspector to hold his examinations at the places where the work under investigation is being carried on. In the amended form of the bill the Inspector is authorized to conduct his inquiries wherever in the State he may deem such convenient and proper. The Governor was extremely anxious that the sessions for examination should be held with closed doors, and that counsel should be excluded. As I stated on Tuesday, when the committee was appointed, it was difficult to see how the committee could be deemed likely to reach any other conclusion on this matter than that of concurrence, five of the joint committee of eight members being already committed by their votes on the bill to the provisions embraced in the amendments. As the result shows, seven out of the eight members concurred, and the eighth, Senator Jacobs, was absent when the vote was taken in committee. Ex-Gov. Alvord, Speaker McGuire, Gen. Husted, Mr. Waehner, and other gentlemen who were earliest in their opposition to the Governor's views on this subject, are jubilant to-day. The first test vote, taken when the bill was before the House on its passage, showed but eleven votes against the Governor's policy. These grew to forty-five against non-concurrence and the appointment of a Conference Committee, and now the committee, though created by the vote of the Governor's majority, is virtually unanimous against him, and their report was concurred in by the Senate with a single dissentient vote, that of Senator King. There was a general impression that the report would be made to the Assembly to-day also, but the immense pressure of bills in the order of third readings prevented it. There is every reason to suppose that the House will concur by a proportionately heavy vote when the matter comes before it, which can only be done by suspending the ninth joint rule in relation to third readings. There were fifty-nine bills passed in the House to-day, and about 100 others are now on the Clerk's desk, so that there is considerable work still before the House under that rule.

A LARGE ASSEMBLAGE OF POLITICIANS.

There is a very large array of New-York, Brooklyn, and other prominent politicians in the city, among them being John Kelly, Col. J. R. Fellows, and other fellows belonging to the Tammany Committee on Legislation; Thomas O'Callaghan, John Morrissey, Rufus F. Andrews, Henry N. Beers, Gen. H. W. Slocum, William H. Kingsley, Dominick Roach, Alderman Flanagan, Smith M. Weed, Congressman Beebe, and many others.

PROVIDING FOR THE POOR IN CITIES.

The Senate returned the bill entitled "An act to provide for the aid and support of the poor in the Counties of Erie, Kings, and New-York." This bill was originally introduced in the House, and after some sharp debate as to its scope and objects, it being supported by the whole Democratic delegations of New-York and Kings with a unanimity which was no augury for the perfect harmlessness of its provisions, it was amended by striking out the words "New-York" and "Kings" wherever they occurred and leaving the bill to provide for the poor of Erie County only, which includes the City of Buffalo. The Senate has amended the bill so as to include the Counties of New-York and Kings. The bill authorize the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the County of New-York, and the Boards of Supervisors of Kings and Erie Counties to raise by taxation such amounts as they may consider necessary in aid and support of the poor of their respective counties, and to appropriate such moneys to the various charitable and reformatory institutions as care for or support the poor of such counties. The boards in New-York and Kings Counties are prohibited from making appropriations to any institutions other than those to which they were authorized to grant moneys under the laws of 1874. The bill having been read, Mr. Gedney, of New-York, said that in view of the elaborate and extended nature of the amendments, he moved that the bill lie on the table and be ordered to be printed in its amended form so that members might obtain some intelligent idea of its provisions. The motion was lost, however, and the amendments were concurred in. The bill was then passed by a vote of 73 yeas to 30 nays.

TRYING TO "STOP" AN ARMORY CLAIMS BILL.

Mr. T. C. Campbell's bill "to provide for payment for the use and occupation of armories and drill-rooms in the City and County of New-York" was read and put upon its passage. Quite a number of votes were recorded against it before the roll was called half way through, and there seemed to be some little doubt as to its final success. Mr. T. C. Campbell, who had refrained from voting, then asked that his name be called, and he asked to be excused from voting and for leave to explain his reasons. He said this was an act which met with the approval of the Mayor and Controller of New-York, and should become a law. It met with no opposition whatever, that he knew of, except through the means of dispatches written and sent through this chamber just now by some nameless person, one of which dispatches he now held in his hand. He trusted such efforts would not prevail and that the bill would pass. The bill was finally passed by an overwhelming vote. The dispatch alluded to by Mr. Campbell, some half-dozen of similar purport having been sent to various members, was written on the back of a blank telegraphic message sheet with lead pencil, and read as follows:

"Stop Assembly bill 519 in relation to armories in New-York."

AN EXTINGUISHER MONOPOLY JOB.

The bill "for the more secure storage of oil in tanks and other receptacles" passed without opposition. It provides that all persons, corporations, and associations engaged in the storage of petroleum, or the combustible products of petroleum, in tanks, yards, or warehouses, shall have for use upon their premises where such combustible materials are stored such fire extinguishers as shall be recommended in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of this act. The second section provides that within thirty days after the passage of this act the Governor shall appoint a Commissioner, who shall notify all manufacturers of fire extinguishers, by notice duly advertised, that a public competition shall be had to test the merits of their apparatus or inventions; that on or before Sept. 1, 1875, such Commissioner shall report to the Governor, after making proper tests, which of all the extinguishers so tested is best adapted to the purpose of protecting such premises, and such extinguisher as he shall so recommend shall be the one which the persons designated in this act shall be required to use. The Commissioner is to be paid $20 per day while engaged in making the tests, the salary to be paid by the owners or inventors of the extinguishers submitted for competition.

PASSAGE OF THE CAMPBELL STREET-CLEANING BILL.

The bill introduced by T. J. Campbell providing for the creation of a Street-cleaning Department in the City of New-York was read a third time and passed, by a vote of 67 yeas to 31 nays. Several Democrats voted against the bill, and a number of Republicans in its favor, but most of them eventually changed their votes, and it stood very nearly as a party measure. The bill was not amended in any form, but it is understood that it will be amended in several important respects when it goes before the Senate, one of the propositions now under consideration being to place the power of appointing the Commissioners in the hands of the Mayor and the Controller, and with them also the power to make the appropriations for the work of the department. It is quite certain that neither this bill nor the Hess-Booth bill in relation to street-cleaning will ever pass both houses in their present form, as the House will stop the latter and the Senate the former if the question becomes a distinct party one. That would leave the street-cleaning where it now is, under the control and as a bureau of the Police Department.

THE PROSPECT PARK ASSESSMENT BILL.

The bill introduced by Mr. Talmadge, of Kings, providing for the assessing and collecting the cost of lands taken for Prospect Park in the City of Brooklyn, was read a third time and passed without opposition. Mr. Burtis, of Kings, who has been the persistent opponent of the bill, was in his seat when it came on its passage to-day, but in the confusion actually voted for it, and it passed by an almost unanimous vote. He at once moved to reconsider, and after speaking for a short time in sharp denunciation of the measure, he moved to lay his motion on the table. When it again comes up there will be a lively field-day and dress-parade of opinions among the Kings County members.

THE DAY'S WORK IN THE SENATE.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES' REPORTS—NEW-YORK BILLS REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON CITIES—PASSAGE AND INTRODUCTION OF BILLS—THE LATERAL CANAL INVESTIGATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, April 28, 1875.—Although the Senate transacted considerable business to-day, it was of such a character, consisting chiefly of committee reports and roll calling, that the session was the dullest imaginable. The subject of most and general interest was the reports of Conference Committees on several important bills. From the Conference Committee on the bill providing for the appointment of an Inspector of Public Works, Senator Lowery reported that the Senate amendments were all agreed to except one. The report was then accepted. Senator Wood, from the Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill and the General Savings Bank bill, reported them both with amendments to almost every section. One amendment to the latter bill restores to the Superintendent of the Banking Department the right of granting savings bank charters at his own discretion and without application to the Legislature. Both bills were ordered to be reprinted.

NEW-YORK BILLS REPORTED.

The special feature of interest to residents of New-York was the reports of the Committee on Cities on bills relating to New-York. Two were majority reports on an equal number of Assembly bills, the first establishing a board of three Commissioners, to be appointed by the Mayor, to audit drill-room and armory claims, and the second providing that the plaintiff in an action now pending in the Supreme Court for the expense of repaving Broadway below Fourteenth street, may recover $12,317 25 and interest, notwithstanding that the forms legally preliminary to undertaking such public improvements were not complied with. This latter is the claim which one John H. Brady has perseveringly but unsuccessfully sprung upon almost every Legislature which has been elected for the last dozen years. His efforts may finally be crowned with success at some time in the dim future, when the circumstances are completely forgotten, but at present his chances can hardly be called even dubious. Senators Woodin and Dickinson were the dissenting members of the committee on the above bills. Other bills which were favorably reported by this committee, and without amendment, were the Hess-Booth bill allowing the Police Department to clean the streets by contract; the bill appropriating $200,000 for the completion of the museum on Manhattan square, in Central Park, and Senator Booth's bill dividing the appropriation of $1,598,767 for the Fourth avenue improvement between the years 1875 and 1876. The bill appropriating $575,000 for the Central Park was also reported, but with an amendment reducing the amount named to $250,000. The last of the bills reported by this committee to-day was the one understood to emanate from Henry C. Murphy and William C. Kingsley, and providing that the Brooklyn Bridge shall be completed as a public work by the Cities of Brooklyn and New-York whenever two-thirds of the private stock of the Brooklyn and New-York Bridge Company shall be retired.

THE LATERAL CANAL INVESTIGATION.

When the bill, which was yesterday so amended as to direct the Canal Board instead of a Gubernatorial commission to investigate and report upon the disposition to be made of the lateral canals came up for its final reading to-day, an attempt was made to amend it on exactly the same grounds that the successful amendment was opposed in the debate reported in yesterday's TIMES. Senator Johnson took the place of Senator Lowery as the leader of the movement to-day. He first moved that the bill be recommitted to the Canal Committee with instructions that it be reported so amended as to provide for an investigating commission consisting of two or more persons, to be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. This amendment was lost, and Senator Johnson then moved, but again unsuccessfully, to amend by appointing a commission of two to co-operate with the Canal Board in making the investigation. The bill was then passed. Although the reason was not very apparent it was very noticeable that all the Senators living along the line of the lateral canals, and, therefore, naturally opposed to their abandonment, were to a man in favor of the Governor's commission, and that, on the contrary, all favoring their abandonment were in favor of the investigation and report being made by the Canal Board in the manner now provided in the bill.

PASSAGE OF OTHER BILLS.

Other noticeable bills which were passed to-day were the following: The Assembly bill appropriating the proceeds of a tax of one-fifth of a mill per dollar of valuation for payment of awards by Canal Appraisers; the Assembly bill providing for the payment of certificates issued to Militia of the State for services in the War of 1812; and the bill altering the map or plan of New-York City by striking from it Avenue E, between Sixty-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, and, on motion of Senator Gross, Avenue A, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and Sixth streets.

EVENING SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

BRISK WORK IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE UNION FERRY COMPANY BILL — COMMITTEE BUSINESS—THE SENATE CONSIDERING NEW-YORK CITY BILLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 29.—To-night's session in the Assembly was devoted exclusively to the third reading and passage of bills, and a considerable amount of business in that order was disposed of, though but few of the measures were of general importance. The bill providing for the sale of the Seaman's Retreat Hospital, on Staten Island, was moved, but Mr. Husted attacked it vigorously, declaring it to be an outrage on the rights and interests of sailors coming to the port of New-York. He moved to strike out the enacting clause and that the bill lie on the table. The motion was carried. The bill to grant to the Union Ferry Company the use of Piers Nos. 2 and 3 East River, for the purpose of extending ferry facilities between New-York and South Brooklyn, was the cause of quite an extended debate, in which not less than fifteen members took part. Mr. Vosburgh, of Albany, moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, claiming that the piers mentioned and the adjacent slips were needed for the accommodation of canal-boats, an interest which the City of New-York should encourage and foster. Mr. Alvord, Mr. Braman, of Albany, and Mr. Taylor, of Monroe, spoke strongly in favor of the motion, and Messrs. Bradley, Kennaday, McGroarty, Silverman, Burtis, and Coffey, of Kings, and Mr. Petty, of Queens, opposed it. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Petty said he had become accustomed this Winter to some strange somersaults. Only the other day the gentleman from Onondaga (Mr. Alvord) was most vigorous in his advocacy of high tolls on the canals. Last night he was on the stool of repentance, and came meekly into the fold of low tollers. It was equally hopeful to-night to see him here supporting this motion to strike out the title of a bill which he had a few days since moved to a third reading. He hoped the interests of a few canal-boatmen would not be allowed to stand in the way of the transit needs of the people of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The motion was lost, and on motion of Mr. Mc Groarty, the bill was laid on the table. The bill to permit railroad companies of this State to consolidate with connecting railroads organized under the laws of Pennsylvania, was passed. The American Institute Classification bill was next put on passage. Mr. Waehner, of New-York, moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and to substitute for the portion so eliminated the Senate bill, which is practically a re-enactment of the present charter, and reserves to the members the right to control the affairs and the elections of the Institute in their own way. Mr. Gedney, of New-York, opposed the motion, but it was carried, and the bill, as thus amended, was passed by a vote of 66 to 11.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Cities gave a hearing this evening to parties interested in the series of bills introduced in the Senate by Senator Booth relative to the City of New-York. John Kelly, Col. John R. Fellows, Rufus F. Andrews, and John H. Strahan were present, and the three last named gentlemen argued on behalf of Tammany Hall, of course, against the bill. They claimed, in substance, that if these bills became laws, they would practically wipe out the existing City Government, and place everything under the control of Andrew H. Green, and that he would be enabled to block the wheels of Municipal administration at any time. Charles H. Swan, who was present, representing the Controller, was asked if he desired to say anything in support of the bills. He replied that he did not; that the bills were there on their merits, and he believed they would stand on those merits. They were finally referred to a subcommittee, consisting of the New-York delegation, to amend and report as they may agree. The same committee had under consideration the bill to compel telegraph companies in cities to run their wires under ground, but no result was reached. The Judiciary Committee will to-morrow report, for the consideration of the House, Mr. Seward's constitutional State Prison amendment, placing the duty now devolving on State Prison Inspectors in the hands of a single officer, to be known as the Superintendent of State Prisons. The Rapid-transit bills, which were the special order for to-night, have been again put over for debate on next Tuesday morning.

NEW-YORK BILLS IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, this evening, Senator Woodin, from the Committee on Cities, reported favorably Senator Booth's bill repealing the old law by which one half the expense of street improvements was assessed upon the City, and "City improvement bonds," running twenty years at seven per cent. interest were issued to meet the cost. The same committee also reported favorably Senator Ledwith's bill for the support of the adult blind not cared for in any institution for the blind, by appropriating for that purpose $20,000 to be distributed in sums of $50 each. The bill authorizing the appointment by the Governor of a shore inspector, to prevent the throwing of offal into New-York harbor, was ordered to a third reading. No other business of any interest was transacted.

THE NEW CAPITOL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Henry Smith, counsel for the Senate Finance Committee, summed up the case against the New Capitol Commissioners this afternoon. This is the fourth time the Commissioners have been investigated, and the present investigation has lasted seventeen months. The committee's report will soon be presented to the Senate.

A NEW RING SUIT.

HENRY STARKWEATHER CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

THE EX-COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS ALLEGED TO HAVE MADE UNLAWFUL COLLECTIONS, KNOWING THAT HE WAS ROBBING THE TREASURY—THE FRAUDS MINUTELY EXPLAINED — COLLUSION WITH THE TWEED RING OFFICIALS PLAINLY CHARGED — JUDGMENT FOR $105,608 31, WITH INTEREST, DEMANDED.

An action has been commenced against ex-Collector of Assessments Henry Starkweather, the Mayor, Commonalty, &c., by the prosecution for the people in the civil suits against the Ring, for the recovery of about $130,000 alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from the City Treasury. Starkweather, who is the father-in-law of ex-Gov. Hoffman, was at the head of the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments under the Tweed régime. The complaint, as prepared by the people's attorneys, and presented to the Supreme Court, is given at length below.

The defendants have been duly served with copies of it, and are required to answer. The facts, in brief, are that Starkweather at different times collected large sums of money from the City by collusion with other officials, knowing that he was not entitled to make such collections and was robbing the Treasury. He and his deputies were allowed by a Corporation ordinance two and a half per cent. on all items of assessment collected by the bureau, and two per cent. on all unpaid items returned to the Bureau of Arrears, for which two personal demands had been made on the persons indebted. This was the only compensation allowed by law to the Collector of Assessments or his Deputy Collectors. To carry out various public improvements, such as street openings and extensions, the laying out of public parks and places, the City and County, during Starkweather's official career, were charged, under certain legislative acts, large sums of money, which are specified in the complaint, to pay for the improvements. Starkweather, who was entitled to collect the percentage allowed him by the City ordinance only on the money he or his deputies collected from property-holders lawfully assessed, invariably, as it is alleged in the complaint, put in bills against the City for the money paid for improvements out of the Treasury, and which, of course, had given him no trouble, nor put him to any expense to collect.

The fraudulent bills of Starkweather, audited and paid by the Ring officials, were presented at different times from 1868 to 1870, and numbered about eighteen. Attorney General Pratt, for the plaintiff, demands judgment for $105,608 31, and the interest thereon. In order to secure the payment of these bills, it is supposed by those who have given the subject consideration, that Starkweather was obliged to divide with the Ring in the same manner adopted by Ingersoll, Garvey, and the other Ring mechanics. It is believed by the counsel for the people that the case against the defendants is a good one, and that their allegations will be surely sustained by testimony to be hereafter produced. Whether or not Ingersoll will be called upon as a witness in this particular instance could not be ascertained.

THE SUMMONS.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The People of the State of New-York, plaintiffs, against Henry Starkweather and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, defendants.—Summons, for relief.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at an office styled the "Bureau of Municipal Correction," in charge of Wheeler H. Peckham, at No. 18 Wall street until May 1, 1875, and then and thereafter at No. 3 Broad street, both places in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 29, 1875.

DANIEL PRATT, Attorney General.
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

THE COMPLAINT.

THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The People of the State of New-York vs. Henry Starkweather and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.—The Complaint of the plaintiffs shows to the court:

First—That none of the moneys hereinafter alleged to have been paid to and received by the defendant, Henry Starkweather, have been recovered back or restored unto the proper lawful official receiver, depositary, or custodian thereof, either in specie or by compensation for the same or otherwise.

Second—And the plaintiffs further say that the defendants, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, set up and pretend to some right or interest in the premises, and in and to said moneys.

Third—That the defendant, Henry Starkweather, was at the times herein mentioned an officer in the Street Department of the City of New-York, and the head of the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments in said department, and that his official title was the Collector of Assessments, and that he was duly appointed, had entered upon the duties of his said office, and was in the discharge thereof. That his several duties were the collection, through his Deputy Collectors, of the assessments charged for the improvement of real estate in the assessment lists transmitted him by the Street Commissioner for collection, and the paying over the moneys so collected weekly to the City Chamberlain.

That by the ordinances of the Common Council of said City, relating to the duties and compensation of said Collector of Assessments, which ordinances were duly passed according to law, and were in full force and effect at the times herein mentioned, it was, among other things, provided as follows: "The Collector and the Deputy Collectors shall each receive as compensation for their services an equal part of two and one-half per cent. on all items of assessment collected by the bureau during their term of office, and two per cent. on all unpaid items of assessment returned during their term of office to the Bureau of Arrears, for which two personal demands for payment have been made by the Collector or Deputy Collectors on the persons required by law to pay the same. No moneys, however, collected on any assessment shall be retained on account of such fees or compensation, but the amount of fees thereon shall be paid monthly on the requisition of the Street Commissioner to the extent of any moneys which may have been collected and paid into the City Treasury upon such assessment or interest moneys accruing thereon. No moneys collected on any assessment shall be retained on account of the compensation herein provided, but such compensation shall be paid by warrant of the Controller on the requisition of the Street Commissioner."

That the foregoing provisions were the only provisions of law or ordinance respecting the compensation of said Collector of Assessments and his deputies, and that neither the Controller nor any other officer or agent of the City or County of New-York had any right or authority to pay any fees or compensation to the Collector of Assessments or his deputies, except under and in accordance with said provisions.

$47,017 45 FOR NOTHING.

Fourth—And the plaintiffs further say that on or about the 15th day of June, 1868, a certain charge under act chapter 565, of the laws of 1865, was made upon the County of New-York by the proper authorities for opening and laying out the road or public drive in said act mentioned.

That the amount charged to the County of New-York for said opening, and as its share of said damages and expenses, was $1,880,698 20.

That said amount was not an "item of assessment" within the meaning of said ordinances, and was never collected by said Collector of Assessments or his deputies, or by any other officer of said bureau, and that it was not included in the amount charged to said Collector by the Street Commissioner when, under said ordinances, he transmitted to said Collector the lists of assessments for collection; and that neither said Collector, nor said deputies, nor said bureau had any duties or responsibilities in regard to the collection of said amount, or ever collected or received any part thereof, or made any personal demand for the payment thereof, or performed any services whatever in respect thereto, and that neither said Collector nor said deputies, nor said bureau had, under the laws of the State or the aforesaid ordinances or otherwise, any right whatever to receive any fees or compensation on account of said sum.

That said sum was not assessed by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, or in their report upon any specific pieces of property of said City or said County, and was not a lien on any property of said City or said County, but simply a general charge against said County.

That knowing all said facts, and the want of any right to receive any compensation or fees in respect to said sum, the defendant Starkweather did make or cause to be made out against the County of New-York, a bill or voucher in the name of the defendant Starkweather, wherein the said County was represented as being indebted to said Starkweather as Collector, as aforesaid, in the sum of $47,017 45, as two and one-half per cent. of said amount of $1,880,698 20 charged against said County, as aforesaid, which amount was thus represented to be the legal fees or compensation of said Starkweather on account of said charge, when in truth said Starkweather well knew that he was entitled to nothing thereon.

That thereafter said Starkweather caused said bill or voucher to be presented to the proper officers of the said County, and by means thereof, and in payment thereof, did procure said sum of $47,017 45, to be paid to himself by the proper officers of the said County, and out of the funds thereof, on or about the 15th day of February, 1869, on which day said Starkweather so received of the money of said County said sum of $47,017 45, without any consideration rendered therefor, and not as a gift from said County, but as a pretended payment for services rendered, as aforesaid, when in truth and in fact no such services were ever rendered.

That said officers of said County so paying said sum had no right or authority whatever to pay the same, and that they made such payment in violation of law, all of which they well knew, as also did the defendant Starkweather.

And the plaintiffs further say that, at the time of such payment, the said Henry Starkweather he, and the said Controller of the City of New-York, and all other officers or agents of said City or County who were concerned in the audit or payment of said bill or claim, well knew that he, the said Henry Starkweather, had no right to receive, or just and lawful claim to, the said money, or any part thereof, and that he, the said Henry Starkweather, and the said Controller of the City of New-York, and all other said officers or agents of said City or County, did fraudulently and deceitfully agree together that the same should nevertheless be received and paid, and did accordingly so fraudulently and deceitfully, and with intent to cheat and defraud the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and said Board of Supervisors, and said Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, and the people of the State of New-York, pay and receive the same, and thence hitherto concealed all and singular the said facts above in the first cause of action alleged, from the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and said Board of Supervisors and said Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, and the people of the State of New-York.

That neither the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, or said Board of Supervisors or said Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, or the said people of the State of New-York, did, nor did either of them, discover the facts constituting the said fraud in this first cause of action specified, or any of those facts, at any time until a time within six years next before the commencement of this action.

A FRAUDULENT BILL FOR $16,588 19.

Second—And for a second and separate cause of action the plaintiffs say:

That they repeat subdivisions first, second, and third, of the first cause of action above set forth as a part of this cause of action.

That on or about Feb. 28, 1868, a report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the widening of Broadway from Fifty-seventh street to Fifty-ninth street was duly confirmed, and that by said report the sum of $279,752 50 was charged to the City of New-York as the share of the damages and expenses of said widening, to be charged to said City in accordance with law.

That on or about June 30, 1868, a report of such Commissioners for the Worth street extension, Baxter street, and Chatham square, was duly confirmed, and that thereby the sum of $50,448 was charged to said City as its share of the damages and the expenses of said work.

That on or about Feb. 10, 1869, a report of such Commissioners for opening Seventy-fifth street from Eighth avenue to the Hudson River was duly confirmed, and thereby the sum of $5,334 was charged to said City as its share of said damages and expenses.

That on or about the 18th day of March, 1869, a report of such Commissioners for opening Madison avenue from Eighty-sixth street to One Hundred and Twentieth street was duly confirmed, and thereby the sum of $16,475 was duly charged to said City as its share of said damages and expenses.

That on or about May 15, 1869, a report of such Commissioners for the opening of One Hundred and Fifth street from Third avenue to Harlem River was duly confirmed, and thereby the sum of $732 was duly charged to said City as its share of said damages and expenses.

That on or about May 24, 1869, a report of such Commissioners for opening St. Nicholas avenue from One Hundred and Tenth street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street was duly confirmed, and thereby the sum of $21,943 was charged to said City as its share of said damages and expenses.

That on or about July 2, 1869, a report of such Commissioners for the opening of Twelfth avenue from Fifty-ninth street to One Hundred and Fifty-third street was duly confirmed, and thereby the sum of $196,865 was duly charged against said City as its share of said damages and expenses.

That on or about the 18th day of October, 1869, a report of such Commissioners for the opening and laying out of a public square near High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, was duly confirmed, and that thereby the sum of $257,810 was charged against said City as its share of said damages and expenses.

That the aggregate of all the said amounts so charged to said City is $829,409 50.

And the plaintiffs further say that neither said sums nor any part thereof were assessed by said Commissioners or in said report against any specific or particular pieces of property of said City, but that they were general charges against the said City, and not liens upon any part of its property, and that none of said amounts were "items of assessment" within the meaning of the above cited ordinance.

That none of said amounts were ever collected by said Collector, or by any of his deputies, or by any other officer of said bureau, and that they were not included in the amount charged to said Collector by the Street Commissioner when, under said ordinances, he transmitted to said Collector the list of assessments under said reports, and for said work, for collection, and that neither said Collector nor any of his deputies, nor any other officer of said bureau, had any duties or responsibilities in regard to the collection of said amount, or ever collected or received any part thereof, or made any personal demand for the payment thereof, or performed any services whatever in respect thereto; and that neither said Collector nor his deputies, nor any other officer of said bureau, had, under the laws of this State or the aforesaid ordinances, or otherwise, any right whatever to receive any fees or compensation on account of said sum.

That knowing all said facts, and the want of any right to receive any fees or compensation in respect thereto, the defendant Starkweather did make out or cause to be made out a bill or voucher against the City of New-York in the name of the defendant Starkweather, wherein it was represented and pretended that the said City was indebted to the said Starkweather, as Collector as aforesaid, in the sum of $16,588 19, as two per cent. of said sum of $829,409 50 so charged against said City as aforesaid, which amount was thus represented to be the legal fees and compensation of said Starkweather on account of said charges, when in truth said Starkweather well knew that he was entitled to nothing thereon.

That thereafter said Starkweather caused said bill or voucher to be presented to the proper officers of said City, and by means thereof, and in payment thereof, did procure the said sum of $16,588 19, to be paid to himself by the proper officers of said City, and out of the funds thereof, on or about the 28th day of March, 1870, on which day the said Starkweather so received of the money of said City the said sum of $16,588 19, without any consideration rendered therefor, and not as a gift from said City, but as a pretended payment for services rendered as aforesaid, when in truth and in fact no such services were ever rendered.

That said officers of said City so paying said sum had no right or authority whatever to pay the same, and that they made said payment in violation of law, which they and said Starkweather well knew.

A STEAL OF $39,044 30.

Third—And as a third separate and distinct cause of action the plaintiffs say:

That they repeat the first, second, and third subdivisions of the foregoing first cause of action, and make them a part of this cause of action. And they further say, that on or about Feb. 21, 1870, a report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for widening Laurens street from Canal street to Waverley place was duly confirmed, wherein $788,272 was duly charged to said City of New-York as its share of the damages and expenses of said work.

That on or about April 25, 1870, a report of such Commissioners for opening Lexington avenue, from Sixty-sixth street to Ninety-seventh street, was duly confirmed, and thereby $773,500 52 was duly charged against said City as its share of the damage and expenses of said work.

That the aggregate of such charges is $1,561,772 52.

That none of said amounts were assessed by said Commissioners, or in said reports, against any specific or particular piece of property of said City, and that none of them were liens upon any part of the property of said City, but were merely general charges against said City, and that none of said amounts were "items of assessment" within the meaning of the above-cited ordinance.

That neither of said amounts was ever collected by said Collector, or by any officer of said bureau; and that they were not included in the lists of assessments for said work transmitted by the Street Commissioners to said Collector, for collection under said ordinances, and that neither said Collector nor any officer of said bureau ever had any duties or responsibilities in regard to the collection of said amounts, or made any personal demands for the payment thereof, or performed any services whatever in respect thereto, and that neither said Collector nor any officer of said bureau had, under the laws or ordinances, or otherwise, any right whatever to receive any fees or compensation in respect thereto.

That knowing all said facts, and the want of any right to receive any compensation in respect to said sum, the defendant did make out or cause to be made out against the City of New-York, in the name of the defendant Starkweather, a bill or voucher, wherein it was represented and pretended that the said City was in debt to said Starkweather, as Collector, as aforesaid, in the sum of $39,044 30, as two per cent. of said sum of $1,561,772 52 so charged against said City as aforesaid, which amount was thus represented to be the legal fees and compensation of said Starkweather on account of said assessment, when in truth said Starkweather well knew that he was entitled to nothing thereon.

That thereafter said Starkweather caused said bill or voucher to be presented to the proper officers of said City, and by means thereof, and in payment thereof, did procure said sum of $39,044 30 to be paid to himself by the proper officers of said City, and out of the funds thereof, on or about the 6th day of July, 1870, on which day said Starkweather so received of the money of said City said sum of $39,044 30, without any consideration rendered therefor, and not as a gift from said City, but as a pretended payment for services rendered as aforesaid, when in truth and fact no such services were ever rendered. That said officers of said City, so paying said sum, had no right or authority whatever to pay the same, and that they made said payment in violation of law, all of which they well knew, as did said Starkweather.

THE SUM OF $17,962 17 PURLOINED.

Fourth—And for a fourth and separate cause of action the plaintiffs say:

That they repeat the first and second and third subdivisions of the first cause of action herein.

That on or about March 10, 1870, a report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for opening One Hundred and Twelfth street from Eighth avenue to Harlem River was duly confirmed, and that therein and thereby $431 98 was charged to the City of New-York as its share of said damages and expenses.

That on or about March 25, 1870, a report of the Commissioners for opening One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, from Tenth avenue to Eighth avenue, was duly confirmed, and that thereby $533 76 was charged against said City as its share of said damages and expenses.

That on or about July 15, 1870, a report of such Commissioners for opening One Hundred and Twentieth street, from Tenth avenue to Eighth avenue, was duly confirmed, and thereby $450 was charged against said City as its share of said damages and expenses.

That on or about July 28, 1870, a report of such Commissioners for opening Morningside Park was duly confirmed, and that thereby $896,693 was duly charged against said City as its share of said damages and expenses.

That the aggregate of said charges is $898,108 74.

That none of said amounts were assessed by said Commissioners, or in said reports, against any specific or particular property of said City, and that they were not liens on any property of said City, and that they were not "items of assessment" within the meaning of the aforesaid ordinances.

That said amounts were never collected by said Collector of Assessments, or by any other officer of said bureau, and that it was not included in the amount charged to said Collector by the Street Commissioner, when, under said ordinances, he transmitted to said Collector the list of assessments for said work for collection, and that neither said Collector nor any other officer of said bureau had any duties or responsibilities in regard to the collection of said amounts, or ever collected or received any part thereof, or made any personal demand for the payment thereof, or performed any services whatever in respect thereto.

And that neither said Collector nor any other officer of said bureau had, under the laws of this State or the aforesaid ordinances, or otherwise, any right whatever to receive any fees or compensation on account of said sum.

That knowing all said facts and the want of any right to receive any compensation in respect to said sums, the defendant Starkweather did make, or cause to be made, a bill or voucher against the City of New-York in the name of the defendant Starkweather, wherein it was represented and pretended that the said City was indebted to said Starkweather, as Collector as aforesaid, in the sum of $17,962 17, as two per cent. of said sum of $898,108 74 so charged against said City as aforesaid, which amount was thus represented to be the legal fees and compensation of said Starkweather on account of said charges, when in truth said Starkweather well knew that he was entitled to nothing thereon.

That thereafter said Starkweather caused said bill or voucher to be presented to the proper officers of said City, and by means thereof, and in payment thereof, did procure said sum of $17,962 17 to be paid to himself by the proper officers of said City, and out of the funds thereof, on or about the 9th day of December, 1870, on which day said Starkweather so received of the money of said City said sum of $17,962 17 without any consideration rendered therefor, and not as a gift from said City, but as a pretended payment for services rendered as aforesaid, when in truth and fact no such services were ever rendered.

That said officers of said City so paying said sum had no right or authority whatever to pay the same, and that they made said payment in violation of law, all of which they well knew, as did said Starkweather.

AN ILLEGAL BILL FOR $8,643 14.

Fifth—And for a fifth separate cause of action the plaintiffs repeat the first, second, and third subdivisions of the foregoing first cause of action.

And they further say that on or about the 22d day of December, 1870, a report of the Commissioners of Estimates and Assessments for opening and laying out a public place in the City of New-York, at Ninth avenue and Sixty-third street, was duly confirmed, and that thereby $76,500 was charged against said City as its share of the damages and expenses of said work.

That on or about Feb. 7, 1870, a report of such Commissioners for opening and laying out Park place extension was duly confirmed, and thereby $357,657 was charged against said City as its share of the damages and expenses of said work.

That the aggregate of said charges is $434,157.

That none of said amounts were assessed by said Commissioners, or in said report, against any specific or particular property of said City, and that they were not liens on any property of said City, and that they were not "items of assessments" within the meaning of the foregoing ordinances.

That said amounts were never collected by said Collector of Assessments, or by any other officer of said bureau, and that they were not included in the amounts charged to said Collector by the Street Commissioner when, under said ordinances, he transmitted to said Collector the list of assessments for said work for collection, and that neither said Collector nor any other officer of said bureau had any duties or responsibilities in regard to the collection of said amounts or ever collected or received any part thereof, or made any personal demand for the payment thereof, or performed any services whatever in respect thereto, and that neither said Collector, nor any other officer of said bureau, had, under the laws of this State or the aforesaid ordinances or otherwise, any right whatever to receive any fees or compensation on account of said sum.

That knowing all said facts, and the want of any right to receive any compensation in respect to said sum, the defendant Starkweather did make out or caused to be made out against the City of New-York a certain voucher or bill in the name of the defendant, wherein it was represented and pretended that the said City was indebted to said Starkweather as Collector as aforesaid in the sum of $8,683 14, as two per cent. of said sum of $434,157 so assessed against said City as aforesaid, which amount was thus represented to be the legal fees and compensation of said Starkweather on account of said charges, when in truth said Starkweather well knew that he, Starkweather, was entitled to nothing thereon.

That thereafter said Starkweather caused said bill or voucher to be presented to the proper officers of the City of New-York and by means thereof and in payment thereof, did procure said sum of $8,683 14 to be paid to himself by the proper officers of said City, and out of the funds thereof, on or about the 31st day of July, 1871, on which day said Starkweather so received of the money of the said City said sum of $8,683 14 without any consideration rendered therefor, and not as a gift from said City, but as a pretended payment for services rendered as aforesaid, when in truth and fact no such services were ever rendered.

That said officers of said City so paying said sum had no right or authority whatever to pay the same, and that they made said payment in violation of law, all of which they knew, as did said Starkweather.

A LARCENY OF $1,313 06.

Sixth—And for a sixth and separate cause of action the plaintiffs say that they repeat the allegations of the first, second, and third subdivisions of the first cause of action herein.

And they further say that on or about Oct. 18, 1869, a report of the Commissioners of Estimates and Assessments for opening and laying out a public square in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, near High Bridge, was duly confirmed, and that therein the sum of $225,812 was assessed for benefits upon the property of adjoining owners, whereof $65,653 was so assessed upon two certain pieces of property belonging to the City of New-York.

That said sum of $65,653 was not paid to the said Collector of Assessments, but was, in accordance with said ordinances, returned to the Clerk of Arrears of said City on Dec. 31, 1869.

That thereafter the defendant demanded and received from the Controller of said City $1,313 06 as a fee of two per cent., to which he claimed to be entitled under said ordinance for services in respect to said sum of $65,653.

That neither the defendant or any officer of said bureau ever performed any services in respect to said sum of $65,653, or incurred any responsibilities in respect thereto, and that two personal demands were never made by said Collector, or by any officer of said bureau, for the payment of said sum of $65,653, and that under said ordinances the defendant was entitled to nothing on account of said sum.

That on or about the day of January, 1870, the defendant received as aforesaid said sum of $1,313 06 of the money of said City without any consideration rendered therefor, and knowing that he was not entitled thereto, and that the same was not paid to him as a gift from said City, but as a pretended payment for services when no services were rendered therefor.

That said officers of said City so paying said sum had no right or authority whatever to pay the same, and that they made said payment in violation of law, which they and said Starkweather well knew.

THE JUDGMENT DEMANDED.

Wherefore the plaintiffs demand judgment against the defendant for the sum of $130,608 31, with interest on $47,017 45 thereof from Feb. 15, 1869, and interest on $16,588 19, part thereof, from March 28, 1870, and on $39,044 30 thereof from July 6, 1870, and on $17,962 17 thereof from Dec. 9, 1870, and on $8,683 14 thereof from July 31, 1871, and on $1,313 06, part thereof, from Jan. —, 1870, and costs of suit.

DANIEL PRATT,
Attorney General, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: Francis C. Barlow, being sworn, says that upon the retainer of the Attorney General he has charge of the prosecution of this suit, and that his knowledge in respect to the matters alleged in the foregoing complaint is derived from the records of the bureau for the collection of assessments, and of the Finance Department of the City of New-York, and from an official report made by the defendant in respect to such matters; that deponent makes this verification because he is furnished, as aforesaid, with said facts, and because he has charge of the conduct of this action; and deponent says that said complaint is true to his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

Sworn to before me on April 29, 1875.
JOHN F. MONAHAN,
Notary Public, New-York County.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

A Melbourne paper has published a series of articles on the present condition of the Fiji Islands. It says there are 225 of these islands in all, and that in nearly fifty of the number white settlers are already established, mustering in all 2,000 persons, chiefly adults. It is asserted that no less than £650,000 of capital has been invested there under the late precarious Government, Sydney contributing nearly £300,000, Melbourne £160,000, New-Zealand almost as much as Melbourne, and Germany £30,000. America is as yet represented by not more than £20,000, whereas one Sydney firm alone has staked £70,000 on the future well-being of the new colony. Of the total mentioned, fully half a million has been sunk in starting plantations, chiefly for sugar. The rest is divided over house-and-boat property, including the sugar mills, which are at full work.

CUBAN GOSSIP.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR—THE VOLUNTEERS—BURNED ESTATES—AN ADVENTURER'S CAREER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 24, 1875.

Any person arriving in Havana from the Cinco Villas District, Sagua, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, &c., is eagerly questioned by his friends as to the state of affairs in these districts; an ominous shake of the head, and the information that "todo está mal," is generally the answer, and then follow details of estates burned, negroes carried off by the insurgents, and the usual anecdotes of incidents in this war. The Spanish official reports of operations and the situation are stated to be as untrustworthy and false as such documents usually are, and it is generally stated that the insurgents are in great force and well armed, and also confident of success in their operations of burning estates and laying waste the country.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

The following is part of a telegram received last Thursday by the Acting Captain General from Count Valmaseda, at his head-quarters, at Los Cruces:

"Yesterday morning I was informed that Col. Martinez, with two battalions, was in active pursuit of the enemy, who, panic-stricken and tired out, were on the way to the mountains, with their booty taken from the estates they have robbed and burned. From Los Lojas I was informed that the enemy, in considerable number, had passed that town about a mile off, and it was subsequently reported that on the "Sacramento" estate sounds as those of a large body on the march had been heard. I was organizing at the time Tul's column of 400 mounted men, and had besides some four squadrons of the Reina Regiment commanded by Lieut. Col. Leon. I at once ordered 500 men of the Asturianos and Orden batallions to take up a position between Camarrones and Palmira, supposing that the enemy would pass that way, and at 5 o'clock in the morning Lieut. Col. Leon and Major Tul left with 800 mounted men. Within sight of this village, and in the "Palma Sola" Hills, our cavalry came up with the enemy's rear guard, and dispersed it completely, keeping up a pursuit of three hours' duration. Up to the present I only know our losses to consist of one officer killed and of six privates wounded, while the enemy's are over eighty killed, but, I trust, will be much larger, as they were scattered right and left in the mountains by our charge, and in their flight left behind quantities of effects and some horses. Further details will be given later. Leon, with 800 horse, continues reconnoitering, and the Bara Regiment, which followed up the enemy from Las Lojas, is on the same service. I have detailed two companies from this place, and sent them on to the scene of combat. Major Tul has just come in, and reports that a body of only 300 insurgents has gone in the direction of the mountains, and the remainder are scattered and in the rear of our advance guard. Many articles are picked up on the march, and some few insurgents have been captured in the mountains."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Great praise is lavished by the journals upon the bravery and patriotism of the Havana volunteers. The volunteers are everywhere received with rejoicings, and receive everywhere compliments upon their martial appearance. Their term of service is to be one month, and then they will be relieved by others. They are principally doing guard duty upon the estates in the districts of Cienfuegos and Sagua.

BURNED ESTATES.

The estates destroyed in the Guines Clearing District by the insurgent band, which penetrated that district on the 16th, are the following: El Progreso, La Fé, La Ramona, La Luisa, Campo Florido, and Solis, besides a country store. The insurgents made a clean sweep everywhere, taking clothing, money, and everything which could be of possible use to them. Private property or such as belongs to the engineers of the estates, who are mainly Americans, is always respected. The greater part of the Matanzas volunteers, of whom there are now 1,500 in active service, are engaged as detachments on the estates bordering on the Cienuaga de Trapata, a favorite hiding-place of the insurgents.

AN ADVENTURER'S CAREER.

An adventurer, who for the past few years has carried on a successful career of deceptions and fraud, has lately come to grief, been arrested in this city, and lodged in the "Hotel de la Punta" or jail. This man, whose real name is Victor, is aged but twenty-two or twenty-three years, and is of distinguished appearance and good manners, which advantage has enabled him to successfully make dupes in the best circles of society. During Valmaseda's first term of office he was his valet, and he commenced his career by asking in a store a large sum of money in his master's name. The fraud was discovered, but Valmaseda forgave the rascal, and dismissed him from his service. He shortly afterward forged a bill of exchange, and was arrested, tried, and sentenced to two years' hard labor. While in prison he pretended to be the nephew of Gen. Ballasteros and of the Cardinal of the same name, and a relative of the Marquis de la Carrera. Thus he deceived Gen. Jovellar, at that time Captain General, and, thanks to the documents and letters, he was pardoned and released. But it was soon discovered that his story was unfounded, and he was again put into jail. When he had served out his term, he went to Santiago de Cuba, and pretended to be the son of Gen. Alava, and presented himself to Brigadier Morin in that character. The Brigadier believed the plausible rascal, and introduced him to a wealthy planter, who advanced him a large sum of money. Victor then returned to Havana, and went to Don Ramon Herrera with forged letters from Valmaseda and Jovellar, but, being discovered, he fled to Porto Rico. Here he launched out in society as the son of Gen. Alava, and lived in great style. He demanded large sums of money, using Ramon Herrera's name; but a telegram was sent to Havana to learn to what extent credit should be given to Gen. Alava's son. The reply was that he was an impostor secured his arrest, but he again escaped and visited Cuba, where he was lately recaptured, and where he now lies in duress. Among his papers were found a great variety of forged documents and letters, purporting to be from Valmaseda, Jovellar, and others, introducing him as Gen. Alava's son, and giving him unlimited credit. But his race is stopped for the present.

THE CASE OF SHARKEY.

Sharkey's case has been referred to Spain, which means a long delay before any definite action is arrived at.

DEATH OF AN ACTRESS.

Marguerite Villiers, one of the actresses of the late Aimée Opera-Bouffe Company, died in this city last Wednesday of yellow fever.

A COLORED MUSICIAN.

The mulatto violinist, Joseph White, a native of Matanzas, is creating quite a sensation in Havana. He has given at the Tacon Theatre three concerts, which were crowded by the élite of the city. He took the first prize at the Paris Conservatoire at an early age, and for some years has resided in Paris and been professor of violin at the Conservatoire.

HILDEBRAND AGAIN.

HE IS ONCE MORE REPORTED TO BE ALIVE, AND DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN SEEN AT BERGEN POINT.

From the Newark Courier, April 28.

It was currently reported in Bergen Point yesterday that a former neighbor of Sam Hildebrand while living in South-west Missouri, both saw and spoke to this murderer the day before. Subsequently the rumor was confirmed by Mr. Silas Higgins, of that city, who had not seen Hildebrand since 1860, and was unaware of the many crimes he had committed, and of the heavy rewards offered for his capture. Higgins says that on Monday afternoon the fast Western freight train bound for Communipaw stopped near the round-house, where he at the time was standing. Among those who got out of the caboose was a stout, thick-set man, with heavy whiskers, whom he at once recognized as Hildebrand, despite the years that had elapsed since they were neighbors in Missouri. He approached him and, extending his hand, said, "Why, Sam, what brought you East?" Hildebrand feigned surprise at being thus interrogated, and said that Higgins was laboring under a mistake, as his name was not "Sam." By dint of much talk Higgins finally got things down to such a fine point that Hildebrand acknowledged his identity, but bade his acquaintance not to mention the fact of the meeting, as he was in trouble and was trying to escape from a Missouri official. After shaking hands he again got into the caboose and the train moved away. The mystery attaching to this meeting so wrought on the mind of Higgins that he made inquiries in New-York, and learned to his dismay that he had unwittingly let slip through his fingers one of the most desperate outlaws and murderers of the Western country. In 1865 Gov. McClurg, of Missouri, offered $10,000 reward for Hildebrand, dead or alive, for the outrages he and his band perpetrated in Polk County, that State. It is estimated that next to Quantrel he committed more murders than any of the cut-throats that infested South-west Missouri during and after the war. He openly defied the Sheriffs of different counties, and was only compelled to flee when hard pressed by a large force of mounted men. He was last heard from in Texas, from which State he wrote an impudent letter to the Governor of Missouri. He has been reported as dead several times, but it would seem that these rumors were circulated simply to blind the authorities. Higgins is positive that he conversed with none other than this murderer.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

LOCAL STEAM-BOAT RIVALRY.

PLAN FOR SETTLING THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE HARLEM AND MORRISANIA BOATS—NO MORE DANGEROUS TRIPS ON THE EAST RIVER.

The case of the Sylvan Dell and Shady Side, the former belonging to the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company, and the latter to the Morrisania Steam-boat Company, came yesterday before Mr. Addison Low, Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats, and on his suggestion an amicable arrangement was entered into between the two companies which should tend toward securing safe navigation for the future. It will be remembered that the subject of contention between the companies, arising out of the intense rivalry on the trips between Harlem and New-York, was that the Sylvan Dell put out an obstruction, consisting of a piece of oak which projected about three and a half feet from the bow of the boat. The rival boat attacked, and finally while making a landing at One Hundred and Nineteenth street, struck and broke off this obstruction. The matter then came to be investigated by the Local Inspectors, Messrs. J. Simonson, of the District of New-York, and F. L. Hand, of the District of Philadelphia. On April 8, these gentlemen made a report to the Supervising Inspector, Mr. Low, in which they stated that the master and pilot of the Sylvan Dell, William Weatherwax, was justly censurable, and was thereby censured, for continuing to run his boat after objection had been made to the obstruction. They also censured the pilot of the Shady Side, Charles G. Tennant, for remaining at the wheel and assisting, thereby causing the Shady Side to strike and break the obstruction placed upon the Sylvan Dell, knowing that it might have been avoided. They also found Charles H. Longstreet, master, pilot, and superintendent of the Morrisania Company, guilty of misconduct for going on board the Shady Side and taking command from the regular master and pilot for the sole purpose of bringing the boat into collision with the obstruction placed upon the Sylvan Dell, as they had ample room to make a landing without striking it, and they suspended the license of Mr. Longstreet for thirty days from the date of the report. From this decision the Morrisania Steam-boat Company appealed to the Supervising Inspector, under the twentieth and twenty-first sections of the laws, rules, and regulations governing the Steam-boat Inspection Service. These sections provide in effect that if the local Inspectors refuse or revoke a license the case may be examined anew by the Supervising Inspector.

The parties to the contention were all before Mr. Low, yesterday, at the office of the Steam-boat Inspectors, either personally or by representation. Judge Beebe appeared as counsel for Capt. Longstreet, who was unable to be in attendance. Mr. McGowan represented Capt. Weatherwax, and Mr. R. Cornell White, President of the Morrisania Steam-boat Company, and Mr. Andrew Fletcher, a Director and member of the Executive Committee of the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company, were also present.

Mr. Low said that this long strife between the rival steam-boats had been a great trouble not merely to the Inspectors, but to the public. It had also been the subject of numerous comments in the newspapers. The Inspectors had only to consult the safety of the public, but he had a suggestion to make which he hoped would be acceptable to both parties, and which would save trouble in the future. He had consulted the Superintendent of one of the lines, Mr. Longstreet, who was unable to attend, and he assured him that his line would be willing to abide by what he (Mr. Low) might do. Mr. Low then read the following draft of a paper which he proposed should be signed by both parties, stating that he would ignore altogether the transaction which was the subject of investigation if this were done:

> We, the undersigned Superintendents of the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company and the Morrisania Steam-boat Company hereby pledge ourselves to be governed hereafter in the navigation of our respective boats, and as a pledge of our intention we have signed our names to the rules:
>
> *First*—We will grant every possible facility to each other's boats at the landing.
>
> *Second*—We will not approach each other's boats, either when running in the same direction or otherwise, nearer than fifty feet, unless compelled to do so by unavoidable obstructions.
>
> *Third*—We will not allow our boats to run nearer than 100 feet to any pier or bulkhead between Fulton Ferry and Twelfth street, except at landings, unless compelled by unavoidable obstructions.
>
> *Fourth*—We will instruct our Captains to guard against committing any act that may cause excitement among passengers.
>
> *Fifth*—We will discharge any master or pilot who willfully infringes these rules, and will post these rules on our respective boats.

Mr. White asked if the signing of this document would have the effect of reversing the decision of the local Inspectors.

Mr. Low said that the proposition was made for the benefit of all parties, and that it was proposed to ignore what had occurred, and to render nugatory the decision which had been given if this agreement were come to. The articles which had appeared in the newspapers had drawn the attention of the authorities at Washington to the matter, and they threatened to send special agents to travel on the boats.

Mr. Fletcher said that although he was not present to represent the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company, yet he was satisfied, from having heard the opinions expressed by his colleagues, that the company would willingly enter into such an arrangement as that proposed.

Mr. Low wished to say, for the benefit of the reporters, that these boats were the best in the world, and that they had a right to make as good time as possible. They were limited by the law in respect to the steam pressure which could be used, and any speed which they could attain inside of these restrictions they had a right to run at. The engineers he knew to be careful and competent men, and the mere matter of making good time was only a benefit to the public.

Mr. Low's proposition was considered satisfactory by the several parties interested, and a document made from the draft rules, which he submitted, will be signed by the rival companies.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE TRIBUNE OFFICES STILL ON THE MARKET—ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO PASS THE $30,000 RESOLUTIONS DEFEATED.

The report of Messrs. Cole and Seery, of the Committee on Salaries and Offices, directing the Controller to take a lease of some rooms in the *Tribune* building for the use of the Corporation Counsel, for five years, at $6,000 per annum, was called up at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. The proceedings and the vote indicated that caucuses had been held with a view to secure the adoption of the report. Another report, signed by Alderman Robinson, of the same committee, providing for leasing eligible offices for the same purpose in the *Evening Post* building—at a rental $2,000 less than that asked by the *Tribune* managers—was also presented. When both were read Alderman Cole quickly rose and attempted to justify his report, but he stultified himself several times. "I move," said Mr. Cole, "that it be approved. We examined the building and think that it is suitable for the Corporation Counsel. The rent is $6,000 a year. The offices we looked at in the *Evening Post* building are $4,000 a year—but they are too far down town. I have learned that the owner of the *Staats Zeitung* building, in which the Corporation Counsel's offices are now located, has offered rooms for $6,000 a year—but I think the *Tribune* building is the best place, and I move the report be adopted."

Alderman Robinson, who presented the minority report, said the offices in the *Evening Post* building were suitable in every respect for the Corporation Counsel, and his object in selecting them was to save $10,000 to the City.

Alderman Howland remarked that his colleague, Mr. Seery, had offered a resolution a few weeks ago, to place the Corporation Counsel in the vacated chamber of the board. If it was a question of economy, they could put the Corporation Counsel in offices at No. 118 Nassau street, for which the City pays Fernando Wood a rental of $18,000 a year. The offices in the *Staats Zeitung* building, which were offered at $6,000 a year, were carpeted and furnished, which would save additional expense.

Alderman Seery replied that although he desired to have the Corporation Counsel's offices located in the City Hall, he found that they had not sufficient room there for him.

Alderman Billings thought the matter was one of easy solution. The *Post* building was not too far down town, because one-half of the lawyers had their offices below it. The question to be decided was one of rent.

Alderman Cole here rose and nervously moved that his report be adopted.

Alderman Gilon said the question was a very important one, and he moved it be laid over for one week.

Alderman Cole again rose and strenuously objected to postponing the matter. He used the pretext, which does not seem to have been authorized, that the owner of the *Staats Zeitung* building would peremptorily demand the surrender of his offices, now used by the Corporation Counsel, on May 1.

Alderman Gilon said he was unprepared to vote upon the report at that time.

Alderman Cole again rose and moved that the matter be laid over until Saturday, when the board would hold a special meeting to take action on the Mayor's nominations. Mr. Cole pressed his motion, and it was adopted by a vote of 12 to 8.

Alderman Morris here offered a resolution directing the Controller to lease offices in the *Staats Zeitung* building for the Corporation Counsel, at $6,000 a year. He moved that it be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices in connection with the other reports. This was vehemently opposed by Mr. Cole and a number of his colleagues, and finally defeated by a vote of 12 to 8. The resolution was placed on file by a like vote. A desperate attempt will be made, for the fourth time, on Saturday, to adopt Messrs. Cole and Seery's report.

The board then adopted resolutions to re-lease the rooms in the building No. 19 Chatham street, for three years, at $3,600 per annum, for the Board of Assessors, and also a portion of the New-York Dispensary building, on Centre and White streets, for five years, at $9,500 per annum, the same to be used by the Department of Charities as a reception hospital. There was no other business of importance.

ANOTHER WEDDING.

One of the fashionable weddings in this City yesterday, of which there were several, was celebrated at the Gramercy Park Hotel at 1 P. M. by Cardinal McCloskey. The groom was Gen. Adam Badeau, and the bride Miss Marie Elise Niles. The parlors of the hotel, a handsome suite of rooms, were elegantly decorated with flowers, many of which were sent by the friends of the bride. Handsome baskets and clusters were sent by Countess Camille Nomis de Pollone, Mr. Edward Baldwin, Mrs. Speesi, Mrs. Augustus L. Brown, Mr. G. M. Tooker, Mrs. David Dudley Field, and Mrs. Nathaniel Niles. The archway through which the bridal party entered was hung with flowers and vines, and a large, star-pointed pendant hung from the centre. For half an hour before the bridal party appeared the parlors were thronged with a fashionable company who were kept back from the narrow space set apart for the ceremony by two long white ribbons. At length the Cardinal appeared in his full insignia, and, preceded by his Secretary, Father Farley, walked to the head of the room. He was followed by the bridesmaids and groomsmen, Miss Wheeler and Mr. J. C. Wheeler, Miss Gilbert and Mr. Albert Bullus, Miss Pruyn and Mr. Richard Busteed. Next followed the bridegroom with the bride's sister, Mrs. Wilcoxson, leaning on his arm, and the bride escorted by Mr. Nathaniel Niles, Jr. She was attired in an exquisite dress of white silk, high corsage, covered with superb point lace. A vail of the same material was fastened by a tiara of pearls and diamonds, the gift of the groom, and in addition she wore the valuable family diamonds, which were formerly a present from the Empress Josephine. The groom was dressed in morning costume, a dark frock coat, white vest, and blue scarf. The Cardinal pronounced the brief marriage ceremony of the Romish ritual and in a few well-chosen words offered his congratulations, and, retiring, left the General and his bride to receive the congratulations of their assembled friends.

For an hour the pleasant words appropriate to the occasion were exchanged, and the newly-married couple retired, the bride to assume traveling costume. They departed soon after on their wedding tour. They intend visiting Philadelphia and Washington for ten or twelve days, when they will return to this City. An elegant display of presents was made in one of the parlors. They were a jewel-casket from Miss Neilson, niece of Hon. Hamilton Fish; an ice-cream set, an antique tea set of silver and Sevres china, a complete set of spoons, a set of ivory brushes, a pair of antique sleeve-buttons, and several other articles from Mrs. Wilcoxson; a gold and enamel cross from Miss Gibert; a point lace and pearl fan from Major General Schenck; a silver vase from Thomas Waterman; an oyster set from General and Mrs. Porter; a set of berry spoons from Miss Pruyn; a French gilt writing set, finished with pearls, garnets, and turquoise, from General and Mrs. Babcock; a silver piece from Miss Beekman; a vase from Mr. P. W. Turney; a landscape oil-painting from Mr. Armstrong; a Duchesse cap of antique lace and an elegantly embroidered mouchoir case, from the Misses Schenck; an amethyst set from Mrs. Busteed; a pearl and satin fan from Miss Minnie J. Gibert; a berry spoon from Mrs. G. M. Tooker; a lace-covered parasol from Mr. Richard Busteed, Jr.; a set of gold and silver salts from Mr. C. W. Badeau; a silver soup-ladle from Mrs. Wilcoxson's maid; a handsome bronze writing set from Gen. Badeau's servants; a superb bracelet from Mrs. Matthews; a malachite brooch from Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Goodrich; a silver trinket-case from the groom; a crystal jewel-case from Mr. Albert Bullus; a pair of bracelets from Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Niles, Jr., a vinaigrette from Mrs. Little; a set of ladles from Mr. Isaac Pruyn; a set of spoons from Miss Ward; a pair of curious candlesticks from Mrs. W. H. Peckham, and a number of others equally choice. A present from Gen. Grant is being made, but unfortunately was not finished in time to be placed among the others. A dispatch was received from him which read as follows:

> Please accept my hearty congratulations upon the auspicious event of to-day, and my regrets that public business prevents my being present to present the bride and congratulate you in person, as I had expected to do.
>
> U. S. GRANT.

Among the well-known guests present were the Papal Ablegate, Mgr. Roncetti; Count Marefoschi and Padre Ubaldi, Mrs. Gen. Dix and her daughter, Mrs. Blake, Ex-Minister Bigelow and his wife, Mr. Charles O'Conor, Mrs. Tooker, Mrs. Dr. Peckham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Beekman, Miss Floyd-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. George Betts, Judge and Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Gen. Marr, Dr. Bellows, Gen. Cullum, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Ruggles, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Wolf, Judge and Mrs. Daly, ex-Minister John Jay and family, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Col. and Mrs. Ethan Allen, Judge and Mrs. Busteed, Mr. and Mrs. William Tracy, Mr. William R. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Prof. and Mrs. Bowten, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford, Hon. and Mrs. W. W. Niles, Mrs. Stuyvesant, Mr. and Mrs. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. and Misses Matthews, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Prof. Potter, Gen. Sharpe, Gen. and Mrs. Elijah Ward, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hoppen, and many more. There were many elegant costumes appropriate to the full-dress occasion.

PROTEST AGAINST THE NEW POLICE CHANGE.

A meeting of the merchants, bankers, and residents of the Third and Fifth Wards was held yesterday at the Butter and Cheese Exchange, to protest against the removal of the Chambers Street Police Station, as proposed by the Police Commissioners. Mr. John Castree, President of the Irving National Bank, was called to the chair. He said that the Commissioners of Police had passed a resolution removing the station-house from Chambers street, thereby depriving a district in which such a vast amount of property was situated, of the necessary protection. The matter was yet, however to be sanctioned by the Mayor and Common Council, and he believed that on representing the feeling of that meeting to them they would not sanction any such proceeding.

Mr. W. H. C. Price, of the *American Grocer*, proposed the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the removal of the police station in Chambers street is a movement viewed with apprehension and disapproval by the entire vicinity; and that the merchants, bankers, residents and property-holders of the Third and Fifth Wards join in a hearty protest against such an unwise and dangerous impairment of the security of interests second in importance and extent to those of no other section of the City; and that, as large tax-payers, we remonstrate against any curtailment of Police surveillance in our neighborhood, and respectfully urge the Board of Police Commissioners to rescind and annul the action taken yesterday with reference to this precinct.
>
> *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to present the action of this meeting to the Mayor and Aldermen and Board of Police Commissioners, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to the leading newspapers for publication.

Mr. Henry H. Rice, as the representative of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., urged the necessity of retaining the present police station in Chambers street, as a guarantee of the safety of the large amount of property stored in the district.

Mr. D. B. Halstead, President of the National Exchange Bank, said that if a committee was appointed by the meeting to represent to the Police Commissioners the feeling of the property-owners and the necessity of having a police station in the district, he believed they would rescind their recent action in favor of removing the station-house from Chambers street.

Mr. Alexander Stuart also spoke in favor of the resolutions, which were then put to the meeting and adopted unanimously. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to wait on the Mayor and Common Council to represent the feeling of the meeting on the subject: Mr. Alexander Stuart, Charles Burkhardter, Henry H. Rice, D. B. Halstead, D. W. C. Stanford, and the Chairman.

THE "SWALLOW-TAIL" ASCENDENCY.

The Democratic politicians who frequent the City Hall were utterly demoralized yesterday over a report that Mayor Wickham and Mr. John Kelly were in perfect accord as to the nominations to be presented to the Board of Aldermen, and that both had agreed to select such "Swallow Tails" to fill the various offices as might be suggested by Mr. S. L. M. Barlow and other members of the Manhattan Club. The report derived some confirmation from the fact that Mayor Wickham, without consulting the Tammany Committee on Patronage or a solitary "Short-Hair," offered the office of Park Commissioner to Mr. August Belmont, but that gentleman declined to accept it. It is also known that the Mayor has decided to nominate Gen. William H. Smith, well known as Gen. "Baldy" Smith, for the office of Police Commissioner, and that Mr. Kelly is in favor of him. The Tammany chief, however, is naturally indisposed to announce in public that Gen. Smith is his choice, lest the "Short-Hairs" should become indignant at his ingratitude to his peers, to whom he owes his political fortune. The Mayor will send his nominations to the Board of Aldermen on Saturday, and it is thought likely that, in the meantime, Mr. Kelly will direct them to confirm the appointments, but they are at present disposed to reject all "Swallow-Tails."

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS CLOSED TO FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has communicated to the Collector information derived by the Secretary of State from the United States Legation at Caracas, that the President of Colombia, having resumed his functions on March 16, has decreed the closing of the ports of Maracaibo and La Vela de Coro for foreign commerce, and the establishment of a "land Custom-house" at Porto Cabello, declaring his purpose to be to prevent unlawful trade with Curacoa, and to punish the latter for past offenses. It is intended to establish a "steam line" between Maracaibo and Porto Cabello, in which enterprise Gen. Pile is engaged, under the auspices of the Government.

MRS. CONWAY'S WILL.

ALL OF HER PROPERTY LEFT TO HER CHILDREN—THE ESTATE OF THE TESTATRIX SAID TO BE WORTH TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The will of Mrs. Sarah G. Conway was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Office by ex-Judge James Troy, executor. In his application to have the will admitted to probate, Judge Troy swears that, to the best of his knowledge, the estate of the testatrix is under $20,000. The will is as follows:

> In the name of God, amen.
>
> I, Sarah G. Conway, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, widow of Frederick B. Conway, deceased, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, but in failing health, and mindful of the uncertainty of human life, and desirous of settling my worldly affairs and disposing of such property as I shall own at the time of my decease while I have strength and capacity so to do, make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me at any time heretofore made.
>
> *First*—I hereby constitute and appoint my daughter Minnie executrix, and James Troy, of the City of Brooklyn, executor of this my last will, directing them to pay all my just debts and funeral expenses out of my estate.
>
> *Second*—I give and bequeath to my daughters, Minnie and Lillian, all my private and theatrical wardrobe, articles of wearing apparel, and jewelry, to be divided between them, without contention or dispute, according to the selection of each, if possible; but should there be a disagreement about such selection, such disagreement shall be settled by the decision of Mrs. Mary L. Farren, which shall be final.
>
> *Third*—I give and bequeath to my son Frederic the gold watch and chain which formerly belonged to his father, to be delivered to him when he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, or before that time if my executor and executrix aforesaid shall see fit; but until such delivery, I desire that they shall retain the same in trust for him.
>
> *Fourth*—I give and bequeath to my sister, Elizabeth Bowers, and direct my executor and executrix aforesaid to deliver to her, the diamond and sapphire ring belonging to me, and request that she will accept and preserve the same as a memento.
>
> *Fifth*—I give and bequeath to my children, Minnie, Lillian, and Frederic, all family portraits and likenesses which I possess, to be kept by them jointly, unless they desire to apportion the same individually, in which event they shall be at liberty to do so; but no dispute must arise concerning the same.
>
> *Sixth*—I authorize and empower my executor and executrix aforesaid, in their discretion, to permit the distribution by my children among their friends of such articles from among my personal effects as they may desire to present as mementoes.
>
> *Seventh*—I give, devise, and bequeath to my executor and executrix aforesaid, all the rest, residue, and remainder of my property, real and personal, wheresoever situated, in trust to sell and dispose of the same, in such manner and at such time and place as they may deem proper and most for the interest of my said children, and distribute the proceeds equally among said children, the shares of Lillian and Frederic to be safely invested until they shall respectively attain the age of twenty-one years. My said executor and executrix, however, shall have the power within that period to pay and advance to said Frederic and Lillian, or either of them, out of their respective shares aforesaid, such sum or sums as my said executor and executrix shall deem proper and necessary.
>
> *Eighth*—It is my will and desire, and I direct, that until a sale of the property aforesaid is made as aforesaid, that my said executor and executrix shall use and employ that portion of it which is contained as theatrical property in the Brooklyn Theatre in carrying on the business of said theatre, as it is used at present, if my said executor and executrix shall see fit to continue the business of such theatre for the benefit of my children, and I give to my said executor and executrix full power and authority to act according to their discretion and judgment in relation to continuing or conducting said business.
>
> *Ninth*—I desire and request of my said children that they shall at all times, as far as shall be practicable, until the youngest shall attain his majority, reside together and treat each other with affection, consideration, and forbearance. I desire that Minnie, who is the eldest, shall take my place toward her brother and sister, and always remember that I trust them and their welfare to her care and guidance, with full confidence in her affection, devotion, and ability to fully discharge this sacred trust.
>
> *Tenth*—I hereby constitute and appoint my said executor and executrix guardians of Lillian and Frederic until said minors shall respectively attain the age of twenty-one years; and I further direct that the services of Christiana Marie Jansen be retained by my children so long as she may desire and they have a home. And it is my will that my executor and executrix aforesaid be not required to give security as such under this will.
>
> Signed, sealed, published, and declared by said testatrix this 25th day of April, 1875, as and for her last will and testament, in our presence, who at her request and in her presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses thereto at the time last aforesaid.
>
> SARAH G. CONWAY, [Seal.]
> CLARK P. SMITH,
> THOMAS W. MOORE,
> SAMUEL SHERWELL,
> No. 17 Clinton street, Brooklyn.

RUMORS CONCERNING SHARKEY.

The steamer Crescent City, of the Clyde Line of steam-ships, arrived yesterday forenoon from Havana. The murderer William J. Sharkey was not on board, although it had been rumored that he would certainly arrive in this vessel. He is still in prison at Havana, and the general impression there is that if a formal demand were made by the United States Government for his surrender he would be at once handed over, for they are heartily sick of him in Cuba. Meantime the Spanish authorities at Havana have written to the Home Government for instructions as to what they are to do with Sharkey. Mr. John Fox, who was accused of furnishing Sharkey with a passport and some money, but who afterward proved that Sharkey had stolen the passport from him, arrived in the Crescent City yesterday.

REV. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, D. D.

Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter, D. D., of San Francisco, Cal., is to preach next Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock at the Dutch Reformed Church near the Court-house, Brooklyn. Mr. Carpenter is a preacher of great power, and a large number of his Brooklyn and New-York friends will, no doubt, be glad to hear him. It is understood that he has received a flattering call to a church in Washington, D. C., but the call has not yet been accepted.

THE CASE OF REV. JOHN S. GLENDENNING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the local items headed "New-Jersey" in your paper of this morning is an article on Rev. John S. Glendenning, apropos of his appearance in he pulpit of Prospect Avenue Church on Sunday morning. The well-deserved reputation of THE TIMES for accuracy and fairness will, I trust, be my excuse for briefly correcting some rather important mistakes on the part of your informant. In the article referred to he is styled "the deposed Presbyterian minister," and elsewhere you say, "the Presbytery before which he was tried deposed him from the pulpit, and severed his connection with the Church." He has not been in any sense "deposed." The Presbytery, after giving their verdict, simply passed a resolution dissolving the pastoral relation between Mr. Glendenning and the Prospect Avenue Church, leaving his status as a Presbyterian minister otherwise unchanged. There is a difference of opinion, both within and without the Presbytery, as to the constitutionality of the manner in which the pastoral relation was dissolved, and the question has been referred by Mr. Glendenning's appeal and the complaint of the session to the decision of the synod. There was no intention to present an appeal on his behalf at the last meeting of Presbytery, and consequently the statement that "after a careful canvass that idea was abandoned" is incorrect, and conveys a very unfair impression. So also in regard to what is said of his friends securing the election of Trustees "favorable to Glendenning." The last election of officers took place at the regular annual meeting of the church on the first Monday in November. The meeting was open, had been publicly called on three separate Sabbaths from the pulpit, and was very fully attended. The officers were nominated by the people and elected by ballot, and perfect cordiality and harmony prevailed throughout the entire proceedings. The article says in conclusion: "Much indignation is expressed by the members of the congregation, who believe with the Presbytery that Mr. Glendenning is guilty of the charges preferred against him." A majority of the Presbytery declared by their vote they did not believe him guilty of any of the grave charges; a very large majority of the church and congregation have never believed him guilty. On the contrary, with a full knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, and the character of his accusers, they are fully convinced of his innocence of all the grave charges, and knowing him to be a young man of great ability and promise, desire he should have a chance to vindicate his character in the very place it has been assailed. There are generally some in every community who think it heroic to kick a man when he is down, and possibly one or two such may be found even in the church, but the greater part think it, under the circumstances, both more Christian and more manly to stretch forth a helping hand. As for the indignation referred to, the writer has neither seen nor heard anything of it, and does not believe in its existence.

JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 27, 1875.

FOREIGN NOTES.

During Captain Boyton's experiments at Boulogne, after crossing the Straits of Dover, a deputation of fishwomen presented him with a bouquet.

Work has just been resumed for the extension of the fortress of Mayence. In the contract there is a clause forbidding the employment of French workmen, under a penalty of 300 marks in each case.

A bill for the introduction of the ballot and woman's suffrage into the Isle of Man has been read before the Manx Legislature. It is expected, however, that the proposal will meet with much opposition.

Mr. Disraeli's reply to the question of Mr. Owen Lewis relative to the recent correspondence between Germany and Belgium is mentioned with approval by the *North German* and *National Gazettes* of Berlin.

The *Baltic Gazette* says that a few days ago a young man came to a clergyman, and asked for a sum of money to enable him to go to Berlin and assassinate Prince Bismarck. The Priest angrily showed him the door.

The receipts of the Paris Octroi continue to show a marked increase. Up to the end of February they had an augmentation of 5,835,000 francs on the corresponding period of 1874. To the end of March the advance was 8,120,000 francs.

An international conference for telegraphy will be held at St. Petersburg on the 1st of June. Twenty-four nations and twenty submarine companies are said to have agreed to send delegates to deliberate on a new telegraphic convention.

It is stated that the Italian Government, following the course it has already adopted on previous occasions, will gratuitously distribute this year 5,000 plants of the *Eucalyptus globulus*, for cultivation in the Agro Romano, especially in the spot infected by malaria.

The French Government have seized a number of paintings belonging to M. Courbet, the artist who sided with the Communists, and who caused the Vendôme Column to be pulled down. The pictures are to be sold, and the proceeds will go toward defraying the expense of re-erecting the column.

An express train on the Great Northern Railway, in England, recently took fire from the friction of one of the wheels. The discovery was first made by the passengers, who at once communicated with the driver, and stopped the train. They escaped only just in time, the carriage being destroyed.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* says that the German Government endeavored to induce England, in January, 1874, and also after the accession of the present Cabinet, to address Belgium upon the fact of the Ultramontane agitation going on in that kingdom. England both times declined to remonstrate with Belgium.

The rights of free citizenship, as in the City of London, devolve by paternity in many of the German-Swiss communes. Langnau, in the canton of Berne, a town of about 3,000 inhabitants, registers more than 17,000 freemen on its archives. Another smaller locality, in the same canton, counts over 14,000 citizens in a similar category.

It has been suggested that for the purposes of identification, as in the case of criminals, for example, it is only necessary to get a distinct photograph of the palm of one hand, taken in a strong oblique light, so as to bring out the markings strongly. This will be found a map, it is said, which is never alike in two persons; no disguise short of actual disfigurement can do away with the difference.

The walnut-tree is proverbially long-lived, and an extraordinary instance is noted at Bonvillers, a village at the foot of the Vaudois Jura. An old walnut-tree, whose age is estimated at between 300 and 400 years old, is still in a flourishing condition. Its trunk measures over twenty feet in circumference, and, notwithstanding its great age, it produced last year over fifty bushels of walnuts.

The journals of Toulouse announce that the Academy has just finished the examination of 613 essays, in verse and prose, sent in for the floral competition of 1875, and consisting of 72 odes, 42 poems, 13 epistles, 2 discourses in verse, 2 eclogues, 29 idyls, 51 elegies, 25 ballads, 38 fables, 50 sonnets in honor of the Virgin, 258 miscellaneous pieces, and 10 prose addresses. The prizes consisted of eight flowers, in the following order: A violet, two marigolds, three carnations, a pansy, and a wild-briar rose.

Under a bill to be immediately introduced by the Government of Prussia convents must be closed within six months, those the occupants of which keep schools or attend hospitals being allowed a respite which may be extended to two years. Their entire property will be sequestered. Those monks and nuns who brought any property to the convents upon entering Holy Orders will have their money paid back, while those who are too old or too weak to work for their sustenance will be pensioned.

In 1874 Russia expended 788,000,000 francs in maintaining the Army; France, 719,000,000; Germany, 488,000,000; England, 378,000,000; Austria, 255,000,000, and Italy, 210,000,000; total, 2,838,000,000, a sum of money about equal to $567,600,000. The number of armed men which this huge sum was required to maintain, amounted in 1884 to an effective force of 2,121,000 men. It would seem that England pays the highest price per soldier, Italy and Austria the lowest price, and Germany and France less than half the sum it costs England.

"Géneviève de Brabant" continues to draw a maximum of receipts at the Paris Gaieté, and the Director, M. Offenbach, gravely announces that toward the end of the Summer it must be withdrawn in order to make the necessary preparations for the new opera of Sardou and Offenbach, entitled "Don Quichotte," which is intended to form the Winter novelty. Among the many wonderful things which are to be introduced into "Don Quichotte" is a flock of sheep, which, browsing and bleating in the meadows, are be cloven by the trusty sword of the Knight of La Mancha. These sheep, which have already arrived into "property," are said to be marvels of mechanism.

In Queensland a short time ago a railroad train was lifted off the line by the force of the wind, the passengers being considerably "shaken," though fortunately none of them were killed. Happily at the spot where the contretemps occurred the track was level. Had the gust caught the train a few minutes later, the carriages would inevitably have been pitched over an embankment. The consequences, however, were sufficiently alarming. The saloon carriage, which was next to the engine, turned over on its side, and the composite carriage that followed it, in performing the same evolution, telescoped into the end of the saloon. The carriage next in order settled at an angle of about 60°, while the remaining wagons precipitated from the track came to a stop "in all sorts of positions."

A French physician has reported to the Académie des Sciences a form of paralysis peculiar to telegraph operators. The affection is thus described: "An employe who had been engaged for nine years in a telegraph office found that he could not form clearly the letters U, represented by two dots and a stroke; I, represented by two dots; and S, by three dots. On trying to trace the letters his hand became stiff and cramped. He then endeavored to use his thumb alone, and this succeeded for two years, when his thumb was similarly attacked, and subsequently he tried the first and second fingers, but in two months these were also paralyzed." Finally he had recourse to the wrist, which also shortly became disabled. If he forced himself to use his hand, his whole arm and the side of his body trembled violently, and cerebral excitement ensued. This disorder is reported to be common among telegraph clerks, and to arise from the constant straining of the same muscles in a never-varying occupation.

Some interesting statistics have been published concerning the highways and railways of France. It appears there are 40,000 kilometres of *routes nationales* in France, which cost the State 1,200,000,000 francs, the interest of which is 60,000,000 francs. To this sum must be added the expense of keeping and reparation, which is 30,000,000. In return for this the Government gets, by way of tolls and passengers and merchandise, only 5,000,000. The railways, however, present a very different ratio of expenses and receipts. The State has paid to the various companies about 1,100,000,000. To the interest on this sum, which is 55,000,000, must be added 40,000,000 as State guarantees. The Government, therefore, spends 95,000,000 per annum on the railways, in return for which it gets 187,000,000, viz.: 106,000,000 in money, 56,000,000 for services rendered, and 25,000,000, the revenue of the tax on goods trains voted last year; so that, whereas the Government loses by the national highways and navigable ways, it reaps a good deal of profit out of the railways.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

ROUGH HANDLING OF THE COUNSEL-WITNESS.

GEN. TRACY CONCLUDES HIS ACCOUNT—MR. BEACH CONDUCTS A DAMAGING CROSS-EXAMINATION—HIS CHARACTERIZATION OF THE OPENING ADDRESS OF THE DEFENSE—TRACY NEVER POSITIVELY KNEW WHAT TILTON'S CHARGES WERE—WITNESS' INTERVIEWS WITH GEN. B. F. BUTLER—DID HE REPRESENT MR. BEECHER?

The interest in the trial is improving. There was another rush for admittance yesterday morning, and the court-room was crowded to repletion. Mr. Beecher was not present at all during the morning. Mrs. Beecher was accompanied to court by Mr. Moses S. Beach. Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Chicago, who assisted at the ordination of Mr. Beecher, and who founded the Elm Place Congregational Church, Brooklyn, occupied a seat behind Mrs. Beecher. Miss Anna Augusta Moore was present for the first time since her amusing appearance as a witness. She sat in the front row of the Beecher division. Stephen Pearl Andrews was conspicuously absent. He has been almost a daily attendant. Frank Moulton was actively on hand all day. On the bench with Judge Neilson were ex-State Senator A. S. Upham, of Le Roy, Genesee County, N. Y.; Hon. Henry O. Southworth, of New-York City; Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Boston; Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Adrian H. Joline, Esq., of New-York, and Rev. D. K. Bartlett, of Albany. Ex-Judge Fullerton came in at 11:30. At fourteen minutes past the hour Mr. Evarts resumed the direct examination of Gen. Tracy.

Mr. Tracy denied that he had ever been counsel or legal adviser of Mr. Tilton. His services to the Investigating Committee were given without compensation. He was asked by Mr. Shearman to serve as counsel soon after the beginning of the present action. He did not, however, accept Mr. Beecher's retainer until September. He did not anticipate becoming a witness until the plaintiff dragged his name in as the representative of Mr. Beecher in certain interviews with Mr. Moulton. The question of the propriety of such a course was submitted to his associate counsel, and their decision governed his action. Mr. Evarts offered to put in evidence Gen. Tracy's long interview published in the *Union* of June 26, 1874. Mr. Beach smiled derisively and objected. His Honor refused the offer, but permitted it to to be marked for identification. Witness then described his relations with Mrs. Tilton in respect to the Investigating Committee. Mrs. Ovington sent a note to Mr. Beecher on July 6 to the effect that Mrs. Tilton wished to testify before the committee. Mr. Beecher' sent witness to see her, and the result was that witness notified the committee, who went to Mrs. Ovington's and took Mrs. Tilton's statement. Subsequently Mr. Tilton sent for witness, and they had a long conversation in regard to Mrs. Tilton's testimony before the committee. Witness gave Mr. Tilton full details of what transpired on that occasion. Mr. Tilton was strongly of the opinion that the committee would acquit Mr. Beecher, anyhow, and witness combated that view. Witness told Mr. Tilton that his wife had expressed herself as determined to preserve her family relations intact and live the scandal down. Witness denied emphatically that he had told Tilton that he had instructed Mrs. Tilton what to say previous to going before the committee, or that it was a "woman's right to deny" such a charge, or that he had asked Mr. Tilton to let her deny it and the scandal would be extinguished. Witness told Mr. Tilton that he considered himself released from his obligation not to become counsel for Mr. Beecher soon after July 10. The reason given was that Tilton had changed his case against Mr. Beecher. Mr. Tilton did not see what difference it made whether the case had been changed or not, as witness' promise was simply not to be counsel for Mr. Beecher in the event of the parties coming into collision. Witness had frequent interviews with Messrs. Tilton and Moulton about this time, always at the solicitation of the latter gentleman. His relations with them were friendly. Witness never said that the committee would not inquire very hard after the truth. Neither did he express any such views as that Mr. Tilton might make any kind of a statement that would not drive Mr. Beecher from his pulpit and witness would secure its adoption by the committee. Witness had an interview with Mr. Tilton on the morning of July 9, when Mr. Tilton said that he had gone home the previous evening and kissed his wife, and told her that he was satisfied with her conduct before the committee. She was very happy, he said, and they sat down and together prepared a draft of a report for submission to the committee. Mr. Tilton read the report to witness, who objected to some portions of it. Mr. Tilton replied that the draft was merely intended to be suggestive. Witness said that he was pleased to see that Mr. Tilton and his wife and Mr. Beecher had substantially agreed upon the character of the offense to be charged, and that that was the point on which the whole case turned. Witness also said that the committee would have to hear witnesses before they could be expected to adopt the report. Mr. and Mrs. Tilton expressed their willingness to testify. Witness never said that he represented Mr. Beecher in any other sense than as a friend. Witness did say to Mr. Tilton that he would not stand on any phraseology that did not compromise the moral character of Mr. Beecher.

Witness then testified to a conversation with Mr. Moulton about July 13, in which witness told Mr. Moulton that if Tilton pressed the charge against Mr. Beecher it would be bad for him, [Moulton,] as then the fact that money had been paid would have to come out. Mr. Moulton became angry and spoke harshly of Mr. Beecher for having told witness about the money, which was a matter of strict confidence between him and Mr. Beecher; that Mr. Tilton knew nothing about it. Witness answered that his information had been derived from Mr. Woodruff. Mr. Moulton thereupon called Mr. Woodruff some very hard names. He said he would deny about the money, and Mr. Beecher must deny it too. Witness said that if Mr. Beecher was forced to make a statement he could not leave that part out. An hour subsequently to the scene before the committee in which Mr. Tilton accused Mr. Tracy of treachery, while Gen. Tracy and his daughters were dining in Dieter's, Mr. Tilton passed in, and, throwing his arms around Gen. Tracy's neck, said, "If I have said anything this afternoon to offend you, you must forgive me." Witness had been employed on two occasions as counsel for Woodruff & Robinson. At twenty minutes to one Mr. Evarts sat down.

Mr. Beach's first question was whether witness made suggestions to Mr. Porter while the latter was cross-examining Mr. Moulton. Witness answered: "No, Sir; no, Sir; I did not!" Mr. Beach then plunged in savagely to the question of Gen. Tracy's alleged professional delinquency. He questioned the witness very closely in regard to the dates and circumstances of his first connection with the case and the part he had taken in it. Gen. Tracy answered defiantly, yet warily, evincing a disposition not to be entrapped into any admission that might inculpate him, and Mr. Beach warmly insisted on categorical answers. Witness had no present recollection of what he understood by the term "collision" when he made his pledge to Mr. Tilton. He supposed that he applied it to a litigation in court. As a lawyer he knew that no suit could be founded on a mere charge of improper solicitation. He refused to admit that at the time of giving the pledge he knew, definitely, that the charge was to be one of improper solicitation. He only inferred that from the documents he had seen. He knew it was not adultery. When he told Mr. Tilton, in 1874, that he considered himself absolved from his pledge, he would not say that he knew the form of accusation had been changed. At this point, 1:07, the court took a recess until 2:15.

Mrs. Beecher returned without her husband after recess. Rev. J. Hyatt Smith was also in the audience. Everybody except Gen. Tracy was present, and the jury-roll was called at 2:10 o'clock. It was twenty-two minutes past the hour when he entered. The cross-examination was resumed two minutes later. It was exceedingly aggressive on the part of Mr. Beach. Gen. Tracy was correspondingly wary, refusing to give ground on any topic until forced by a series of ingenious approaches. Mr. Beach several times became angry at the witness' finely-drawn distinctions, and numerous hot controversies ensued, which were greatly relished by the audience. Meantime Mr. Evarts and Mr. Fullerton enjoyed themselves hugely in a lengthy "aside" conversation. Mr. Beach, before resuming the cross-examination, called the attention of the court to gross inaccuracies in the *Tribune* report of Wednesday's proceedings. At the close of the interview with Messrs. Moulton and Woodruff, Gen. Tracy said he first learned that the charge against Mr. Beecher was of improper solicitations. After acquiring that knowledge he allowed the pledge to stand, but he claimed the pledge was given in the sense of a general rule only. He was then forced to admit that he knew the pledge to be utterly inapplicable to this case, yet he went on receiving Mrs. Tilton's confidence. He said he never considered whether Mr. Tilton was serious or not in asking the pledge. He assumed that Mr. Tilton relied on witness' assurance. He never disabused Mr. Tilton until July, 1874. The pledge had, meantime, passed out of his mind. When witness determined to become a witness, it was for the purpose of contradicting Messrs. Tilton, Moulton, and Woodruff. He is still counsel in the case, and does not contemplate withdrawing. He was the author of the opening for the defense—to a large extent. [Laughter.] Mr. Evarts objected. Mr. Beach warmly retorted that when an opening like that of the defense, so charged with malignity and untruth, was made, he had the right to ask if witness was its author. "If you want me to take the responsibility," said Gen. Tracy, defiantly. "I'll hold you to the responsibility, Sir," thundered Mr. Beach. [Commotion.] Witness did not compose all of the opening. Judge Neilson suggested that, having delivered it, he made it his own. "Emerson," added his Honor, "says that the thoughts of others, made use of, become our own." "He didn't refer to the witness," said Mr. Fullerton softly, speaking for the first time. Mr. Woodruff did not say to witness at the beginning that Mr. Tilton charged Mr. Beecher with adultery. When asked whether he would swear that Mr. Woodruff did not say that in substance, witness thought he would. "Well, make up your mind and let us know," said Mr. Beach. [Laughter.] Witness answered that Mr. Woodruff gave him the impression that he believed Mr. Beecher had done something wrong in Mr. Tilton's family, but what it was Mr. Woodruff did not state. Witness was positive that adultery was not distinctly mentioned. He was equally positive that Mr. Woodruff did not tell him at the first interviews that Mr. Beecher had advanced $500 for the benefit of Mr. Tilton's family. After leaving Mr. Moulton's house after the interview with Tilton and Moulton, witness did not say to the latter that the payment of that money was the most damaging fact against Mr. Beecher. When Mr. Woodruff subsequently spoke about the money, he did not ask any promise of secrecy, although at the first interview witness acknowledged that he did require that the facts to be related should be held secret.

The witness' interviews with Gen. Butler were then taken up. He was asked whether, on August 9, when there was a discussion as to whether Mr. Moulton should deliver up the papers in accordance with the request preferred by the committee, he did not advise him not to. After a deal of dodging, he answered that he did not recollect. In reply to a question as to why he went to that interview, the witness gave a long statement about "preventing a publication that would do widespread moral damage," Mr. Beach sarcastically interrupted with, "You went as a general philanthropist?" "No, Sir." "Or on a mission of universal benevolence!" "No, Sir." Witness had talked with Mr. Beecher many times about the scandal since 1872, and consulted and advised with him, but only as a friend. He did not tell Mr. Butler in Mr. Moulton's presence that he appeared at the interview in the capacity of a representative or counsel of Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beach created some merriment by asking counsel if Benjamin F. Butler was the correct name. Mr. Beach sought to draw from Gen. Tracy that he went to Boston July 1, 1874, to consult with Gen. Butler as to the best way of suppressing the scandal, but the witness dodged the questions dexterously for some time. Mr. Beach grew warm, and the fight became very bitter. The audience held their breaths, and the silence was intense. At length witness was compelled to admit that "he never supposed he was acting contrary to Mr. Beecher's wish." "Why did you not say so before?" angrily asked Mr. Beach. Gen. Tracy tartly replied that the form of questions would not allow him. "Let us see about that," said Mr. Beach, and he made the stenographer read over the questions, to Gen. Tracy's discomfiture. Witness did not remember that Gen. Butler said he understood the charge against Mr. Beecher to be adultery. "That is definitely," he added. "What are you covering up under the word 'definitely,'" asked Mr. Beach. "Nothing," said Gen. Tracy. "Leave it out, then," snapped Mr. Beach. Witness understood that at that time Mr. Moulton was trying hard to suppress the scandal. Another interview between witness, Gen. Butler, and Mr. Moulton took place in Moulton's house on July 20. With extreme difficulty Mr. Beach drew out that it was there arranged for Gen. Tracy to absent himself from the meeting of the Investigating Committee that evening, so that it could not go on, and Mr. Moulton and Gen. Butler would have more time to work on Mr. Tilton to suppress the scandal. On the morning of Aug. 11 Gen. Butler, accompanied by his stenographer, called at witness' boarding-house and dictated part of a statement which he suggested that Mr. Beecher should read to his church, after refusing to testify before the committee. The contest between Mr. Beach and the witness on this point was exceedingly acrimonious. At length Mr. Beach sharply submitted to the Court that one of Gen. Tracy's answers was neither fair nor honest. Mr. Shearman came to his colleague's rescue with the assertion that it was both fair and honest. "Well, if you want to have a controversy about it," said Mr. Beach, turning around and advancing a step toward the little attorney, "let us have it out right here." Mr. Shearman pluckily sprang to his feet, and claimed that the application of the terms "unfair and dishonest" to witness was not proper. His Honor coincided with Mr. Shearman. Mr. Beach said that they were proper applied to counsel. Mr. Shearman said that if they had been used in a Pickwickian sense no harm had been done. Mr. Beach retorted that he knew no one more apt to deal in Pickwickian sense than the gentleman. [Laughter, in which counsel joined.]

Subsequent to the interview of Aug. 11 Gen. Butler sent witness a package which he did not read. He admitted, after much questioning, that he had asked Gen. Butler to finish the statement and send it to him, but that it arrived too late. He could recollect nothing about an accompanying letter, in which Gen. Butler said that Mr. Beecher, being guilty of adultery, the statement was the best that could be drawn up under the circumstances, though such an assertion might readily be in a letter of Gen. Butler, because the General believed Mr. Beecher to be guilty. Witness refused to admit that it was arranged to use the statement as described above, or that it was on condition that Mr. Moulton should hand over the scandal papers to Gen. Butler. He did not know that Mr. Moulton did so hand over the papers in compliance with that arrangement. Mr. Evarts objected to the details of a conversation witness had with Mrs. Moulton on Aug. 10, 1874. Mr. Fullerton argued that they had a right to introduce them for the purpose of showing the witness' bias, whereupon Mr. Evarts withdrew his objection. It being now 4 o'clock an adjournment was had until this morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At 11:12 the direct examination of Mr. Tracy was resumed by Mr. Evarts, as follows:

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tracy, have you ever been, in any manner or in any form, an attorney, or counsel, or legal adviser of Mr. Tilton? A.—Never.

Q.—What employment, or relation, or place, or request for assistance, had you received in respect to the Church Committee, or its investigations? A.—I was requested by the Church Committee to attend their meetings and aid them in the examination of witnesses.

Q.—Was it an employment for compensation? A.—No, Sir; a mere friendly act.

Q.—When did you become counsel of Mr. Beecher in this matter, and how? A.—I was asked to become counsel for Mr. Beecher soon after the commencement of the action—I do not know how soon—by Mr. Shearman. I did not determine whether I would accept the retainer of Mr. Beecher until some time in September—not, at least, until after yourself and Judge Porter had been employed, and the other counsel had been determined upon.

Q.—And then the question of your acceptance was determined by you? A.—It was.

Q.—When did you first anticipate being a witness in this cause? A.—Not until after the plaintiff had given evidence of interviews between myself and Mr. Moulton, in which it was alleged that I represented Mr. Beecher at those interviews. After that evidence had been given, I considered the question whether it was my duty or not to—

Mr. Beach—We do not want that statement.

Q.—After that was done, to whom was the question of whether you should be a witness submitted for consideration?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

Judge Neilson—I think that he may take the naked fact that the question was considered by him and by his associates.

Mr. Evarts—And that it was submitted to the judgment of others, is the main point. How is that, Mr. Tracy? A.—It was submitted to my associates, and I followed their judgment.

Mr. Beach—I move to strike out the latter portion of that.

Judge Neilson—Yes; strike out "I followed their judgment."

Q.—Please look at this paper—the Brooklyn *Daily Union* of the issue of Friday, June 26, 1874—and say if this is the publication of an interview with you, to which you have referred in your testimony? A.—It is.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, we wish to put that interview in evidence, not, of course, as evidence of any statement, or any representation of facts, or proof of facts, but as evidence, and of some importance, I think, in some subsequent connections, that this was a published declaration of Mr. Tracy's views of certain facts in this case, growing out of interviews between himself and Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton, which were well known to them as his public declarations and the subsequent relations preserved between the parties after that publication.

Mr. Beach—We object to that as incompetent and immaterial.

Judge Neilson—I think the mere fact that the publication was made can be taken, but that is as far as you can go.

Mr. Evarts—That is already in evidence. We think that public declarations on the part of Mr. Tracy, known to these gentlemen as a public declaration and presumptively a statement of his views and of his opinion, and then a continuance of relations with him in regard to matters that may be already in evidence, with reference to interviews concerning which they have given evidence, may be an important element. Their conduct toward him after that publication goes to sustain, if you please, the view that we take as to their subsequent action. Here, certainly, was a public declaration.

Judge Neilson—I do not think that we can receive it.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will allow us to have it marked for identification, and also permit us to except to its exclusion?

Judge Neilson—Yes.

HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Mr. Tracy, it has been made a subject of evidence as to your interviews or conversations with Mrs. Tilton preceding her examination before the committee; I will ask your attention now to that point of time, and ask you to state when and how you first came into any conversation or meeting with Mrs. Tilton, and what passed between you and her prior to her giving her statement before the committee, I think, on the 26th of July?

Mr. Beach—So far as that question calls for what passed between Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Tracy we object to it as immaterial and incompetent.

The Court—It will answer your question to find out what was done and who were present.

Q.—Well, Mr. Tracy, just give us the facts concerning your meeting with her, and then I will ask you some further questions. A.—On the afternoon of July 6, late in the afternoon, I was at Mr. Beecher's, and I there learned that Mrs. Ovington had been to Mr. Beecher with a message which she desired to communicate to him; I learned also that Mr. Beecher preferred not to have a communication from Mrs. Ovington and not to see her, and requested me to go round and see her and receive whatever communication she had for him.

Mr. Beach—This is trespassing upon the rule, Sir, I think.

Witness—I went to Mrs. Ovington's and introduced myself to Mrs. Ovington, and told her my object in coming.

Q.—You saw Mrs. Tilton? A.—As the result of my interview with Mrs. Ovington, she went to Mr. Beecher's, and as the result of what passed there, she stating that Mrs. Tilton would be at her house, she thought, on her return, I went to see if Mrs. Tilton desired to go before the committee.

Q.—You went to Mrs. Ovington's? A.—I went to Mrs. Ovington's, and on reaching there I found Mrs. Tilton had been there and had gone away, but would return there with her step-father, Judge Morse, later in the evening. I then went to dine, and after dinner returned to Mrs. Ovington's, and there Judge Morse and Mrs. Tilton were in the house, and there I was introduced to Mrs. Tilton by Judge Morse.

Q.—Now, before she left Mrs. Ovington's to go before the committee, did you have any conversation with her, and, if so, what, where, and of what length? A.—She did not leave Mrs. Ovington's to go before the committee, Mr. Evarts; the committee came to her. And being introduced to Mrs. Tilton, the object of my visit was stated generally in my presence, and that of Mrs. Ovington, Judge Morse, and myself. She was considering whether she would—

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment, Sir.

Witness—There was a general talk on the subject; she went away and had a private consultation with her step-father, Judge Morse, and returned to the room and said—

Mr. Beach—It is hardly worth while—

Q.—She gave you her answer as to going before the committee? A.—She did, and Judge Morse left the house; I left immediately after to go to Mr. Storrs, and to notify the committee; I did so, and they came along to Mrs. Ovington's house, where Mrs. Tilton was.

Q.—Did you have any further interview with Mrs. Tilton before she commenced her statement before the committee? A.—When we reached Mr. Ovington's I was told that Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Ovington were in the dining-room, and I went down there; Mrs. Tilton was just finishing her tea; I notified her that the committee was present, and we passed up to the parlor floor, she and Mrs. Ovington proceeding up stairs.

Q.—A stair above? A.—A stair above; they returned in a few moments, she was introduced to the different members of the committee, and proceeded at once with her statement.

Q.—Well, now, in this interview between yourself and her in the tea-room was anything else said excepting that the committee were ready to hear her statement, and she was ready to give it? A.—There was a single word said, a single sentence.

Q.—Did it relate to the appointment of going before the committee? A.—It did.

Q.—Now, were you present during the examination of Mrs. Tilton? A.—I was.

Q.—And did you attend and hear all the questions and all the answers? A.—I did.

AN INTERVIEW WITH TILTON.

Q.—Now, Sir, evidence has been given by Mr. Tilton concerning an interview that you had on the day after, I think, this examination of his wife; did you have such an interview? A.—I did.

Q.—How did that come about? A.—By an appointment made by Mr. Moulton for me to meet Mr. Tilton at his house the next evening.

Q.—What passed at that interview between you and Mr. Tilton? A.—Well, it was a long interview. The main subject of conversation was the appearance of his wife before the committee—the different members of the committee; the impression she made before the committee, the details of which conversation I can't repeat in the language in which it occurred that evening, but the substance of which—the drift of which I know.

Q.—Well, Sir, what was that? A.—Well, Mr. Tilton asked me about his wife being before the committee; asked me how she came to go before the committee, and I told him the facts so far as I knew them; told him how I first met his wife; how she determined to go before the committee; that I went for the committee, and they came round to Mr. Ovington's house, and she made her statement before the committee; I told him I was present at that statement; that I heard all the questions that were put to her and all the answers which she made; I stated generally the drift of what she said to him, and her bearing before the committee, and the impression that she made upon the committee, as far as I observed it; he inquired particularly about that, and what feeling her statement seemed to produce upon the minds of the committee toward himself, and I told him that, as far as I had observed.

Q.—Well, what did you tell him in that regard? A.—I told him that Mrs. Tilton's statement was very kind toward him; that while she had denied positively the statements of the Woodhull scandal and the improper relations with Mr. Beecher, and also denied positively that Mr. Beecher had ever made an improper proposal to her, yet she had not accused Mr. Tilton or spoken harshly of him at all. On the contrary, she had spoken in the kindest manner of him; and I think that I told him that she expressed in some manner, some words I have forgotten now, her affection for him, and that she explained her motive in coming before the committee; that she had, after the publication of the Bacon letter, felt it to be her duty to seek out some of her brethren in the church and to make a communication to them of the facts in this case, and I repeated to him what she had said about her duty to deny it, to herself, for her own sake and for the sake of her children; and he asked me who the members of the committee were, and I told him, naming them over, and he discussed the various characteristics of each member of the committee and how they felt toward him and toward Mr. Beecher, he giving me the information he had of his views of each member of the committee and I giving him my impression, and he spoke there of whether that committee could ever be induced to believe or say they believed that Mr. Beecher had been guilty of wronging him or committing an offense against him; he said very strongly that he did not believe they would, that they were determined to acquit Mr. Beecher of all wrong, and they never would say that Mr. Beecher had committed a wrong against him; and I combated that view of the case; I told him I was satisfied, from what I knew of the committee and what I had seen of them, that the committee would make a report that the facts before them justified—that if those facts condemned Mr. Beecher they would condemn him; if they acquitted him, they would acquit him; and they would condemn or acquit just to the degree that the facts would warrant; and that discussion went on a long time until late in the night. That was the general nature and drift of the talk.

Q.—When you were speaking to Mr. Tilton concerning his wife's attitude and statements as toward himself, did you say anything to him on the subject of her continued purpose or wish to remain with him? A.—I did.

Q.—What did you say to him in that regard? A.—I said that his wife expressed a desire and a determination to preserve her family and to continue to live with her husband and to struggle on and live down this story.

Mr. Beach—When was that? On the 7th?

Witness—This was on the 7th of July.

Q.—I call your attention, Mr. Tracy, to this statement of Mr. Tilton's:

> "Gen. Tracy told me that I need have no anxiety concerning the formation of the committee, that Mrs. Tilton had gone down to the committee at Mr. Ovington's house; that previous to the assembling of it he [Gen. Tracy] had instructed her what to say and how to say it; put the questions to her that she might make no blunders in answering them. When she came before the committee she astonished and surprised all of them by her eloquent allusions to her Pastor and her husband."

At this interview was anything said by you to this effect, in whole or in part, that you had instructed her what to say or how to say it by questions to her, so that she might make no blunder in answering them? A.—Not a word.

HE DID NOT PREPARE MRS. TILTON FOR THE EXAMINATION.

Q.—In your intercourse at any time with Mrs. Tilton, before her examination was completed, had you in any way or in any part prepared her for the questions or the answers in that examination? A.—No, Sir; not unless the remark I made to her should be deemed a preparation; I will state the remark I did make to her if it is permissible.

Q.—Well, what was that?

Mr. Beach—Objected to.

Mr. Evarts—I have a right to give the negation—

Judge Neilson—That you have given.

Mr. Evarts—By showing what he said.

Judge Neilson—That theory will admit any conversation that might be suggested in the absence of the party in interest.

Mr. Evarts—Not necessarily. It would admit a qualified statement in the denial which the witness makes. That, I suppose, the witness is always entitled to.

Judge Neilson—Yes; and I think you could ask him now whether in that single observation any direction was given in respect to her answers.

Q.—In that single observation to which you refer was there any direction given in respect to her answers? A.—No, Sir.

Judge Neilson—It seems to me that covers the ground.

Mr. Evarts—Well, Sir, that will do. I believe it is already in evidence.

Mr. Beach—No, you are mistaken.

Q.—Mr. Tilton says this also in respect to this same interview—that you said to him:

> "Now, if you take right advantage of Mrs. Tilton's appearance before that committee and of the tender hearts of these gentlemen toward all the parties in the case, particularly toward her, now is the opportunity to suppress the scandal forever."

Then he proceeds:

> "It is a woman's right to deny it; let her deny it; let her stand on the denial. Now, co-operate with that denial, and it can be made a success."

Did you say anything of that kind to Mr. Tilton? A.—No, Sir; except I said that she had denied it, and she said it was her right and her duty to deny that statement.

TRACY DISREGARDING HIS PLEDGE TO TILTON.

Q.—Mr. Tracy, a certain passage between Mr. Tilton and yourself before the committee in regard to your acting as counsel, notwithstanding what you had said to him, has been given in evidence, and in that statement was the statement that you had previously notified him—you remember the occurrence before the committee, in which— A.—I do.

Q.—Well, that, I believe, is sufficiently in evidence. Now, Mr. Tracy, before that time had you given notice to Mr. Tilton, and when and how? A.—I had given him notice.

Q.—When was that? A.—Well, it was between the 10th and the 13th of July; I can't state definitely, as I was seeing Mr. Tilton almost daily from the 27th of June until about the 13th of July—sometimes oftener than once a day.

Mr. Beach—What year?

Witness—1874. And it is impossible for me to state here with definiteness the time, but I am sure it was after I had heard of his conversation at Ovington's on the 9th of July, and I am inclined to think it was after I had heard his wife had left him, but of that I am not certain.

Q.—Where did it occur—the interview or conversation? A.—I think it occurred at the club.

Q.—The Brooklyn Club? A.—The Brooklyn Club. It may have been at my office. Mr. Tilton was in the habit of dropping in at my office frequently, and he was also in the habit of dropping in at the club when I was taking lunch or dinner, and I met him in the street often. We had casual conversations, and at times we had set conversations, and it was one of the casual conversations, either in my office or at the club, when I told him—

Q.—Well, what passed between you? A.—Referring to the conversation in 1872, I said to him: "Mr. Tilton, as long as you adhere to the case that you then stated to me I shall adhere to the promise I made to you, but I desire to say to you that when you change your case against Mr. Beecher, if you ever do, and state a different case from what you stated to me, I shall not regard my promise then made to you as binding upon me."

Q.—What did he say to that? A.—He said that he could not see how that would release me from my promise; that I had made my promise not to be counsel for Mr. Beecher in case he and Mr. Beecher came into collision, and whether he stated the same case now against Mr. Beecher that he stated then or not, he did not see that that would release me. I told him I thought it did; that was a matter of judgment whether it did or not; it was my judgment that it did, and I should act upon it in that contingency.

OTHER MEETINGS WITH MR. TILTON.

Q.—Now, you have said that you frequently had meetings, casual or otherwise, with Mr. Tilton during this period. What were your relations, friendly or— A.—Friendly.

Q.—Were these interviews, any of them, sought or invited by you? A.—None that I remember, Sir; not a single one. Every interview I ever had with Mr. Tilton, so far as I now remember, was either sought by himself or was the result of an appointment made by Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Beach—That did not include the interviews spoken of at the club, I suppose.

Mr. Evarts—Well, interviews that were entirely casual—

Witness—Well, accidental meetings in the street cannot be said to be sought by any one, but an interview at the club, when Mr. Tilton came and sat down at the table, that perhaps would be said to be sought by him.

Q.—I refer now to the interview, Mr. Tracy, that you, I supposed, completed—the interview of the 9th. Now, Mr. Tilton says this, as coming from you: "He said," [speaking of you,] "he said something like this:

> 'There are a number of gentlemen and they can summon whom they choose. They can summon Mr. Beecher, and he can say what he chooses, little or much; they can summon Mrs. Tilton, and she can say what she chooses, little or much; they can summon you, and you can say what you choose, little or much, and the committee will be bound to make their report, not on the basis of the truth, for they won't inquire enough to get the truth; they will be bound to make their report upon the basis of what these people choose to put down before them, only, he said, a proper, gentlemanly, and respectful report would be to the advantage of all parties.'"

Now, Sir, did you have any conversation of that substance or purport? A.—No, Sir; not in the sense it is there stated. The substance of the mode in which the committee would get witnesses before them was probably discussed, and it was quite likely stated—

Mr. Beach—I would rather this gentleman would not reason upon this subject. Let him give us the benefit of his recollection.

Q.—Give us what you recollect, Mr. Tracy. A.—I recollect that the committee—the mode of its proceeding was discussed between Mr. Tilton and myself, and I remember the subject of the power of the committee was discussed. I don't remember positively whether I stated there that they had not the power to compel the attendance of witnesses or not, if that question was asked; I don't know whether it was positively; I know I never stated what he says there about the committee's not inquiring after the truth, or not wanting the truth; I don't recall precisely the words you have read; that I know I never said.

Q.—"They won't inquire enough to get the truth." A.—I never said that.

Q.—Or to that effect? A.—No; I said that undoubtedly the committee's report would be based upon the evidence before them—would be in accordance with the evidence, whatever it might be.

CONTRADICTING TILTON.

Q.—And otherwise than that you did not make this statement, or a statement to the effect here given? A.—I did not.

Q.—Mr. Tilton further says this:

> "Gen. Tracy then asked me what sort of a report would satisfy me; what kind of a report I would stand by. I told him I would stand by any report which did me no injustice, and which reinstated Elizabeth."

And then he goes on:

> "Well," said he, [meaning yourself,] "all that I want you to bear in mind is this: You may make any kind of a report you choose which does not charge Mr. Beecher with adultery, or with any such crime that he cannot retain his pulpit—make the offense anything you choose, only, of course, the committee cannot bring in a report that he was guilty of adultery, or of anything that would compromise his character and standing as a clergyman. Make a report of that kind, and you make it *ad libitum*, embodying your own wish and will."

A.—There was nothing said at that interview on the subject of my getting the committee to make a report, or what kind of a report the committee would make. Whatever there is in that conversation did not occur on that night.

Q.—At this interview, then, nothing of this kind occurred? A.—No, Sir.

TILTON'S PROPOSED REPORT.

Q.—Subsequently an interview has been brought in evidence at which something was said about a report, and a report or a draft of a report was present. Do you remember such an occasion? A.—I do.

Q.—When was that? A.—The report was presented by Mr. Tilton on the morning of the 9th of July. I had seen him on the morning of the 8th, after the interview in the evening, I think; but I certainly saw him on the morning of the 9th, when he had what is known in this trial as the long report.

Q.—Look at this exhibit—D 45—and examine it sufficiently to state if that is the paper that was made the subject of conversation that night? A.—I did not have this paper in my hand that morning. I heard Mr. Tilton read it, and I heard it read on the trial; but I never read it myself. He read a paper that morning in my presence, which was to the tenor and effect of this paper, but I cannot identify the manuscript nor can I say or affirm, of my own knowledge, that this is in all respects the paper that he read there; I have no reason to doubt that it is.

Q.—But he did read through a paper? A.—He did read through a paper of about this tenor and effect.

Q.—It was considered and talked of? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So far as you now recall that paper, and comparing it with this, you suppose that this is the same paper? A.—I suppose that this is the paper.

Q.—Was Mr. Moulton present at this conversation? A.—He was.

Q.—You three gentlemen were together? A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you state that conversation and how this report figured in it? A.—If I saw Mr. Tilton on the 8th of July then I learned the fact of his having gone home on the night of the 7th and seeing his wife; if I did not see him on the 8th, then the following conversation occurred on the 9th; I am not positive that I saw him on the 8th of July, but I think I did; I think I saw him a few mornings in succession, but of that I would not be positive; but at one or both of these conversations he said that he had gone home after the interview of July 7; had seen his wife; had called her up; had kissed her, and said to her that he had seen Gen. Tracy, and had learned from him the details of her statement before the committee; that he had expressed himself reconciled to that statement; and that the next morning they arose and talked over the matter, and consulted in regard to a report which should be made by the committee, which should settle this matter and end this scandal; he said that his wife was very happy over the result, and he said that he and his wife had sat down together and prepared this document as one with which she would be satisfied and with which he would be satisfied; he read it over; he read the report to me, and after listening to it, I said to him, "Why, Mr. Tilton, there are many things stated in that report that, of course, the committee could not, under any circumstances, say;" he said that he was aware of that; that he had only prepared it as a suggestion of what could be done; he did not expect the committee to adopt this report as he had drawn it, literally; that he had brought it down for suggestions, and to see what was thought of it; I said to him that it was a step in the right direction; that I discovered by it that he and Mr. Beecher had substantially agreed on the offense that was alluded to, and covered by the apology; and that I considered to be the pivot on which the whole case turned; that if they agreed on that, there was no difficulty, as it seemed to me, in their making a statement which would authorize the committee, or justify the committee, in stating this case substantially as he covered this point of it in the report; and he asked me if the committee would make that report; I said, "Of course they will not make it, unless there is evidence given before them that requires them to make it; the committee are not going to adopt this report at your suggestion, Mr. Tilton, without evidence; but the parties have got to go before the committee and state the facts, and if in the statement of facts that statement warrants a report of this description, I have no doubt they will make it."

Q.—Was anything said then by Mr. Tilton as to whether he was ready or willing to give the facts according to that report? A.—I certainly so understood Mr. Tilton—that that was the agreement between him and his wife, at which they had arrived.

Q.—Was that all that was said about this report? A.—That was substantially all that was said about that report.

Q.—Was the report taken away by him? A.—I did not take it away; it was either kept by him or by Mr. Moulton.

Q.—I think you said it was never in your hands? A.—It was never in my hands before.

TRACY DENIES THAT HE REPRESENTED MR. BEECHER.

Q.—Mr. Moulton has said, in regard to this interview, this:

> "Mr. Fullerton says 'I am now trying to find out what Mr. Tilton said at the time of the actual handing of that report to Mr. Moulton.'"

We made the objection that Mr. Beecher was not present. Then the witness says:

> "Mr. Tracy was a party to it—that is, to the interview—and he said that he represented Mr. Beecher."

Did anything of that kind occur on your part at that interview? A.—I never said I represented Mr. Beecher on any occasion, at any time, in the sense of being a substitute for him. I never said that I claimed to represent Mr. Beecher in any sense except as a friend, on whose judgment he would be likely to rely to a greater or less extent. That was understood by Mr. Moulton always, and by Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Beach—I move to strike out the declaration that that was understood by Moulton and Tilton.

Judge Neilson—Yes, strike it out.

Q.—At this interview, did you say you represented Mr. Beecher in any way? A.—I don't remember that any such thing was said, or talked of, at that interview.

Q.—This interview had been sought by them, you say? A.—Yes, Sir; I was requested to go around that morning.

Q.—Gen. Tracy, in reference to this subject of representing Mr. Beecher during any of these interviews that you have spoken of, or in any interviews with either of these gentlemen, did you say to them that you represented Mr. Beecher in that interview? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there ever made any claim or suggestion on the part of Mr. Moulton or Mr. Tilton that you did represent Mr. Beecher? A.—Never.

Q.—Now, I ask you whether, at this interview, a paper was before you—this report, this that is said by Mr. Tilton as occurring—to your recollection of anything that occurred. "Well," said he, meaning yourself—

> "All I want you to bear in mind is this, you make any kind of a report you choose which does not charge Mr. Beecher with adultery, or any such crime that he cannot maintain his pulpit—make the offense anything you choose and I will procure the passage of the report, only, of course, the committee could not bring in a report that he was guilty of adultery or anything that would compromise his character and standing as a clergyman; make a report of that kind and you can make it *ad libitum*, according to your own wish and will."

A.—No, Sir; there was something said in that conversation about that statement—the statement of what the apology referred to—was substantially that what Mr. Beecher said it referred to; and it referred to a matter that did not compromise his moral character; and I did say in that conversation that I should not—as far I was concerned, I should not stand at all on the phraseology of making a report that did not compromise the moral character of Mr. Beecher.

Q.—I will now call your attention to a point of Mr. Moulton's testimony applicable to this same interview. He gives as part of the conversation which you had with Mr. Beecher in which he detailed some part of this interview—this as occurring on your part—that

> "He (Mr. Tilton) had prepared such a report for the committee to make, and that he had shown it to Gen. Tracy, and Gen. Tracy had said to him on the night of the conversation to which I refer, that the committee seemed now to be of opinion that there was an offense, and that he thought it would not be hard to get from the committee a report (unfavorable it is true, to Mr. Beecher) on the ground of the offense, but which would settle the whole business, and save all the parties concerned from dishonor in consequence of crime."

Q.—Now, did you say anything to the effect of this last clause? A.—I did not; there was a conversation which embraced more or less of the first clause.

DISCUSSING THE SUBJECT OF MONEY.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tracy, an interview has been introduced in evidence to which something was said between you, it is said by the witnesses—something was said between you and Mr. Moulton on the subject of money having appeared in the course of this transaction; do you remember such an interview? A.—I do.

Q.—When was that? A.—I cannot state definitely, but it was some one of the interviews I had with Mr. Moulton, I think, between the 13th and the 20th of July.

Q.—And where did that occur? A.—I should say that it occurred at Mr. Moulton's house.

Q.—Who were present? A.—Mr. Moulton and myself.

Q.—How did that interview come about? A.—We were speaking, as I recollect it, of Mr. Tilton's contemplated statement, which he had promised to make before the committee on the 20th of July. He had given notice that he should make a statement, and in the course of the conversation I said to Mr. Moulton: "Mr. Moulton, I don't see, if Mr. Tilton has any regard for your interests, how he can press this matter to such an extent that a full history of this transaction will be stated, for if it is I do not see how you can keep from coming out the fact that money has been paid by Mr. Beecher in this matter." That was not the form of the conversation; excuse me. I said: "I don't see how this can go on so that a full history of the case is to be stated without resulting in serious injury to you." He said: "What do you mean?" "I mean," I said, "the fact, Mr. Moulton, that money has been paid by Mr. Beecher in this matter." Said he: "Mr. Beecher had no business to tell you about that money. That was a matter of confidence between Mr. Beecher and myself. Mr. Tilton knows nothing of that money, and it is a very mean thing for Mr. Beecher to have told you of it." And he became somewhat excited in his remarks, and I felt constrained to say to him that I did not get my information from Mr. Beecher in regard to that matter. He said: "If you did not get it from him, from whom did you get it?" I hesitated to answer, and he pressed me very strongly to tell him, and finally I said: "I got it from your partner, Mr. Moulton—Mr. Woodruff."

Q.—Mr. Franklin Woodruff? A.—Mr. Franklin Woodruff; he was the first man who informed me of the fact that money had been paid to Mr. Tilton; he then made some very severe remarks about Mr. Woodruff for having told it, and he said again that that was a matter of strict confidence between himself and Mr. Beecher; that he should deny the payment of that money, and that Mr. Beecher must also; I said to him, "It will be very easy for Mr. Beecher not to state the payment of the money, Mr. Moulton, provided he is not required to give a history of this case, but if Mr. Beecher is compelled to make before the committe a full statement of this case I don't see how he can conceal the fact that money has been paid, and if that fact transpires I think it will do you great injury;" that was the substance of that interview.

Q.—When Mr. Moulton in this conversation said to you that Mr. Tilton did not know anything about the payment of the money, did you make any observation to Mr. Moulton? A.—I said to Mr. Moulton that I thought that was a matter that he and I had not better discuss.

Q.—Well, was it any further discussed? A.—I don't think it was.

Q.—Mr. Moulton has given a statement of this kind as part of the conversation between himself and Mr. Beecher:

> "I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tracy wanted me to communicate the fact that I had received $5,000 from Mr. Beecher to give to Mr. Tilton in order to stop him from the publication of his statement."

Did anything of that kind occur? A.—I did not say to Mr. Moulton that I desired him to communicate that to Mr. Tilton; he might have inferred it from what I did say.

Q.—Well what you did say you have stated? A.—I have stated.

Q.—Now you did not say anything, Mr. Tracy, on that point? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—(Reading from Mr. Moulton's testimony,)

> "I said when Mr. Tracy wanted me to tell Mr. Tilton that that would be a serious embarrassment for me personally, in consequence of my having received that money, and I said to Mr. Beecher that I told Mr. Tracy that I was willing to be guided by him, by his advice for any moral or good reason, and I would co-operate with him to induce Mr. Tilton not to publish the statement, and I would not on such ground as that undertake to stop its publication. Mr. Tracy told me that that would cause me trouble if it was published, and I told him if it caused me trouble it would cause me trouble; that I had done no wrong, and I did not fear any trouble that would come to me!"

A.—I don't think it occurred as he has stated.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tracy, was anything else said at this interview between you and Mr. Moulton in regard to Mr. Tilton's being informed or knowing of this matter of the money, other than what you have stated? A.—I think not; I think he simply made the remark that Mr. Tilton knew nothing where that money came from; that was his phrase.

Q.—Do you remember, Mr. Tracy, after the passage between you and Mr. Tilton before the committee on the 22d of July—I think you stated about that time as to your having intimate relations—do you remember seeing Mr. Moulton again after that day? A.—I do.

Q.—And how, under what circumstance? A.—I saw him at Dieter's saloon that day when I was dining.

Q.—There with your family? A.—There with my daughter.

Q.—Did he then have anything to say on the subject of that occurrence? A.—He came in and passed by me to the back part of the saloon; I was in the front part. As he passed me he threw his arms around my neck and put his head down to mine and said, "Mr. Tracy, if I said anything this afternoon that hurt your feelings, you must forgive me."

THE INTERVIEW AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

Q.—Mr. Tracy, there was an interview between yourself and Mr. Moulton that occurred at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which has been introduced into the evidence; now, did you have an interview with Mr. Moulton there, and if so, when was it? A.—I went with Mr. Moulton to the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Sunday evening, I think, Aug. 9, where I had an interview with Gen. Butler and a very small portion of which Mr. Moulton was present at, but not present at the interview.

Q.—At the principal interview? A.—At the principal interview between myself and Gen. Butler Mr. Moulton was not present.

Mr. Evarts—It is not the interview with Gen. Butler that I want; that is not made the subject of evidence.

Mr. Beach—Well, I think it is; Mr. Moulton was present for a very considerable part of it; he stated that he was present at a portion of it.

Mr. Evarts—The matter I am now giving to you he was not present at. In regard to anything between yourself and Mr. Moulton, Gen. Tracy, in respect of any advice asked by him or given by you, in respect to his dealings with the scandal, or the situation as it then stood, do you remember any conversation with him in regard to the papers or what should be done with them? A.—Yes, Sir, we had a conversation that day; I had been with Mr. Moulton a good deal of that day and had gone to the hotel with him in connection with his relations to the scandal.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tracy, was there a conversation between yourself and Mr. Moulton in regard to what disposition or use was made by him in respect to any of these papers that were in his hands? A.—I can't say, Mr. Evarts, whether Mr. Moulton was present and participated in any conversation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the subject of his position and what he ought to do, and what he should do, was talked about. He may or may not have been present at some part of such an interview.

Q.—That is all the conversation between you and Mr. Butler? A.—Gen. Butler.

Q.—That I don't go into. I understand your last answer to be, in substance, that you do not remember any conversation between yourself and Mr. Moulton on the subject of what you advised him to do, or what his duty to do was, as forming a part of that interview at that hotel?

Mr. Beach—I do not understand him to say so.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we will read the answer. Let the stenographer read the answer.

Mr. Beach—He says it is uncertain whether Mr. Moulton was present when that subject was discussed between him and Gen. Butler.

Mr. Evarts—Well, read the answer—the answer, I think, to the last question.

The Stenographer read the answer beginning, "I can't say," &c.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Moulton's testimony shows that he was present at that conversation, and he has given a part of it.

Mr. Evarts—There was a conversation—no doubt about that. The question is—

The Witness—I can state this: that Mr. Moulton went with me to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, went into Gen. Butler's room; the subject of our visit was introduced, when I remember that Mr. Butler requested Mr. Moulton to retire from the room, and Gen. Butler and I had an interview—

Q.—No matter about that. Gen. Butler and you remained? A.—Remained, and Mr. Moulton came back after the interview was over, and Gen. Butler announced to him the result.

Mr. Evarts—Well, that is—

The Witness—Now, I can't say definitely—precisely what was talked about when Mr. Moulton was present and what was talked about when he was not present; I can't draw the line with accuracy.

Q.—Mr. Tracy, you have been counsel for the firm of Woodruff & Robinson? A.—I have.

Q.—During the last how many years? A.—Well, I am not their regular counsel. I have been employed for them on two occasions, I think. The last occasion was in the Fall of 1873 and Winter of 1874.

Q.—Professionally, as a lawyer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BEACH.

Q.—During the time Mr. Porter was cross-examining Mr. Moulton did you make suggestions to him as to questions to be put? A.—I could not say, Sir; I don't remember whether I did or not; I presume possibly I did.

Q.—Don't you recollect standing up behind Mr. Porter and making suggestions to him of questions, Sir? A.—I don't remember whether I did or did not.

Q.—While Mr. Porter was examining Mr. Moulton in regard to a litigation had with the Government, don't you remember of standing behind Mr. Porter and making suggestions to him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't remember that? A.—No, Sir; I know I did not.

Q.—You know you did not? A.—I never made any suggestions—

Q.—Wait a minute. Well, can you now remember the fact whether you did or did not, while Mr. Porter was conducting the cross-examination, make suggestions to him of questions to be put? A.—I cannot; I cannot tell whether I did or did not.

Q.—When did you first become connected with this case on trial? A.—Do you mean this action?

Q.—This case on trial, I say? A.—I can't say definitely, Sir; I agreed—

Q.—You understand my question? A.—I do—to be counsel—

Judge Neilson—It is a mere question of date, Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Evarts—He is proceeding to answer.

Mr. Beach—I don't think he is.

Witness—After the retainer of Judge Porter and Mr. Evarts, but when that was—

Q.—That does not help me as to date? A.—I can't tell you the date.

Q.—Then can't you say so? A.—I can; the precise date—the day of the month I can't give.

Mr. Evarts—I submit that the witness has a right to give the date as near as he can.

Mr. Beach—Undoubtedly.

Judge Neilson—Certainly. I understood him to say he could not.

Witness—I say I cannot give you the day of the month; I remember the occasion, but what day of the month that was I cannot tell you; I remember it was after—

Q.—I did not ask you that. A.—Ah, I understood you to.

Q.—Then you can't give the date? A.—I cannot give you the day of the month.

Q.—Can you give me the month? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What month was it? A.—September.

Q.—September of what year? A.—1874.

Q.—When was the suit commenced? A.—I cannot tell you that.

Q.—Can you tell me the month? A.—I think it was in August.

Q.—Were you retained before the answer was put in? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember the date of the answer? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you remember what month that was in? A.—I do not now.

Q.—Who first applied to you to become connected with the action? A.—Mr. Shearman, I think.

Q.—When was that application made? A.—Very soon after the suit was commenced.

Q.—How soon should you think? A.—I can't tell you definitely, but perhaps a week.

Q.—A week after the action was commenced? Did he show you the complaint? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you first see the complaint? A.—Well, I can't say, as a matter of fact, that I have ever seen it in the world. I perhaps have, but I don't now recall any instance when I ever read the complaint.

Q.—Were you consulted as to the answer? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Will you swear you were not? A.—I think I will.

Q.—Will you? A.—I do.

Q.—By nobody? A.—Ah! I don't say that no one talked with me about the answer Mr. Beecher was to put in, or would put in. Outsiders, newspaper reporters, probably did. When you asked me if I was consulted, I thought you referred to Mr. Shearman or Mr. Beecher.

Q.—You understand what a consultation means, as a lawyer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I ask you whether you were consulted as to the form of the answer? A.—I think I was not.

Q.—Will you swear you were not? A.—I will swear I was not according to the best of my recollection.

Q.—Well, is that the best answer you can give? A.—I think I can. I won't swear that in a casual conversation—

Q.—I don't ask for that, Sir. I understand you to swear that you were not consulted in regard to the character or form of the answer Mr. Beecher should interpose in this case? A.—I undertake to say, Mr. Beach—

Q.—Well, but do you swear that, Sir? A.—I will swear I was never present at any consultation where the subject of the answer that should be interposed to this defense was talked of.

Q.—That is not a direct answer to my question, and I want one. Will you swear you never were consulted in regard to the character or form of the answer Mr. Beecher should interpose in this case? A.—I can't give you any more definite answer than that, except to say that I might have been spoken to in the street, or casually meeting Mr. Shearman, when the subject of the answer might have been alluded to, and if it had it would have passed my recollection, and I have not recollected it; I recollect no such occurrence.

Q.—That is all you can say on the subject? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And do I understand you to say that you never saw the complaint in this action? A.—I say I do not recollect of ever having seen it; I may have seen it.

Q.—Did you ever have a consultation with Mr. Beecher in relation to this action? A.—Yes, after—with reference to the trial. Yes, Sir, several of them.

Q.—Well, I will ask you when first? A.—Well, not until the case was at issue, and I think not until it was expected to be tried in the coming term of the court.

Q.—Then you say that there was no conversation between you and Mr. Beecher in regard to the subject of this action until after the case was proposed to be moved for trial, do you? A.—If you mean by the subject of this action that Mr. Beecher and I never talked of the scandal, then I say we did; but if you mean that I never had a consultation with Mr. Beecher in reference to this action, the trial of this action, then I say I never did until after the case was at issue, and I think not until it had been noticed for trial.

Q.—I do not limit my inquiry, Sir, to the technical form of a consultation; I ask you if you talked with Mr. Beecher about this action before the time you mention, when the case was expected to be moved for trial? A.—I do not recollect that I ever did.

Q.—Well, do you recollect that you did not? A.—My general recollection is that I did not.

Q.—Well, is your recollection so precise—definite upon that subject—that you will swear you do not? A.—Well, if you will fix the date when the case was noticed for trial, I could tell you better.

Q.—I am adopting, Sir, a reference which you yourself made. You can fix the date for yourself. A.—Well, I shall have to ask Mr. Shearman to fix it for me, then.

Q.—I do not care who you ask. Shearman is good authority. A.—If I knew when the case was placed on the calendar I think I could tell.

Mr. Shearman—The 7th of September.

The Witness—It was noticed for trial then?

Mr. Shearman—Yes.

The Witness—Then I am sure I never had a consultation with Mr. Beecher until after it was noticed for trial.

Judge Neilson—The case was on the calendar in September.

Mr. Shearman—I guess I am right; the 7th of September the notice of trial was served.

Q.—You knew that a month or two preceding that date that Mr. Beecher was out of town? A.—Yes, Sir; I knew generally the fact that he was.

Q.—Before that time, given as the 7th of September, had you talked to Mr. Shearman or Mr. Sterling, his partner, in regard to the action? A.—I probably had; the 7th of September? I think I remember calling at Shearman & Sterling's office one day to see him before the answer was served, and not seeing him I talked with Mr. Sterling, and I think I learned from him that the answer had not been served; that is the only interview that I remember ever to have had either with Mr. Sterling or Mr. Shearman previous to the serving of the answer.

Q.—About how long was that before the answer was served? A.—I can't tell you.

Q.—Well, as near as you can? A.—Then it may have been ten days; I can't tell you more definitely, Mr. Beach; my impression is it was after an answer had been sent down by Mr. Beecher and had been returned for another verification; I think I learned that fact from Mr. Sterling, that an answer had been received from Mr. Beecher and had been returned to him, the verification being informal—something of that kind.

Q.—Did you communicate with Mr. Beecher during his absence? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When, Mr. Tracy, did you first have conversation with Mr. Beecher upon the subject of this scandal? A.—I should say that it was within a week after the Sunday interview at Mr. Moulton's house.

Q.—Well, that Sunday interview, do you understand it to be, as the others did, on the 10th of some month? What was it? A.—I can't fix the date of that interview, Mr. Beach; my recollection would be that it was later than the 10th of November, and earlier than the 8th of December; but I am unable, from my recollection, to fix the Sunday on which the interview occurred.

Q.—Can't you get any nearer to the date than this you have mentioned? A.—No, I think it occurred—my best recollection is that it occurred either on the 17th or 24th of November or the 1st of December.

Q.—17th or 24th of November or 1st of December. And that interview at Moulton's study which you have related, was preceded by two interviews, I understand you, with Mr. Woodruff? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The first interview with Mr. Woodruff was at your office? A.—No, Sir, if you mean by that the first talk.

Q.—I mean the first of these three interviews of which you speak? A.—Well, strictly speaking, Mr. Beach, I saw Mr. Woodruff three times before the interview at Moulton's house where the subject of the scandal was talked about—the scandal talked about between myself and Mr. Woodruff.

Q.—Well, where did that happen? A.—That happened in the street; the other two—

Q.—Which was that? A.—The first. The other two, I think, in my office; one was the interview with him and Moulton when Moulton was introduced to me.

HOW TRACY UNDERSTOOD HIS PLEDGE.

Q.—In this interview at Moulton's study I understand you to say that Mr. Tilton addressed you in this form:

"Mr. Tracy, I will ask," or he said, "I am about to" (I am not sure which,) "to make a statement to you about my case against Mr. Beecher. I don't know what the etiquette of your profession allows. If I make a statement of my case against Mr. Beecher to you, and Mr. Beecher and myself should afterward come into collision, would the etiquette of your profession permit you to be counsel for Mr. Beecher?"

And you replied:

"Mr. Tilton, without discussing what the etiquette of my profession would or would not allow of, I say to you that if a person having a controversy with another comes to me and makes a statement of his side of the controversy and the parties should afterward come into collision, in that case I should not feel at liberty to become counsel for the other party."

By the term "the other party should afterwards come into collision" did you understand Mr. Tilton to refer to, and did you yourself refer to an ordinary litigated action in court or collision in other forms? A.—I don't remember that that word took any definite shape in my mind at that time.

Q.—Will you answer me, Sir, whether you understood that pledge which you then made to refer to an ordinary litigation in court or to a collision occurring in any other form? A.—Well, I can only judge how I understood it from the language then used. Now, as a matter of memory, I don't recollect.

Q.—You don't know? A.—I don't say I don't know.

Q.—Well, I understood you to say so. If you knew you would tell? A.—Yes, I say I don't recollect.

Q.—Then you don't know? A.—Well, that is your conclusion.

Mr. Evarts—That is not a necessary conclusion.

Mr. Beach—Yes, it is a necessary conclusion. Do you recollect what the statement of Mr. Woodruff was in regard to what your pledge upon that occasion alluded to? A.—I have a general recollection of what Mr. Woodruff said, but I could not repeat it.

Q.—Well, to refresh your recollection, I will draw your attention to it, if I can put my eye upon it. [Referring.] This is the version that Mr. Woodruff gave: That Mr. Tilton said to you,

"If Mr. Beecher and I should ever get into law or into court in regard to the matter, could you or would you ever be counsel on his side?" and Gen. Tracy said no, that he could not and should not, and he need not have any fears on that score."

The reason of my asking the question, Mr. Tracy, was to know whether you understood the pledge which you then gave to Mr. Tilton to be limited in its application to a litigation in a court of justice, or whether it applied to any collision which might afterward occur between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton in any form in relation to the subject matter of the scandal? A.—Well, now, what question do you ask me now, Mr. Beach?

Q.—I ask you now how you understood the extent of that? A.—I say as a matter of recollection I do not know that I stopped to consider the question or to understand to what extent Mr. Tilton meant to have my promise go at that time.

Q.—Did you mean your promise to apply to all collisions, both legal, social, and otherwise? A.—I should say that I did not, from the language which Mr. Tilton used. He used the word "counsel." Now, I should understand that to be counsel in court.

Q.—Well, as you now understand you suppose you then understood it to apply to a litigation in court? A.—I did; I now suppose that I then understood it so.

Q.—I understand, Mr. Tracy, that you informed Mr. Tilton at a late period that you should consider yourself absolved from an obligation of that promise if he changed the nature of his accusation against Mr. Beecher? A.—I did.

Q.—When did you say that notice was first given? A.—It was somewhere from the 10th to the 13th of July, I think.

Q.—1874? A.—1874.

Q.—And when did you first suppose that Mr. Tilton had changed the character of his charge? A.—I cannot say when, but supposed he had changed it.

Q.—And what was the charge, as you understood it to be made, at the time you gave this pledge to Mr. Tilton? That Mr. Beecher had made an improper solicitation to Mrs. Tilton? A.—Ah! I can't say that, Mr. Beach. Repeat that question again.

Q.—I want to know what was the nature of the charge you understood Mr. Tilton to make in regard to Mr. Beecher at the time you gave him this pledge? A.—Mr. Tilton had not at that time made his statement against Mr. Beecher, and therefore I did not understand from him what the nature of the charge was to be. My only understanding of it was what I had gathered from the papers I had seen.

Q.—When did you first gather from Mr. Tilton the nature of that charge? A.—The day immediately following the promise.

Q.—What did you then understand it to be? A.—An improper solicitation on the part of Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—And it was because, as you supposed, that charge was changed into a specific accusation of adultery that you considered yourself at liberty to act for Mr. Beecher? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you understand, Mr. Tracy, as a lawyer, that any litigation between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton could grow out of a charge of improper solicitation made by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton? A.—I did not. After I had heard his statement, the idea of a litigation growing out of it never occurred to me as possible.

Q.—At the time you gave this pledge you had heard from these parties, I suppose—Mr. Moulton and Mr. Woodruff—what the charge was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What? A.—Not definitely, No, Sir.

Q.—And when was it that you say you made up your mind that no litigation could grow out of it? A.—On hearing Mr. Tilton's statement that day.

Q.—Then you gave your pledge generally, without understanding what was the nature of the accusation? A.—I gave my pledge just as I have stated it to you.

Q.—Did you give your pledge without understanding the nature of the charge which was made against Mr. Beecher at the time the pledge was given? A.—I gave my pledge without knowing from Mr. Tilton definitely what his charge against Mr. Beecher was to be.

Q.—Mr. Tracy, my question must be answered in its full scope. Did you give your pledge, which you have stated, to Mr. Tilton without knowing or understanding what the nature of the accusation was he made against Mr. Beecher? A.—I knew nothing further of it than I have stated to you.

Q.—What did you know in regard to the nature of the accusation at the time you gave your pledge? A.—I knew that the Woodhull publication had been made, and its charge adultery.

Q.—And you knew it was denied, didn't you? A.—Yes, in a sense.

Q.—Well, that passes out. Give us something else? A.—No, I am telling you what I knew; I knew the Woodhull publication had been made which charged adultery; I knew that I had seen the apology of Mr. Beecher; I knew that I had seen the retraction of Mrs. Tilton, and I knew from that what it referred to, as far as that discloses; I had seen the explanation; I had asked Mr. Moulton if Mr. Tilton charged Mr. Beecher with adultery, and he said he did not; beyond that I did not know what the nature of Mr. Tilton's charge against Mr. Beecher was to be at the time I gave the promise.

Q.—From the facts that were before your mind at the time that pledge was given, what did you understand to be the nature of the accusation made against Mr. Beecher? A.—I can't say that I had any definite understanding of what the accusation was or was to be.

Q.—Well, you understood that it was not adultery, didn't you? A.—I did; that is, I understood Mr. Moulton that Tilton did not charge Mr. Beecher with adultery.

Q.—That was your understanding? A.—Yes.

Q.—The acceptation which you then gave to the charge? A.—Yes.

Q.—You understood that it was a charge to the extent of improper solicitation, didn't you? A.—No; I can't say that I definitely understood that.

Q.—Why, did you not understand that there was in this paper which was read to you a statement of Mrs. Tilton to that effect? A.—I understood from that paper that its implication was that Mr. Beecher had in some way attempted the virtue of Mrs. Tilton, but how—

Q.—And had been repulsed? A.—How and what—

Q.—And had been repulsed? A.—Well, I inferred that from the statement.

Q.—You stated so on your direct examination?

Mr. Evarts—Well, but Mr. Beach, you are there bringing in conversation that occurred after the pledge.

Mr. Beach—No, I beg your pardon; it was at the same interview as the pledge, and whether it immediately preceded or immediately followed it is of no consequence.

The court here took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

At 2:24 when the court reassembled Mr. Beach drew attention to several errors in the so-called verbatim report of the *Tribune*. He said: Before recommencing the cross-examination, I ask your Honor's attention to a portion of the report in the *Tribune* of this morning of the proceedings of yesterday which is incomprehensible to me, and which, I think, requires some explanation upon the record to prevent any misapprehension. The question was put by Mr. Evarts to Mr. Tracy:

"I will ask you a question. You spoke of his stating some facts, of his referring to some items in this paper that he could not deny; can you state what those items were? A.—I can state some of them, Sir. He says, 'I cannot deny that Mr. Beecher went to my wife and obtained the retraction; that I cannot deny. I cannot deny the facts of my own knowledge what she says H. B. said to her.'"

I am sure Mr. Tracy did not say that.

"Q.—That is Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Mrs. Woodhull said H. B. said to her—"

Mr. Tracy—That is an error, Sir, and it runs through the whole report.

Mr. Shearman—Well, I don't see that in any other report, Sir.

"Q.—What was said on that point in discussing how it could be denied? A.—Among other ways I suggested that each party might deny specifically the scandal so far as it implicated them individually or referred to them, and in that connection I referred to the fact that Henry B. had already denied this scandal."

Mr. Evarts—It means H. B. Stanton. I had not read the report myself.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, when we find the official report of this trial making such alteration in the testimony, we deem it proper that there should be a correction on our part to your Honor so that we may know what these initials are, what they refer to, so that it may be intelligible.

The Court—I understand this reference to be, Sir, to Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and I believe that the witness on the stand so termed Mrs. Stanton.

Witness—Mrs. Stanton; yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—And by what right the reporter substituted "H. B." and "Henry B." for Mrs. Stanton I cannot understand. It is an inaccuracy at any rate, to say the least of it. Let us understand it. What is that "Henry B.," what is that intended for?"

Mr. Tracy—For Mrs. Stanton.

The Court (satirically)—A slight difference, indeed. It is unaccountable.

Mr. Evarts—I think the simple name Stanton is what is correct. That is what the witness said and now says.

The Court—That will be recorded as substituted, then.

MR. TRACY'S CROSS-EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Q.—Mr. Tracy, at this interview which you have related at Mr. Moulton's study, at which Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tilton, Mr. Woodruff, and yourself were present, at the close of it what did you understand to be the charge made by Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher? A.—I understood the charge to be that Mr. Beecher had made improper solicitations to Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—And had been refused or repulsed by her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you distinctly understood, you say, up to that period that the accusation was not that of adultery? A.—I understood so.

Q.—And you say that up to that period you had not received any intimation that the charge on the part of Mr. Tilton was adultery from any source? A.—No, Sir, I don't say that.

Q.—You did not say that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And then you left that interview with the understanding that the charge was improper solicitations and nothing more, and understanding that you had given a pledge that you would not appear as the counsel of Mr. Beecher in any litigation which might occur between him and Mr. Tilton growing out of the charge? A.—I can't say, Mr. Beach, that the idea of the litigation occurred to me with Mr. Tilton's statement—I can't say any more than that I left that interview—

Q.—We have got that settled. You told me that already. I don't want you to unsettle what we have established. You told me that you understood at the time, as you suppose, as you understand now, that your pledge referred to the ordinary litigation in court. A.—That is, when I made it.

Q.—Well, it was made at that interview. Did you change your mind in regard to the extent and character of the pledge during the interview? A.—No, but I changed my mind as to the result of the promise.

Q.—That we will see. Then we start with this promise—that you understood you were pledged that in case of any litigation between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton growing out of the subject of that conversation, that you could not appear as counsel for Mr. Beecher? A.—I answer now that I so understood at the time I gave it.

Q.—And you understood at the close of that conversation that the only charge preferred by Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher was improper solicitations to his wife. Now, as a lawyer, tell me how you understand there could be any litigation growing out of a charge of improper solicitation to a woman? A.—I did not. When Mr. Tilton stated his case against Mr. Beecher I dispensed at once with the idea that a litigation would grow out of that direct charge as possible. It might grow out of it incidentally, but when I heard that statement I had no idea that the subject of that charge would ever be a matter of litigation in court.

Q.—Did you make any suggestion of that kind at that interview? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Then you allowed your pledge to stand confined to the question of litigation when you knew, as a lawyer, that no litigation could grow out of the charge as then made? A.—I did not refer to my pledge after you say they—

Q.—You allowed it to stand? A.—I allowed it to stand. My pledge was a statement of a general rule, not as to Mr. Tilton's case, but applicable to all suits; I stated it as a general rule, and did not state it with reference to this case.

Q.—You stated it as a general rule? A.—Certainly.

Q.—You did not state it as applicable to this particular case? A.—Not as particularly applicable to this case, but as a general rule that included his case.

Q.—But as, in fact, applicable to this case did you state? A.—Applicable in the sense I now state as included in the general rule, and, of course, applicable to the case.

Q.—You stated this general rule as applicable to the particular question which Mr. Tilton addressed to you? A.—Yes; it included it, and covered it.

Q.—You understood it to apply to that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then it is true, Mr. Tracy, that you gave that pledge and allowed it to stand knowing, as a lawyer, that it was not possible for any litigation in court to grow out of the charge as then made by Mr. Tilton, did you not? A.—In the sense that a general rule is a pledge, I stated it; I did not refer to it afterward; I did not refer to the pledge.

Q.—You did not refer to the pledge; that is not the question I put to you at all. Did you leave that interview with the promise which you gave to Mr. Tilton standing, knowing that no litigation in court could grow out of the charge, as it was then made against Mr. Beecher? A.—I did; knowing that no litigation could grow out of that direct charge as then made.

Q.—And, then, you knew that the pledge you gave was entirely inapplicable to the matter, did you not? A.—I knew that the rule I stated I would never be called upon to pass upon it in any litigation growing out of that charge.

Q.—Well, then, did you not know, Mr. Tracy, that the promise or pledge, whatever you call it, was utterly sufficient with reference to the charge that was then made? A.—I supposed it to be.

Q.—And yet you went on and received a communication in that conversation? A.—I heard what Mr. Tilton had to say.

Q.—Received all the communications which the parties chose to make to you? A.—Not the parties—Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Well, Mr. Tilton? A.—He was the only man that I had the conversation with.

Q.—Oh, not the only man? A.—The only man at this part of the conversation.

Q.—That the promise referred to? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you suppose that Mr. Tilton seriously requested or required from you the promise? A.—Well, I never stopped to consider whether he did or not.

Q.—Do you think now that he did? A.—What, Sir?

Q.—Do you think now that he did? A.—I have no well-defined opinion on that subject.

Q.—That is when he came and required you to give him a promise that in case of future collision on the subject of which you were to talk, that you did not understand that he was serious? A.—Oh, I don't say that. I won't swear whether he was or not. He made a proposition, and incidentally I stated that would govern me, without any reflection or supposition as to whether he was serious or not. I don't think I stopped to consider it at all. I assume he was serious, in the ordinary sense of that word.

Q.—You supposed Mr. Tilton relied upon that assurance, did you not? A.—I assumed that he did.

Q.—Then you came from that interview supposing Mr. Tilton serious in requiring a pledge, and supposing that he relied upon it, in the course of the interview, when you knew that that pledge was entirely inoperative to the subject matter? A.—Yes, when I knew that there was never any litigation to grow out of the charge as he then put it.

Q.—And you never until July, 1874, disabused his mind upon that subject? No, Sir; I never spoke to him on the subject until July, 1874.

Q.—And you believed, supposed, that Mr. Tilton was all this time resting upon the promise or pledge which you had given him, did you not? A.—I had forgotten the fact of the promise, Mr. Beach.

Q.—Had you forgotten it? A.—It passed out of my mind entirely. I had been in this case—

Mr. Beach—Oh, please don't.

Q.—You say that you made up your mind to become a witness in this case when Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton were examined in regard to the conversations with you? A.—That is not strictly correct, Mr. Beach. I did not say—

Q.—Well, make it correct? A.—I say the subject of my becoming a witness was first considered by me after this evidence had been given in the case and that matter was referred to my associates.

Q.—Well, I did not ask you that. Well, when you did determine becoming a witness, you determined to become so for the purpose of contradicting these three parties? A.—I had been—

Q.—Just answer my question, now? A.—Yes, so far as a true statement contradicted their testimony.

Q.—So far as your testimony contradicted theirs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You understand that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you understand that in your testimony to which you have given oath you have put—you put yourself in contradiction to them? A.—To a large extent.

Q.—Have you ever dissolved your connection with this case as counsel? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Still counsel in the case? A.—I have not formally dissolved my connection with it.

Q.—You are still counsel? A.—I suppose so; yes, Sir.

Q.—How recently have you been in consultation with your associates upon the subject of the trial? A.—Well, in some degree, all along, and yesterday I was.

Q.—Later than yesterday? A.—I attended with them and dined or took lunch with them this noon; I don't think we had any formal consultation about it, but we were in consultation yesterday afternoon.

Q.—How came you to mention dining—do you consider that as coming within the range of professional consultation? A.—That depends upon what goes on at the time of lunching.

Q.—I suppose something must have gone on, or you would not mention it? A.—I suppose the fact of the trial was talked of more or less, or alluded to in lunching, but there was no consultation that I am aware of.

Q.—Any allusion to your testimony? A.—If there was, it was of the most incidental character, which I do not recall; I don't recall anything of it.

Q.—Do you mean to say that there was or not anything like ordinary intercourse of counsel with reference to the subject matter of the suit at dinner to-day? A.—I think not; I think most of the time it was other matters talked of to-day.

Q.—Then we will pass on. Do you contemplate withdrawing from this case? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were the counsel who opened the defense to the jury in this case, were you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

TRACY WAS NOT THE AUTHOR OF THE WHOLE OF THE OPENING ADDRESS.

Q.—Were you the author of that opening? A.—Well, I think so to a very large extent, Sir.

Q.—Were you the author of it?

Mr. Evarts—I submit to your Honor that this is not admissible.

The Court—I think his answer may well be accepted as sufficient.

Mr. Beach—I think not, if your Honor please, when an opening like that, overcharged with malignity, and I say with untruth, is delivered by one who afterward places himself on the witness stand, I have a right to know whether he is the author of these calumnies.

The Court—Well, he says he is the author.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir, he does not.

The Court—Substantially the author.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir, and that is what I am going to get out of him.

The Witness—Mr. Beach, if you want to know whether or not I accept the responsibility of that opening I will tell you.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir, I don't want you to. I will hold you to the responsibility as the indorser.

Q.—Were you the author of that opening? A.—I think I may be said to be, Sir, of the opening, as an opening.

Q.—Mr. Tracy you know what my question is and what it means. I ask you if you were the author of the opening? A.—No I can't say that I do know what your question means in that sense.

Q.—Did you compose that opening? A.—I did most of it, Sir.

Q.—Did you all of it? A.—No, Sir, not all of it.

The Court—But he delivered it, and therefore made it his own.

Mr. Beach—Possibly, Sir.

The Court—Emerson says, by the use of borrowed thoughts, if proved, they become our own. It became his by the act of delivery.

Mr. Fullerton—He did not refer to the witness on the stand, Sir.

DISCUSSING THE INCIDENT OF THE SCANDAL WITH MR. WOODRUFF.

Q.—Well, Mr. Tracy, passing that, did you in that conversation which you had with Mr. Woodruff, preceding the one at Mr. Moulton's study, of which you have spoken, did you discuss with him any of the incidents of this scandal, as it is called? A.—Which of them do you refer to?

Q.—Either of them. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And which one was it; the one immediately preceding or the second removed? A.—The first interview, and I think there were some matters incidentally referred to in the second interview.

Q.—Well, in these interviews preceding the interviews of which I spoke, did Mr. Woodruff relate to you the circumstances of the confession or statement of Mrs. Tilton, and her retraction and reassertion in these preliminaries? A.—No, Sir; in detail.

Q.—Did he allude to them? A.—I have an impression that at the second interview Mr. Woodruff stated to me that Mr. Moulton—

Q.—I don't want go into that. I want to know if these things were stated to him? A.—I have an impression that he referred to the paper which Mr. Moulton had in his possession, and which I would want to see.

Q.—Now, Sir, in these interviews did Mr. Woodruff, in substance, tell you that Mr. Tilton charged Beecher with adultery with his [Tilton's] wife? A.—No, Sir; he did not in these words.

Q.—I have said in substance, Sir. A.—I can't say that he did in substance.

Q.—Will you swear that he did not, in substance, tell you that? A.—I think I will.

Q.—Make up your mind and let us know whether you will or not? A.—I will state how I can state it; he did not state in substance, according to my recollection, but Mr. Woodruff by his gestures, and what he omitted to say in answer to some of my questions, and his insinuations, left an impression upon my mind that he believed that Mr. Beecher had been guilty of something that was very wrong in Mr. Tilton's family; what it was he did not state, and he did not leave me to infer.

Mr. Beach—Well, this is all impertinent to my inquiry; still we let it stand.

Q.—Will you swear positively that in the interviews of which you are now speaking, or one of them; Mr. Woodruff did not in terms tell you that Mr. Tilton's charge against Mr. Beecher was adultery with his [Tilton's] wife? A.—I will.

Q.—Positively? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He did not use the term adultery? A.—I will.

Q.—And he did not in any more direct form than you have stated convey the implication of that charge? A.—Yes, Sir; I intended to state and stated—

Q.—You intended—I don't know anything about your intentions. A.—Well, I have stated it.

Q.—Now, in these preceding interviews was anything said on the subject of Mr. Beecher's having paid any money? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Sure of that? A.—I am very sure of it.

Q.—You swear positively to it? A.—Positively.

Q.—That is, in any interview with Mr. Woodruff preceding the one of which you have spoken in Mr. Moulton's study, no communication was made by Mr. Woodruff to you in regard to Mr. Beecher's having paid or advanced any money? A.—I know there was not.

Mr. Beach—That will do for that, until by and by.

Q.—Now, did he not tell you that Mr. Beecher had given to Mr. Moulton, for the support or benefit of Mrs. Tilton's family, $500? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You swear positively to that? A.—I do, most emphatically.

Q.—Did you and Mr. Woodruff leave, at the time of this conversation at Mr. Moulton's study, the house together? A.—Mr. Woodruff says we did, and I am not able to say we did not; I have an impression we did.

Q.—After you left the house did you and Mr. Woodruff have any conversation about Mr. Beecher having given or advanced money? A.—No, Sir; after we left the house that day—

Q.—That night? A.—Not on that night; no, Sir.

Q.—Did he not on that night refer again to the communication which he had made to you preceding that conversation, and did you not say in words or substance that that was a most damaging fact as against Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When Mr. Woodruff first communicated to you in one of these preceding conversations the fact that Mr. Beecher had, as I have stated, given $500 to Mr. Moulton, did not Mr. Woodruff tell you that he thought he had been indiscreet in making that communication to you; that it was confided to him confidentially by Mr. Moulton, and pledge you not to say anything about it? A.—Your question assumes that he made a communication to me on that subject in one of these preceding conversations; he made no communication to me; that is an answer to a part of your question.

Q.—Well, answer the other part. A.—When he told me about the money he made no promise or asked no promise, and did not convey any injunction of secrecy to me about it; I remember very well the interview when he told it to me.

Mr. Beach—We will find somebody else who remembers it too.

Q.—When Mr. Woodruff first spoke about consulting you upon this subject did he not ask and did you not give him a pledge that whatever was communicated to you should be held as sacred as between counsel and client? A.—He did, Sir, in the instance that I have stated.

Q.—No, you have not stated that. A.—I stated that in my direct examination. His language was, "Whatever is communicated to you I want you to regard it as though having been engaged professionally." In substance that was his remark.

THE TRUE STORY.

Q.—Well, I understand you, Mr. Tracy, that at this conversation the true story, so far as you know it as given in evidence in July in whole—in part—it is your understanding that that true story was read to you by Mr. Tilton? A.—Not as it was introduced in evidence; there were some things in this true story as published that I never remember to have heard that night; I think it is a more elaborate and complete document than the statement or writing that Mr. Tilton made to me in that writing, but the general drift of the true story is the same as the drift of the statement which he made.

Q.—Now, specify, Sir, what matters in the story, as it appears in evidence, you think were omitted in the statement made to you by Mr. Tilton on that occasion. A.—I can recall at this instant but a single one. That I can say positively I did not hear; that is the statement in which he says Mr. Moulton returned and reported to him a conversation with Mr. Beecher, and he took it down in notes; I never heard of that, I am sure, until I read it in the true story.

Q.—With that variation, I understand your impression to be that the paper Mr. Tilton read to you was the same as the paper in this case? A.—No, I did not say that is the paper.

Q.—What else? A.—I can't say that there is any subject treated in the true story that was not alluded to in that conversation that evening, but I say that my impression is that the true story, as now produced, was a more elaborate document than what was read to me that night.

Q.—Do you mean that it is the phraseology that is changed? A.—Somewhat, Sir.

Q.—But the subjects upon which it treated were the same? A.—The same as I remember.

Q.—Now, you mentioned in your testimony, in answer to Mr. Evarts, that you knew that that paper—this paper that Mr. Tilton read—contained a statement—a written statement from Mrs. Tilton—informing her husband that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had solicited her to be a wife to him and all that word implied? A.—I recollect the statement as given that day to be substantially the statement given here.

Q.—Was that the Storrs letter that you referred to? A.—I don't think it was the Storrs letter.

Q.—What was it? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Have you seen anything from Mrs. Tilton in this case informing her husband that Mr. Beecher had solicited her to be a wife to him and all that word implied except the Storrs statement? A.—That is the only paper that I have seen.

Q.—Well, but in this you say I know that the paper contained a statement of a writing from Mrs. Tilton? A.—I know it is said to be.

Q.—What did it say—the writing? A.—It says—I quote in substance from Mrs. Tilton's handwriting a statement that "My friend, Henry Ward Beecher, solicited me to be a wife to him, with all that that word implies." That is the substance of what he purported to quote from his wife that day.

Q.—Well, Sir, as that was substantially in conformity with the one produced, perhaps you can give me more accurately all the statement by referring to this, if you can get your eye upon it? A. [reading]—I have got my eye upon it.

Q.—You don't think it was the Storrs paper? A.—No, Sir; I don't think it was the Storrs paper; my impression is that this interview occurred before the Storrs paper was written.

Mr. Beach—Yes; I was aware of that.

Q.—Do you recollect the testimony of Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton with regard to the time when the true statement was prepared? A.—Generally, I do.

Q.—That it was after Christmas, in the last part of December? A.—That it was completed then?

Q.—No; that it was prepared then. A.—I don't recollect that testimony, Mr. Beach.

Q.—I omitted to ask you, Mr. Tracy, in this interview with Mr. Woodruff—either of the two I have asked your attention to other than the one at Mr. Moulton's study—whether you said in language or in substance to Mr. Woodruff that if the thing, referring to this matter, was to be covered up, that no more money must pass? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you say that or anything like it in substance? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have spoken, Mr. Tracy, of the interview at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; at that interview, was the question considered as to the propriety of Mr. Moulton's producing the papers in his possession before the committee? A.—Between myself and Gen. Butler, you mean?

Q.—At the interview at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, when you and Mr. Moulton and Mr. Butler were present? A.—I think it was.

Q.—That was in relation to the papers which had been pre-referred to by Mr. Tilton was it not? A.—It was in relation to these and others; the conversation took two different forms as I remember.

Q.—Do you mean to say that? A.—Yes, Sir; I think so.

Q.—As a matter of positive testimony? A.—Yes, Sir; that two different ways were discussed, two different modes of proceeding were discussed that night or suggested for discussion, and discussed more or less, and I am inclined to think more than two were.

Q.—Was the matter considered in the two aspects, the first whether—I don't mean to give the drift of the testimony, only its branches—first, whether all the papers in his possession should be produced; and second, whether those referred to by Tilton should be produced? A.—Yes, Sir; that is, the discussion went in those two aspects, I am sure.

Q.—You recollect that the call of the committee on Mr. Moulton was for the documents referred to by Mr. Tilton, do you not? A.—I think there was a call—one of the calls by the committee—that that construction was placed on his language. I am not certain whether there was any prior call than that or not.

Q.—Well, "we earnestly request you to bring all the papers and documents in your possession which are referred to by Theodore Tilton in his statement before the committee." A.—I think that was one form; I have an impression that another letter was written.

DID HE ADVISE THAT THE PAPERS SHOULD NOT BE PRODUCED.

Q.—Well, Sir, at that interview did you advise or request that the papers should not be produced? A.—You may say I advised or requested it; I can't tell you what I said.

Q.—Well, I am endeavoring to avoid a long examination if I can, Sir, and to get at some leading and prominent facts, though I have no objection to your relieving yourself? A.—I don't think that the word "advised" would be strictly applicable, because I don't think Mr. Moulton was present. At a different stage of that interview the word "advised" might be proper.

Q.—Well, I don't care to go into that sort of controversy? A.—And in no other sense did I advise or request, I think.

Q.—Well, I want to know whether you advised or requested Mr. Moulton not to present the papers? A.—I don't think I put my suggestion there in the form of an advice or request. I think my suggestions were in the form of a statement of what, in my judgment, Mr. Moulton ought to do under the circumstances.

Q.—Well, in your statement of what Mr. Moulton ought to do under the circumstances, did you state that it was best for him to present the papers? A.—I don't recollect that I did.

Q.—Well, do you say you did not? A.—Oh, I won't swear that some of my remarks might not have taken that form. I can't say I remember the general fact.

FOR WHAT PURPOSE DID HE GO TO THE INTERVIEW?

Q.—Well, you went over to this interview, you say, at the request of Mr. Moulton? A.—I did.

Q.—For what purpose did you go? A.—To see Gen. Butler, his counsel.

Q.—To see him upon what subject? A.—Upon the subject of Mr. Moulton's action in relation to this scandal.

Q.—That is, what he should do with reference to the Examining Committee? A.—Yes; what course he should pursue.

Q.—Did you go as counsel for Mr. Moulton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you consider yourself in that interview as representing Mr. Moulton or as consulting, on his behalf, with his counsel? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Pray, in what capacity did you go? A.—I went, Sir, as one who had been invited to co-operate with Mr. Moulton in this matter by Mr. Moulton himself, as a friend of Mr. Beecher; as one whom—he said Mr. Beecher, he thought, would accept his advice, and he thought Mr. Beecher would accept, if it was in concurrence with his own—as one who was a member of the Society of Plymouth Church, and was taking part in the effort to prevent an open scandal by the publication of these charges.

Q.—As a general philanthropist? [Laughter.] A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, you went out of universal benevolence? [Renewed laughter.] A.—No, Sir; I went as a citizen, as a member of Plymouth Church, as a friend of Mr. Beecher, and as one who had an interest in preventing a scandal that I felt would breed more demoralization than any event of the last century.

Q.—Well, when was it? A.—When was this interview?

TALKS WITH MR. BEECHER ABOUT THE SCANDAL.

Q.—Yes? A.—August 9.

Q.—What year? A.—1874.

Q.—Talk with Mr. Beecher about this scandal before that? A.—I had, Sir.

Q.—When first? A.—In November or December, 1872.

Q.—November or December, 1872. How often between that and August 9? A.—I talked with Mr. Beecher, I remember, in November or December, 1872. I talked to him again about five minutes on the 7th of June, 1873, at the renting of the pews of Plymouth Church; after that, I remember no conversation with Mr. Beecher on the subject of this scandal until after the publication of the Bacon letter.

Q.—How soon after that? A.—On Friday night after the publication of the Bacon letter. It was published on Wednesday.

Q.—Through from June 26 to August 9, how frequent were your interviews with Mr. Beecher? A.—They were frequent; I can't say how frequent; every day; sometimes twice a week. Sometimes he was in Peekskill, and was gone away, but when he was in the city I should say as often as two or three times a week.

Q.—Did you consult and advise with him on the subject at these interviews? A.—I consulted with him.

Q.—Did you not advise him? A.—Yes, Sir, to a greater or less extent I did.

Q.—Well, you considered yourself as his adviser, did you not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What? A.—Not in the strict sense of the term.

Q.—I am not talking about any strict sense now. A.—I considered myself as an adviser, as one friend would advise another in a difficulty.

Q.—You did not know Mr. Beecher considered you as a prominent and reliable attorney and counsel—didn't suppose that, did you? A.—No, Sir; not in that connection.

Q.—Not in what connection? A.—In the connection of any relations with him.

Q.—And you did not suppose that Mr. Beecher sought for or was grateful for that advice on account of your profession? A.—I can't say how grateful he was, or how grateful I thought him to be; I can't say either that he sought my relation because of my professional position.

Q.—Did you suppose, Sir, that he was consulting with you and valued your advice because of your professional position? A.—I—if I thought anything on that subject, perhaps I assumed that that entered into his calculation, or his motive, more or less.

HE DID NOT REPRESENT HIMSELF AS BEECHER'S COUNSEL TO GEN. BUTLER.

Q.—Well, Sir, with that presumption and having had these interviews with Mr. Beecher, and having given him advice you went to this interview at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Did you there state to Mr. Benjamin F. Butler that you represented Mr. Beecher? A.—Not in that language, Sir.

Q.—What? A.—Not in that language, Sir.

Q.—Well, in substance? A.—No, Sir. I undoubtedly did not.

Q.—Not what you undoubtedly did; we don't want any further reasoning. Now, did you not upon that occasion represent to Mr. Butler that you appeared as the representative and counsel of Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not do so in the presence of Mr. Moulton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, after that interview did you see Mr. Beecher? A.—Undoubtedly I did.

Q.—I don't want any undoubtedly; I want your recollection, Mr. Tracy. A.—Yes, Sir; I saw him after that, of course.

Q.—Well, how soon after that did you see him? A.—That was the 9th.

Q.—Yes. A.—I can't say.

Q.—Well, give me the best of your recollection. A.—I undoubtedly saw him within a week after that, probably within three days. It depends on whether he was in town or not.

Q.—Well, was the subject of the interview with Mr. Butler at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the matter of conversation between you and Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't recollect positively whether it was or was not.

Q.—Well, is it possible for you to refresh your recollection upon that subject? A.—No, Sir; I remember no conversation between myself and Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Well, you have answered my question. I don't want anything further. Is that the only conference you had with Mr. Butler in regard to the scandal? A.—No, Sir.

THE CONFERENCE WITH GEN. BUTLER IN BOSTON.

Q.—Where else have you conferred with him except at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New-York? A.—Once in Boston.

Q.—In Boston? A.—Yes.

Q.—When was that? A.—About the first of July.

Q.—1874? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it on the 29th of June? A.—I can't say the date definitely. It was about the first of July I know.

Q.—Did you go to Boston for the purpose of consulting with him? A.—I went to Boston—

Q.—Did you go to Boston for that purpose, I asked you? A.—I went to see him on that subject. If you apply the technical rule of language to the word "consult," I did not go to consult.

Q.—To confer? A.—To confer.

Q.—How came you to go? A.—Because of a message which I understood Mr. Benjamin F. Butler sent to Mr. Beecher on the subject of the scandal.

Q.—Who did you understand it from? A.—Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Mr. Beecher requested you to go? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No suggestion from him in regard to your going? A.—I can tell you what occurred, Mr. Beach.

Q.—You can't answer my question? A.—No; I can tell you what occurred.

Q.—You can't say whether there was any suggestion about going to Boston between yourself and Mr. Beecher? A.—There was a suggestion about my going.

Q.—Who made the suggestion? A.—I did.

Q.—Did Mr. Beecher concur in it? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did he object to your going? A.—He did.

Q.—You went contrary to his wish? A.—I can't say that.

Q.—Contrary to his suggestion, did you not? A.—I can't say that.

Q.—Why, you went, didn't you? A.—Yes.

Q.—He objected to your going? A.—He did when the suggestion was made first.

Q.—Oh? A.—Well, I will tell you—I will state the facts if you want me to.

Q.—No, wait a minute; but you didn't go against Mr. Beecher's objection? A.—Well, I can't say that either, Mr. Beach.

Q.—You can't say whether you did or not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, did he withdraw the objection which he made? A.—Well, I can't say that.

Q.—Well, then, if he made an objection and didn't withdraw it, you must have gone contrary to it? A.—That don't follow, Sir.

Q.—Well, had you any knowledge of his wish upon that subject except what he said? A.—Well, I had what I might have inferred was some knowledge of his wish.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tracy, did you go to Boston to confer with Mr. Butler with or without the concurrence of Mr. Beecher? A.—I can't tell you, Sir.

Q.—You cannot tell me? A.—I will tell the facts and all I know of it, and then you can judge as well as I.

Q.—Well, you can judge. A.—No, Sir, I can't accurately.

Q.—Can't you form a conclusion on that subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You can't form a conclusion? A.—I can't form one that is definite so as to enable me to say whether I did or did not go at Mr. Beecher's wish.

Q.—That is, you mean to say you have no understanding upon that subject? A.—No, Sir, I don't say that; I have an inference on that subject.

Q.—What is it? A.—Well, I have an inference that, after Mr. Beecher objected to my going that night, he had sent Mr. Shearman in the morning and withdrawn his objections, and Mr. Shearman advised me to go, and my determination to go was the result of a conversation between Mr. Shearman and myself, and, from the fact that Mr. Shearman came to me to consult after being present at Mr. Beecher's objection, I inferred, without asking any questions about it, that Mr. Beecher had withdrawn the objections he made the night before, and I went to Boston.

Q.—And when you went you supposed you was going with the concurrence of Mr. Beecher, didn't you? A.—I didn't suppose I was going—

Q.—Now, did you suppose that or not? A.—I supposed he had withdrawn his objection.

Q.—Did you suppose you was going with the concurrence of Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't know whether Mr. Beecher knew I was going.

Q.—I ask you if you supposed you was going with the consent of Mr. Beecher? A.—I didn't suppose anything about it.

Q.—You didn't? A.—No.

Q.—You had no idea about it? A.—Not definitely.

Q.—Not definitely? Oh, no. I ask you if you had any idea about it? A.—I have stated to you all that.

Q.—Now wait, Mr. Tracy. I am not asking you for a definite and unqualified fact. I am asking you, Sir, as a man of intelligence and sense, whether, when you went to Boston, you supposed you was going with the concurrence of Mr. Beecher? A.—I supposed—

Q.—Now, I want you to answer that question. A.—Well, I can't answer it, if your Honor please.

Q.—You can't tell what you supposed? A.—No; I can't say I knew what Mr. Beecher supposed when I was going.

Q.—You understood from Mr. Shearman that his objection to your going had been removed, didn't you? A.—I say I inferred it.

Q.—Well, you understood it? A.—Not from Mr. Shearman; no, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you suppose it? A.—I supposed it; yes, Sir.

Q.—Then we will start there. You had supposed his objections had been withdrawn? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And yet you had no supposition when you went whether you was going with the concurrence of Mr. Beecher or not? A.—It was a mere speculation.

Q.—A speculation, Sir? Is it not a conclusion in your own mind? A.—No, Sir, I have no conclusion on the subject.

Q.—I am asking you what you supposed, Sir, in your own mind, when Mr. Beecher's objection was withdrawn to your going? A.—I didn't know it had been withdrawn.

Q.—You said you supposed it had been withdrawn? A.—I said I inferred so from what Mr. Shearman had said when he came to me. He would not have said that unless Mr. Beecher had withdrawn his objections.

Q.—Did you not suppose, in going, you were acting in concurrence with his wish when you supposed he had withdrawn his objection? A.—I can't say I supposed either one way or the other at that time.

Q.—Yes. A.—I don't think I speculated on the question.

Q.—Wait one moment, Sir. You went on to Boston to confer with Mr. Butler upon this subject in which you conceived Mr. Beecher to be deeply interested, without any idea in your own mind as to whether you were acting in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Beecher or against his wishes; do you mean to answer that? A.—I mean to swear that I went to Boston on the responsibility of Mr. Shearman, and beyond that I did not inquire and did not consider nor speculate as to whether I was going with Mr. Beecher's knowledge, or with Mr. Beecher's concurrence.

Q.—Mr. Tracy, when Mr. Shearman came to you and consulted with you, and under his advice you went to Boston, did it not occur to you whether Mr. Beecher's objections had been withdrawn or not? A.—I said it had; but I inferred from the fact of his coming that it had.

Q.—And when you made that inference that that objection had been withdrawn, you mean to say that the idea did not occur to you whether you was going to Boston in accordance with or against his wish? A.—I didn't say that. Mr. Beach. I did not suppose I was going there against the wish of Mr. Beecher.

Q.—I have been asking you that for some time? A.—No, Sir; that is exactly what you have not been asking me. That is just the distinction I wanted to make, and have been trying to make it all the time.

Q.—Well, what prevented you from making it? A.—Simply because the form of your question did not permit me. This is the first time you have given me a question that has permitted this answer.

Mr. Beach—Well, we will see. Mr. Stenographer, give me the last two or three questions.

Stenographer reads the questions and answers referred to.

Mr. Beach—I guess my questions did not prevent his answering.

Witness—This is the first time I understood your question as giving me an opportunity to answer.

Mr. Beach—Well, you had better understand my questions.

Witness—I think that was the only question—your last one—Mr. Beach, that—

Mr. Beach—Wait, wait, wait!

Witness—Very well.

Mr. Beach—When you went to Boston, that you say was about the 1st of July, 1874? A.—I think it was, Sir.

Q.—Had the committee then been formed—called? A.—Substantially.

Q.—The Examining Committee? A.—Yes.

Q.—The Investigating Committee? A.—Yes.

Q.—The Investigating Committee had then been named, had it not? A.—I am not certain but that one name was added after, but I won't be positive.

Q.—What name was that? A.—Well, I should say it was Mr. White, but I am not certain of that.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Butler anything about the calling of this Investigating Committee? A.—I did not.

Q.—And what was the subject of that conference with Mr. Butler? A.—It was about a message he had sent to Mr. Beecher and his knowledge of the extent—

Q.—Did you confer upon the subject of the best policy to be pursued in suppressing the scandal? A.—The latter part of the conversation may have taken some turn of that description. I don't remember anything about it.

A BAD MEMORY.

Q.—Did Mr. Butler tell you that he knew what the character of the accusation was against Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't remember whether he did or not.

Q.—You don't remember? A.—I don't remember how far Gen. Butler and I discussed the knowledge. I don't know that he professed to have any special knowledge of the case aside from what was gathered in the prints. I went there on the supposition—

Q.—I don't want your supposition. Did not, in that interview, Mr. Butler, in words or substance, inform you that he understood the charge against Mr. Beecher to be improper connection with Mrs. Tilton? A.—He may or he may not.

Q.—And you can't tell me whether he did or not? A.—I don't remember what Mr. Butler said he understood the charge to be, and I don't remember that he made any statement of what he understood the charge to be.

Q.—You don't remember, you say? A.—I say I do not remember definitely what Mr. Butler—

Q.—What are you covering up under the word "definitely?" A.—Nothing.

THE INTERVIEW WITH GEN. BUTLER AT MOULTON'S HOUSE.

Q.—Well, then, leave it out. You don't remember. Well, did you have an interview with Mr. Butler on the 20th of July? A.—I did.

Q.—Where was that? A.—Moulton's house.

Q.—And how came that interview about? A.—I think Mr. Moulton sent for me.

Q.—How did you learn that Mr. Butler was in New-York or Brooklyn? A.—Mr. Moulton told me.

Q.—Is that the first you knew of his presence in New-York on that occasion? A.—July 20? I knew that he was to come.

Q.—For the purpose of that interview? A.—For the purpose of the subject of this scandal.

Q.—To have that interview? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—With you? A.—Not distinctly with me.

Q.—Not with you? A.—Not with me aside from Moulton.

Q.—No; not with you? A.—I supposed I was to be at the interview when he did come.

Q.—And supposed you were to have an interview with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, did you telegraph for him to come on? A.—I did on one occasion.

Q.—Was not that the occasion? A.—I think not.

Q.—When was that? A.—I think my telegram to Gen. Butler was at a later day; I think so; I will see. [Producing a memorandum.]

Q.—Didn't you on this occasion summon him to New-York? A.—I don't remember that I did.

Q.—Well, is that all you can say about it? A.—That is all I will say about it.

Q.—Now, what was the interview at Moulton's house about? A.—It was about Mr. Tilton's proposed statement.

Q.—Well, then, did you understand Mr. Moulton was endeavoring to suppress the statement and to prevent the statement being made? A.—I did.

Q.—You understood Mr. Moulton was laboring for the purpose of avoiding any publication of this scandal at that time, didn't you? A.—I did.

Q.—At that interview of July 20, was it arranged in substance that the meeting of the committee for that night should be postponed in some form? A.—Not arranged, Mr. Beach; that don't express it.

Q.—Well, was it suggested that the meeting which was called for July 20 of the committee should be put off to give Mr. Moulton more time to control Mr. Tilton, if possible? A.—To give Moulton and Butler more time.

Q.—Moulton and Butler? A.—Yes, that was suggested.

Q.—Well, was not that understood to be a postponement by the three parties? A.—The parties, all.

Q.—At that meeting was not that understood by the parties to be accomplished? A.—By the postponement of the meeting of the committee?

Q.—Yes. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, was not the suggestion made that you would not be present at the meeting of the committee on that evening, and if you was not present the meeting would not be held—would not go on? A.—There was such a suggestion made; yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, was not that the understanding? A.—Yes, Sir; I think that part of it was an understanding that I should not be present.

Q.—And that therefore the meeting would be postponed, and Moulton and Butler were to— A.—That don't express it, Mr. Beach. I can tell you what occurred exactly.

Q.—No, I don't think you can. A.—I think I can.

Q.—Do you pretend to give exactly what occurred at these meetings? A.—Not at all of these meetings.

Q.—At any of them? A.—I think I can tell you exactly what occurred at this meeting.

Q.—What? A.—Well, if you put a very limited meaning to the word "exact," perhaps not; but I can give you the substance of what occurred at that meeting, and really what occurred.

Q.—But I want to know if you undertake to give the exact words that occurred at this meeting. I will take it. Are you pretending to do that? A.—No, Sir; when I am repeating conversations I am not, as a rule, professing to give the words, but the substance.

Q.—I suppose not. Was it not arranged and understood between Mr. Butler, Mr. Moulton, and yourself at this meeting of July 20 that you should not be present at the meeting of the Investigating Committee called for that evening, and was it not expected in consequence of that absence of yours that meeting would be postponed, and no proceedings taken on the evening of the 20th? A.—I can't answer your question by yes or no, Mr. Beach; I will tell you what occurred.

Q.—Oh, I will get it by somebody else if you can't answer it. Was it expected that Mr. Tilton would make his statement to the Investigating Committee on the evening of the 20th? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, you did appear on that evening at the committee? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The meeting was held, and Tilton made his statement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, that was, I understand, his first statement where he refused to make his statement or where he did not make it? A.—Oh, no; that was the long statement of July 20.

Q.—That was the sworn statement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, you afterward saw Mr. Butler, and where was that? A.—At the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Q.—When was that? A.—August 9, 1874.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH GEN. BUTLER.

Q.—That is the interview spoken of. Did you see him upon any other occasion? A.—Yes.

Q.—When was that? A.—I saw him on the

Continued on Ninth Page.

NEW-YORK'S OUTLINE.

GEN. VIELE'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE EARLY RECORD OF THE TERRITORY—THE CAPACITY OF THE STATE—INFLUENCE OF THE RIVER SYSTEM ON ITS PROSPERITY—HOW IT IS DIVIDED—THE ADIRONDACK RANGES—THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Geographical Society was held last night at Association Hall, at Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. The chair was occupied by Chief Justice Daly, President of the society. Col. F. A. Conkling, Secretary, read the following names, which had been added to the list of members: Mayor Wickham, George Wilkes, Charles Francis Stone, Gen. Alfred H. Terry, United States Army; Gen. James H. Ruger, United States Army; Gen. John Pope, United States Army; James P. Carson, District Attorney Phelps, John A. Davenport, E. M. Daniels, George M. Curtis, Justice Kasmire, Justice Otterbourg, Alderman Monheimer, Edward Oothout, P. Roessle, of Washington, and Lawrence D. Kiernan. The following were elected corresponding members: Rev. J. P. De Haas, United States Consul at Jerusalem, and E. Grenville Murray, Paris.

Among those present were Rev. Dr. William Adams, Samuel B. Ruggles, Gen. George W. Cullum, United States Army; William H. H. Moore, Francis A. Stout, Col. F. A. Conkling, William Remsen, Elial F. Hall, Alexander McL. Agnew, and Isaac Bernheimer.

The Chairman introduced Rev. Dr. Bjerring, of the Russian-Greek Church, who said:

On a former occasion I had an opportunity to state that some of the most important foreign geographical societies were sustained by the respective Governments. With the permission of our President, I shall now give some statistics concerning that subject, in the hope that a practical result may issue therefrom. The Geographical Society in Paris, founded in 1821, receives an annual appropriation from the Government of 800 florins. The Royal Geographical Society in London, founded 1830, receives 5,000 florins. The Geographical Society in Bombay, founded in 1831, receives 570 florins. The Brazilian Historical and Geographical Society in Rio Janeiro, founded 1838, receives 8,000 florins. The Imperial Russian Geographical Society in St. Petersburg, founded 1845, receives 24,175 florins as an annual appropriation from the Government. The Imperial Geographical Society in Vienna, founded 1856, has received the first appropriation from the Government of 3,000 florins to promote its scientific labors, especially the publishing of the reports of the Austrian Polar Expedition from 1872 to 1874. The patriotism of the American people is such that I have no doubt that the Government will make an annual appropriation to the society when the President and the council will take the subject in hand, and to their consideration I commend it. [Applause.]

The Chairman said that when it was considered how nearly the geography of the country concerned its prosperity, it would be supposed that the Government should take all possible precautions for having its resources properly applied. Their own society had been largely instrumental in exploring the great Western country, the results of which explorations they were only now beginning to experience. There were now forty-seven geographical societies in existence throughout the world, only one of which existed in North America. Considering the great extent of country in Africa yet unexplored, which was destined to be the abode of beings yet to come after those whom he now addressed had all passed away, it was of the greatest importance that they should glean all the information they could about that country. It would be gratifying if the State or National Government would aid their society in its disinterested efforts; but it was difficult to convince Legislatures that money could be wisely applied in this way. The sum annually appropriated by the Russian Government would be to them a startling sum and give them the means of extending their labors in many directions. It was very much to be wished that the example of the Russian Government should be followed by our own Government; but he was sorry to say that the prospect of such a contingency was not very hopeful. However, they should only be stimulated to fresh exertions. They were gaining new members from all parts of the United States, and they now had a membership of over 1,500. The President then referred to the geography of New-York City and State, and introduced Gen. Egbert L. Viele, who delivered an instructive address on the physical geography, mountain and river systems, and topographical features of the State of New-York. The speaker's remarks on the Adirondack regions were illustrated by stereopticon views. The remarks of Gen. Viele were as follows:

Several years have elapsed since the subject of a topographical survey of the State of New-York was made a matter of special report by a committee of the American Geographical Society, consisting of Mr. John Jay, Mr. F. A. Conkling, and myself. This report, which is found in the bulletin of the society for 1856, vol. 2, presents a clear statement of the great value of such a survey, and was followed by a memorial to the State Legislature; but, as the object sought to be attained was more general than local in its character, it did not receive that individual attention which seems to be requisite to success in all legislative action. Hence, this important public measure was suffered to pass unnoticed, and has remained unacted upon to this day.

As a member of the committee referred to, the subject awakened in my mind a very deep interest, increased by a natural feeling of State pride, eventuating through the coincidence of professional proclivities in the accumulation of a large amount of data pertaining to it, and at length resulting in the preparation of a topographical map of the State, which, while making no claim to the accuracy of a geodetic survey, has, nevertheless, the merit of general truthfulness, and on the scale to which it is drawn, renders inappreciable many unavoidable errors of detail, while at the same time it furnishes a clear exponent of those grand physical developments which constitute the wealth of the State and excite the just pride of its citizens.

A complete description of the natural features of the State and its vast mineral and industrial resources would furnish material for many interesting volumes. In fact, a score of volumes upon this subject already exist, the results of careful and prolonged examinations, extending through a period of many years and embracing nearly all the branches of natural history. These pages, while reflecting the highest degree of credit upon the scientific skill and assiduity of their authors, are deprived of much of their value by the absence of accurate topographical maps upon which the information acquired could be graphically delineated. While the map now executed may not entirely suffice for all the purposes of this delineation, it exhibits, nevertheless, the physical characteristics of the State in their relative proportion, while the gradual changes of its natural features, through the successive stages of continental development, can be traced in no uncertain lines.

THE INDIVIDUALITY OF THE STATE.

No other one of the United States possesses such a marked individuality as the State of New-York. Whether we regard the magnitude and extent of its rivers and lakes, the grandeur and beauty of its scenery, its broad and productive valleys, its lofty mountain chains, or its successful plans of internal improvement, its teeming population and busy industry, we find it in its expanse of territory, its fertile soil and genial climate, in the general distribution of its enormous aggregate of water power, and in all its vast accumulation of material resources, an *imperium in imperio* without an equal and without a rival.

Possessing the natural highway to the populous and luxuriant West, and the gateway to the Canadas, it has acquired a dominant position in the confederacy of States, and its Metropolis has become the commercial entrepot and financial centre of the continent. Its position in the past has been no less commanding than it is in the present. Its annals form a complete chapter in the history of American civilization. Its statesmen and soldiers have been pre-eminent in the council and in the field, and the fires of patriotism have always burned brightly upon the altars of its people.

In the more remote past, those early days of conquest and settlement, when life was a daily and hourly struggle to subdue at once the wilderness and its savage inhabitants, the history of the State is one long record of self-sacrifice and heroic deeds, worthy of any race and nation that has ever lived. No less remarkable is the history of the aboriginal tribes who occupied the State from the ocean to the lakes when the European landed on its shores. The Iroquois, or Six Nations, ranked the first among the red men of America. They were far in advance of all their barbarian compeers. They had a confederation for offense and defense, and possessed the elements of a rude civilization. They welcomed the white man when he came, and shared with him their substance, while their rude industry became the wealth of the colonists. By their skill and superior intelligence, and their bravery, they dominated over all the tribes east of the Alleghanies and south of the Gulf of Mexico, and have been not inaptly termed the Romans of the Western World, for their orators were as eloquent as Cicero, and their warriors as brave as the legions of Cæsar. Yet this once powerful race, these chieftains "to the manner born," whose council-fires were as numberless as the stars in Heaven, have passed from the face of the earth, and left no monument to tell of the way they lived, or how they died. Over their graves powerful nations have disputed for the mastery of the soil, and in the progress of events all vestiges of the aborigines have been obliterated. In a single century the race has disappeared from its borders, and in that short period of time the homes and temples of a new civilization have filled all its limits. The wilderness has been made to blossom as the rose; opulent and populous cities rise up on every hand, while nearly five millions of people, representing the arts and industries of every nation, live under the ægis of a free Government and salutary laws, achieved a degree of general prosperity heretofore unknown among any people. That this prosperity is due in a large measure to the geographical position occupied by the State, and in a still greater degree to the topographical configuration of the surface, is clearly shown by an examination of those physical characteristics the principal features of which it is the object of this paper to delineate.

THE RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

The geographical limits of the State extend from 71° 50' to 79° of longitude west from Greenwich, and from 40° 29' 40" to 45° 0' 42" north latitude, embracing 8° of longitude and 5° of latitude, being 320 miles long and 312 miles broad, containing 47,156 square miles, or 30,179,840 acres. On the north is Lake Ontario, containing 6,900 square miles, the St. Lawrence River, and Canada; on the east are Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; on the south are New-Jersey and Pennsylvania; on the west Lake Erie, containing 7,800 square miles, and a portion of Canada. The area included within these limits is in many respects the most remarkable portion of the American continent. Geology tells us that of all the land now in existence, the first that rose above the waste of waters in the earliest periods of creation lies within these borders; that long ere the crags of Jura, the heights of Chimborazo, or the lofty Cordilleras were created, the sun shone here upon the summits of a vast ocean, whose limits were the great globe itself. That while yet the sites of Babylon and of Tyre, of Carthage and of Rome were hidden beneath the ocean's bed, the [illegible] moved through the old Silurian beach, whose tidal lines across the State are as distinctly marked to-day as they were when the waves of the primitive ocean beat upon the shore. The successive geological evolutions which have been wrought out during the long ages that since then have come and gone, are inscribed upon these mountains, hills, and valleys as upon the pages of a book, where science reads the history of the material world. On no other continent and in no other spot are the records of the past so clearly defined, or so easily read. In seeking a key with which to analyze and describe the topographical characteristics which have thus been developed, we find that the mountain system of the State is the extension, and in part the termination, of the great Appalachian chain which forms the easterly range of the continental system of mountains. This broad series of parallel ridges, with intervening valleys, which extends from near the Gulf of Mexico on the south to the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the north, having a main elevation of 2,500 feet, at one point rising as high as 6,000 feet, forms an almost insurmountable barrier between the Atlantic coast and the interior of the continent. As it enters the State of New-York from the south, this mountain range, which in some places is 100 miles broad, becomes narrowed and depressed, and while a portion of it sinks beneath the later sedimentary formations which overlie the greater part of the State, another portion passing to the east of the Hudson River and across the State of Massachusetts, forms in its continuation the Green Mountains of Vermont and the White Mountains of New-Hampshire. At West Point, on the Hudson, where this formation is developed in all its grandeur, the mountain chain is riven asunder, and the lordly river, whose deep channel would float the navies of the world, passes on majestically to the ocean. No scenery on the continent can rival the Highlands of the Hudson at this point, and when we consider that this is the only spot where the thousand miles of rocky barrier is broken, giving to the State of New-York the key with which commerce has opened the treasure-house of the West and brought from thence the whole tribute of its abundance to this great City by the sea; when we find a similar result, although on a scale less grand and imposing, produced by the remarkable erosion of the Valley of the Mohawk, thus extending the facilities of commerce to the great lakes, we no longer wonder at the events which have brought [illegible]. Eighty years ago there were more people living in the State of Massachusetts than in New-York; in Pennsylvania; and even in North Carolina, while Virginia had double the population of this State; while to-day New-York has 1,000,000 more inhabitants than the whole country had at that time. To understand more fully the influence of these topographical lines of lowest level, we have only to compare the gradients of the railways which extend from the Atlantic to the West. All the railways south of this State, extending from the seaboard to the lakes and Mississippi Valley, pass the mountain range at various elevations—the Erie Road at an elevation of 1,800 feet, with grades of ninety feet per mile; the Pennsylvania Road at an elevation of 2,200 feet, with grades of 125 feet to the mile; the Baltimore and Ohio at an elevation of 2,600 feet, with grades for fifteen continuous miles of 116 feet; and the Chesapeake Road, in Virginia, at an elevation of 2,000 feet, with corresponding grades. While from the Hudson, at or near Catskill, to the Mohawk, a distance of fifty-three miles, the total ascent is but 220 feet, which can be overcome by grades not exceeding thirty feet to the mile, and the highest summit thence to Lake Erie, of 193 feet, is overcome by grades not exceeding twenty feet to the mile, while the remainder of the line is characterized by a generally level grade. Now, as the cost of draught on a railway is nearly as the power employed, so that it costs twice as much to carry a ton one mile with an ascending grade of twenty-four feet as to carry it on a level route, and as the element of railway construction increases in importance with the increase of traffic, the value to the State of its low level line of transportation is apparent.

THE RIVER SYSTEM.

The river system, in its influence on the general prosperity of the State, is even more remarkable than its mountains, whether we view it as a system of drainage for this widely-extended territory or regard it as the local and concentrated source of a semi-continental river system, whose waters wash the confines of half the States in the Union, or whether we contemplate its wonderful adaptability, in nearly all its wide-spread ramifications, to the industrial interests of the inhabitants of every section of the State, and the transportation facilities it affords for internal commerce. It may almost be said that every drop of water that falls upon the surface is conserved for a useful purpose. Wherever a stream ceases to be navigable it becomes a mill power, and the great value of those inequalities which at first glance give a rugged aspect to the surface becomes apparent. The area of cultivated land in the State is 647, and the area of lake surface 466,450 acres. The average height of their natural reservoirs above the level of the sea is 1,500 feet. One of the finer lakes in the Adirondacks is 3,000 feet above the sea level, and in that region the average height is over 1,400 feet, while the rivers and streams that emanate from them fall with great rapidity of descent toward the ocean level. The amount of water power which is thus developed is simply enormous. If all the motive power of the [illegible] existing in the State were properly utilized, it would be sufficient for the manufactures of the United States, excluding the State of Maine. The principal rivers are the Hudson, the Mohawk, the Delaware, the Susquehanna, the Chenango, the Chemung, the Genesee, and the Allegany, each having distinct valleys of drainage; while the Adirondack region is drained by the Black, the Racket, the Grass, the St. Regis, the Ausable, the Saranac, and the Sacandaga. The Hudson drains all of the Appalachian region of the State, and, with the Sacandaga, drains the south-easterly portion of the Adirondack region. The Mohawk, although lying along the northerly base of the Adirondacks, and having a very broad natural valley, has a limited area, and is supplied by the streams that drain the Schoharie and the Catskill Mountains. The Delaware drains the Counties of Delaware and Sullivan, and a large portion of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Susquehanna, which takes its rise in Otsego Lake, in Otsego County, drains, with its branches, the Chenango and Chemung, most of the southern tier of counties; while the Genesee, the only river flowing directly north, drains a comparatively limited area beyond its own immediate valley. The Allegany, with its branches, drains the south-western portion of the State.

THE DIVIDING VALLEYS.

The area of the State is trisected by the valleys of the Hudson and Mohawk, which intersect each other at right angles, and constitute the key of its topography.

The three divisions which are thus formed are each peculiarly distinct, both in their topography and their geology; each bears a separate record, and their rocks constitute a separate volume of earth's grand legends of antiquity.

The first division is that portion of the State which lies east of the Hudson River. Although constituting but seven of the sixty counties into which the Commonwealth is politically divided, its population is larger than any of the States of the Union, with the exception of five. [illegible] exceed it, while one other is but a little larger. Geologically, this district is almost entirely composed of the remnants of a continent, which is no longer in existence. Itself the crystallized and metamorphosed sediment of wasted mountains, it became in turn the rocky shore of a vast sea, in which the present continent had its origin. The rocks, mineral, and metallic deposits of this region have been [illegible] of years, the study and puzzle of geologists [illegible]. The topographical description of this district begins with the island of Manhattan, which forms the lower portion of the City of New-York. This island is twelve miles long and one-half a mile to two miles and a quarter broad. The base rock is gneiss, with the exception of a deposit of limestone at the northern end of it. The strata are turned up to a vertical position, and an elevated ridge extends nearly the whole length of the island, varying in height from seventy to 125 feet. The ridge is broken at the northern end of the island, where, admitting the passage of an outlet of the Hudson River, [illegible] alluvial flats. Formerly a number of running streams of water existed on the island, the general course of which was north and south, emptying into the adjacent waters where breaks in the rocky formation would admit. These streams have nearly all been filled up and their flow obstructed, to the manifest detriment of health.

No mineral deposits have been found, but excellent building stone of granite and limestone have been quarried in several localities.

THE CHANGING TOPOGRAPHY OF THIS ISLAND.

The original topography is rapidly disappearing in the grading of avenues and construction of buildings.

Passing northward to the main land, we find the same basic rock. The single elevated ridge of the island gives place to a succession of nearly parallel ridges, with intervening valleys. A section across Westchester County, at Hastings, twenty miles from the City Hall, shows six of these ridges. There are, however, two predominant lines of mountains in the county attaining an elevation of 1,500 feet—one along the Hudson, and the other on the easterly border. They all become merged into the highlands of Putnam County. These highlands consist of several steep rocky ranges, extending in a north-easterly and south-westerly direction, separated by deep, narrow valleys; numerous lofty peaks tower above the surrounding mountains, from which are views of great extent and picturesque beauty. As far as the eye can reach a continuous series of rocky summits extends to the farthest horizon. Interspersed between the ridges, and sometimes attaining very great elevations, are many fine lakes, some of them very extensive sheets of water, a large number being often visible from a single point of view, sparkling in the sunlight like jewels in a diadem of mountains with which nature has crowned a glorious landscape. The deep shadows of the narrow valleys serve to heighten the beauty of the scene by increasing the relief of the mountains, while the rivers which meander at their base appear like but threads of silver. The low, intervening hills of gravel and sand formed in the whirling torrents of an earlier period are clothed in emerald verdure or covered with luxuriant forests.

Geologically, the highlands of Putnam County, as well as those of Orange County, on the opposite side of the Hudson River, are the continuation of the archean rocks of the Appalachian chain. In Dutchess County the Matteawan Mountains form the northern limit of "the highlands" in this State. Its highest summits attain the elevation of 1,700 feet. Next to these mountains, on the east, and separated from them by a broad valley, are the Taghkanic Mountains, which extend along the east border of Dutchess County, and northerly through Columbia, Rensselaer, and Washington Counties, into Vermont, forming the foot hills, or easterly slope of the Green Mountains. This formation is entirely distinct from that of the highlands, being composed of metamorphic limestone and slate. Parallel to this range, in the west, are the Petersburg Mountains, which, commencing in an elevated plateau in the northern part of Columbia County, extend through Rensselaer and Washington Counties. These mountains belong, geologically, to what is known as the Hudson River group, comprised of shales, slate, and limestone. In some places they rise as high as 2,000 feet above the sea; the declivities are usually steep. Nearly parallel to this, and still further to the west, there is in Washington County a range known as the Palmertown Mountains, which form a portion of the Adirondack system. They consist principally of gneiss, granite, sandstone, and impure limestone. Their sides are very precipitous and broken, and their summits are wild, irregular masses of naked barren rocks. The valleys between them are narrow and rocky, often bordered by precipices many hundred feet high. These, in brief, constitute the chief topographical features of this division of the State. Hydrographically the Hudson River forms the entire eastern border, and between all the ranges and lines of elevations, even down to the lesser ridges, there are drainage streams of greater or less extent; some are rivers of no inconsiderable volume, supplying with their numerous branches a large aggregate of water-power which is made available for the use of innumerable mills and factories. The general course of these streams is southerly, and nearly all of them empty into the Hudson. The principal of these are the Bronx, the Nepperhan, the Croton, which, rising in Dutchess County, and passing through Putnam and the northern part of Westchester, constitutes with its branches, the chief source of water supply for the City of New-York. Three large storage reservoirs constructed in Westchester and Putnam Counties, holding many millions of gallons, retain these waters for distribution and use, when the ordinary flow of the river fails to meet the demand. The Sawkill, Fishkill, and Wappinger's Creeks, the Claverack and Kinderhook. The Hoosick and Batenkill are all noted streams, which drain the principal valleys. Besides, there are numerous and beautiful lakes throughout the entire division, the resort of many thousands of people in the Summer months. The economic resources of all this region are varied and valuable, embracing many varieties and extensive deposits of granite, marble, serpentine, steatite, slate, and iron ore.

GRANITE

occurs abundantly in New-York, Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess Counties. It presents all varieties of texture, from a very coarse-grained rock to one almost perfectly compact. In color it varies as much as in texture. It is white, red, gray, yellowish, and bluish gray, according to the color of the minerals forming it. The color of the feldspar usually determines that of the mass. It occurs in beds, in veins, in interstratified masses, and in knobs, knots, and protruding masses, in which no connection with beds or veins has been traced. The more common mode of its occurrence is in beds, ten to 100 feet thick, interstratified with gneiss.

The materials are of the best quality, easily quarried in large blocks, suitable for columns, cornices, &c., easily dressed, enduring as time, which the naked crags themselves will testify.

MARBLE.

The granular limestone or marble of this region, especially that found in Dutchess, Columbia, and Westchester Counties is very extensive, and does not yield to any other mineral deposit in those counties in prospective value; marble quarries are extensively worked in many portions of this limestone range. It extends through the greater part of the length of three counties, and crops out with a varying breadth from a few hundred yards to several miles. The marble business is one that will always employ much labor and capital, and as the supply of this valuable material is inexhaustible in any definite period of time, it will always be an unfailing source of wealth.

The serpentine quarries of Putnam County are sufficient to supply the market, not only of our own country, but the world, with this kind of ornamental marble for a long period of time. It is a beautiful material when polished, is exceedingly rare in Europe. In ancient times it was used in some of the Spanish palaces, with fine architectural effect.

STEATITE,

commonly known as soapstone, is very abundant in Putnam and Dutchess Counties; it is quarried in large blocks, beautifully spotted and clouded. Good quarries of the rock are very valuable, and the use of the mineral is constantly increasing.

The iron ore of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, and Columbia is very abundant and of the best quality. It exists in extensive beds in the form of hematite, and also in immense deposits as magnetic oxide. Many mines are in active operation, and numerous furnaces have been constructed along the Hudson River and in the interior. The quantity of pig-iron manufactured is increasing every year, employing many men and a large capital.

Deposits of silver and lead have been found in Dutchess County, and have been worked with more or less success. Recent explorations and analysis indicate extensive and valuable veins of silver, and arrangements for deep mining are now being projected.

INTERNAL CONNECTIONS.

Extensive lines of railway, both longitudinal and transverse, with numerous lateral branches, have been constructed throughout the whole of this region, along the east bank of the Hudson, and through the valleys of the Nepperhan, the Bronx, the Croton, the Hoosick, and Batenkill, railways have been built connecting this section with all the New-England States, and in the north, passing through Washington County, the Champlain Canal connects the waters of Lake Champlain with those of the Hudson. Large and populous cities, prosperous towns and villages, and an active, intelligent, and enterprising population, engaged in the industrial pursuits of commerce, agriculture, mines, and manufacture, exhibit throughout the length and breadth of this section unmistakable evidence of energy and thrift.

Properly speaking, Long Island and Staten Island, with the smaller insular territory in the Harbor of New-York, as well as the harbor itself, belong topographically to this division.

Long Island, 120 miles long by twenty broad, is of drift and alluvial origin.

Staten Island, fourteen miles long by eight broad, is a granitic formation, interspersed with serpentine and steatite. There are valuable deposits of hematite iron ore and fine clay on this island. The quality of the iron ore and the advantages of its proximity to the water are attracting the attention of iron-masters, and it is stated that iron can be manufactured here at an expense much less than at any other locality.

The Harbor of New-York consists of the harbor proper and an outer roadstead called the Lower Bay, the latter being partially protected from the sea by the island of Sandy Hook, (almost a peninsula,) which stretches out from the coast of New-Jersey in a northerly direction, which is about six miles in length and three-quarters of a mile broad. The main channel into the bay passes near the extremity of Sandy Hook, between which and the coast of Long Island, a distance of seven miles, is an [illegible], through which pass three lesser channels into the harbor.

The bar to the entrance lies three miles off Sandy Hook. On it there is a depth of water of from twenty-one to twenty-three feet. The Lower Bay contains 100 square miles of water surface, and receives from the West the waters of the Raritan River, which is seventy-four miles in length, passing through the red sandstone formation of New-Jersey. The outer bay connects with the harbor proper by the Narrows, a strait formed by the approaching shores of Long Island and Staten Island. There is also another connection around the western shore of Staten Island, by the Staten Island Sound, as it is called, which meets at Newark Bay the united waters of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers. The former is seventy miles in length, passing through the new red sandstone formation, and having at one point a fall of seventy feet. The latter is forty miles in length, passing through red sandstone and conglomerate.

Newark Bay is also connected with the harbor by the Kill von Kull, a narrow strait.

The principal affluent of the harbor is the Hudson River, which rises in the mountainous regions of Hamilton and Essex Counties in this State, is 350 miles long, passing through granite and calcareous formations, the principal tributary being the Mohawk, 135 miles long, with a fall, two miles from the junction, of seventy feet. The Hudson is navigable for large ships a distance of 118 miles. It is connected with the great lakes by the Erie Canal at Albany, with Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence River by the Northern Canal. The river divides at the northern extremity of Manhattan Island, forming what is called the Harlem River, which empties itself into the East River, an arm of the sea, connecting the harbor with Long Island Sound, thus forming a second opening to the ocean. The harbor proper contains twenty-four miles of water surface, and as thus formed is the finest on the continent, if not in the world. The navies of all the nations can ride in safety within its limits, and the largest vessels ever constructed can enter without difficulty, and yet it is but one of the many lavish gifts bestowed by nature on this favored State.

THE SECOND GRAND DIVISION.

The second division comprises that section of the State lying south of Lake Ontario and the Mohawk River, and west of the Hudson. It contains forty-one counties.

With the exception of a small portion occupying the south-eastern corner, this division belongs to the great paleozoic basin, which extends from the Appalachian range to the Rocky Mountains, constituting the great part of North America. Formed in the ocean-bed from the ruins of a wasted continent, and of a succession of vast deposits during alternate periods of elevation and subsidence, the whole series of stratified rocks that underlie this portion of the State, from the magnesian base of the lower silurian to the time-worn cliffs of red sandstone that crown the highest peaks of the Catskill Mountains, tell, in unspeakable language, the history of the material world through unnumbered æons of time. These several formations have a general geological designation as the lower and upper silurian and Devonian systems, while the more detailed divisions, embracing many successive and distinct epochs of creation, have received a nomenclature in accordance with the localities where they are most clearly shown. There are twelve of these divisions, having an entire thickness in this State of 13,000 feet, but which it is not necessary for the purposes of this paper to enumerate. They are characterized by the circumstances of alternate elevation and depression under which they were formed—sometimes in the bed of an open sea, and again in a land-locked basin of fresh water, while at other times the waters were limited to the area of a Salt Lake, or Great Dead Sea, whose bitter and saline waters were destitute of animal life, leaving, however, for future ages a deposit which is now one of the most productive sources of industry in the State. The salts of the rocks formed at this period are found in solution in waters issuing from the strata. The salt-wells at Salina, in the county of Onondaga, are from 150 to 310 feet in depth, and at Syracuse, in the same county, they are between 250 and 350 feet deep, 35 to 45 gallons of this water afford on evaporation a bushel of salt, while it takes 350 gallons of sea water to produce the same result. The salt-works of this section are on a large scale and of great importance. In consequence of the deep erosion of the river valleys, all of the geological formations are exposed to view in one place or another, while the two uppermost, viz., what are known as the Chemung Group and the Catskill Group, predominate over the surface of that portion of the State now under consideration. Through the central part of this division stretches from east to west an extensive plateau, rising to the west and south, but broken through by many transverse valleys, and descending by a series of terraces to Lake Ontario. In those transverse valleys lie imbedded that wonderful chain of lakes which make the topography of this part of the State so remarkable.

THE LINES OF ELEVATION.

The first line of elevation in the second division is the extension into the easterly part of Rockland County of the Palisades, or basaltic ridge, from New-Jersey, along the west bank of the Hudson. This is a volcanic intrusion of trap rock through the red sandstone formation. The Highland range, which is parallel to this, is composed of a great number of mountain ridges occupying a belt of country twenty miles in width, extending through Rockland and Orange Counties in a north-easterly direction to the Hudson, being the continuation of the Appalachian Range. There are no long unbroken lines of elevation, but a succession of ridges which are not really in line with each other. The scenery in this region is grand and imposing. Numerous lakes are nestled in the hollows of the mountains. Vast deposits of iron are found throughout this range, as well as quarries of excellent granite. Along the north-west portion of Orange County the Blue Mountains extend in a high unbroken ridge, known as the Shawangunk Mountains, rising to the height of 2,000 feet. Its long level crest is clothed with forests, which, with its highly cultivated slope, form a pleasing and beautiful landscape. Between the Blue Mountains and the highlands lies the broad undulating valley, which is a part of the great valley of the United States, extending from Canada to Tennessee, known in New-York as the Valley of Lake Champlain and the Hudson River; in New-Jersey, as the Kittatinny Valley; in Pennsylvania and Maryland, as the Cumberland Valley; in Virginia, as the Shenandoah and Great Valleys, and in Tennessee, as the Valley of East Tennessee. It is, everywhere, noted for its rural beauty and agricultural wealth. This is, in fact, the true extension of the original valley of the Hudson; through it vast, deep, and rapid torrents of water coming from the Champlain Valley have more than once passed southward to the sea, bearing in its currents much of the original surface, which now forms the rich alluvial lands of the Atlantic border.

The next line of elevation to the west of the Blue Ridge is composed of the sedimentary deposits which form the Catskill and Helderberg range of mountains. Unlike the Appalachian chain to which it is contiguous, which originated in the violent and convulsive throes of nature, and are upturned in wild confusion, the Catskills were formed in calm, untroubled waters; and with the exception of a gradual and gentle elevation of wide extent, their rocks have remained comparatively undisturbed, save by the erosive action of water, since their first creation. The area covered by this old red sand-stone formation was very much greater than it is now, probably extending over a large portion of the lower half of the State, but by glacial and aqueous action it has been removed, leaving for the uppermost rocks the shales and sand-stones of the Chemung group. This last, therefore, forms the plateau of the southern tier of counties. In these wide regions, there is a total absence of those rich mineral deposits which characterize the older rocks of the eastern portion of the State. The scenery of its lakes and of its long river channels is varied and beautiful, its valleys and its hill-tops are fertile, and their sides are clothed with verdure, which tells of a wealth in the soil, greater, perhaps, than the mines and the marbles of the eastern side. This is the granary of the State; the quiet, peaceful homes of her yeomanry, whose smiling fields and sequestered woodlands speak of cheerful toil, of domestic comfort, and of industry rewarded. Let us look for one moment at the results accomplished:

NEW-ENGLAND AND NEW-YORK.

New-England, the synonym of thrift and prosperity, contains 1,300,000 more acres of land than New-York. The last census tells us that.

The six New-England States have an area of 43,742,323 acres.

New-York has 30,080,000 acres.

	New-England.	New-York.
Acres of improved ground	11,997,540	15,627,206
Value of farms	$585,167,473	$1,272,857,766
Farm implements and machinery	22,553,059	45,997,712
Value of live stock	100,221,907	175,882,712
Value of farm products	154,026,309	253,526,1 3
Bushels of wheat	1,000,693	12,178,462
Bushels of corn	7,347,666	16,462,825
Bushels of oats	9,169,504	35,293,625
Bushels of rye	703,379	2,478,125
Bushels of buckwheat	1,189,413	3,904,030
Bushels of barley	1,075,059	7,434,621
Bushels of grain ground	20,918,415	45,063,123
Value of products	$26,474,435	$60,237,220
Orchard products	3,819,206	8,347,417
Tons of hay	3,936,560	5,614,205
Value of leather tanned	18,452,970	26,988,320
Pounds butter	49,662,275	107,147,526
Gallons of milk sold	31,044,175	135,775,919
Pounds hops	987,409	17,558,681
Pounds wool	6,643,863	10,599,225
Pounds flax	19,741	3,670,818

These statistics are given, not for the purpose of drawing an invidious comparison between the two sections, but because it is only by such a comparison that the true extent of the resources of the State can be correctly understood or appreciated. And we thus see what the great western plateau of our State can produce; and no one will say that more than a fraction of our actual resources have yet been developed.

The lake chain, which occupies the centre of the plateau, has always been a source of wonder and admiration to the student of natural history, as well as to the lover of the beautiful in nature. The remarkable manner in which this great body of water seeks the same outlet into Lake Ontario; the part these waters are made to play in the grand system of internal communication; the strange freak of nature which has strung them together like a necklace of gems; the historical associations which surround them; the euphonious titles which recall the memories of the once powerful races of men who, vanishing forever from the earth, have still left behind them, save only their tribal appellations inscribed upon the beautiful sheets of water they loved so well, and around whose shores their lives were passed. Truly, it is fitting that Lakes Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, and Onondaga should be united in a natural chain which shall forever symbolize the links of friendship that bound those gallant clans, whose names they bear, in bonds of amity that death alone could sever.

From the shores of these lakes, the land slopes beautifully and evenly upward to the summit of the ridges which form their water-sheds. The waters are clear and sparkling, and the whole lake region presents some of the finest landscapes in the country. Cayuga Lake is thirty-eight miles long; Seneca Lake, thirty-five; Oneida, twenty; Canandaigua, eighteen; Chautauqua, eighteen; Crooked Lake, fourteen; Owasco, eleven, and Skaneateles, fifteen. The origin of these lakes has been ascribed to glacial action. Geologists, however, disagree as to the manner in which this action took place. On the supposition that the land was elevated previous to the ice period, when a large portion of the continent was covered with an immense ice cap, it has been suggested that the valleys of the lakes were grooved out by the abrasion of the advancing glacier. Again, it is assumed that these valleys were formed under water by the movements of immense icebergs over a plastic surface. Agassiz infers that they are the result of cracks or fissures made in the contraction of the surface from exposure to the heat of the atmosphere on the land, or from the seams in the waters which at one time covered it. The topographical position which they occupy with relation to each other would seem to indicate a uniformity in the cause which has produced them that cannot be accounted for on any of the suppositions named. Assuming as established that the glacial movement was from the north-west to the south-east, the receding of the glacier would take the opposite direction. In its dissolution an immense volume of water would be discharged from the melting ice, and would naturally descend in channels to the foot of the glacier, where, being impinged with great force upon the earth, it would wear a deep channel, which would be prolonged as the mass of ice receded. Looking at the location of the lake valleys we can readily conceive two torrents of water discharging themselves from the receding glacier at the heads of Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, and a smaller one at the head of Crooked Lake. The last lake is only fourteen miles long, but simultaneously with its termination the size of Seneca Lake is materially increased, as if the stream that formed it had been enlarged by having added to it the one that was forming Crooked Lake. Cayuga Lake is also increased in volume, and the heads of a number of smaller lakes appear on the same line, indicating a great rise of temperature, and a consequent increase in the number of torrents discharged from the melting and receding ice-field. All of these lakes, large and small, terminate on nearly the same line, where the erosion of the Mohawk Valley begins, as if, the glacier having reached that line, the volume of water caused by its rapid dissolution, was discharged through that valley. In connection with this lake system there is one feature which, although less striking than any other, and affording to the casual observer nothing to impress or interest, is, nevertheless, an object of deep concern to every citizen, not only in its economical aspects, but also in its influence upon the general welfare. I refer to the enormous area of saturated soil, caused by the level character of the upper-lake terrace. From Buffalo to Utica there is very little of this terrace, ten miles wide and more than 100 miles long, that is entirely free from the blighting influence of the immense swamp district that is there in consequence of the want of a sufficient outlet for the waters that accumulate on the surface. In times of excessive rain all the lakes, in consequence of their connection with each other, are under the influence of this excess of water, so that the cities of Auburn, Ithaca, Syracuse, and Utica, as well as the smaller towns and villages, and all the inhabitants of this otherwise beautiful and highly-favored region, are suffering to a degree that is almost incredible. And all this for the want of an outlet for the superabundant waters, which can be readily and economically constructed.

THE THIRD GRAND DIVISION.

The third division of the State, or that part lying north of the Mohawk, and east of the Champlain Valley, is comprised almost entirely of the Adirondack region. This wild and picturesque mountain elevation is composed of rocks of the archaic or primitive period. It was an island, while all the rest of the State was under the sea, and at its base the silurian beach was formed. Its magnificent and picturesque scenery makes it one of the most attractive spots in the world. Vast stores of mineral wealth and geological wonders abound on every side. The beauty and grandeur of the mountains, lakes, and forests have given it the name of the American Switzerland. Volumes could easily be written in the detailed description of this section. It embraces twelve of the largest counties and occupies one-third of the area of the entire State. Although a large portion of it is unfit for cultivation, yet it is a region of great value. Its stores of iron are enormous. In one spot a large river has poured its torrents for ages over an immense dam of native iron.

What is known as the Adirondack Mountains consists of several distinct and nearly parallel ranges, although the spurs which are thrown off from the different ridges interlock each other to such an extent as to give the whole the appearance of a confused and irregular upheaval. The highest summits are attained in the County of Essex, which lies in the eastern part, bordering Lake Champlain, the widest portion of this wild region. Lofty peaks, stupendous mountain passes, broken crags, and high precipices, deep gorges and narrow ravines characterize the entire landscape. The different ranges have received so many separate names that it is difficult to specify them. Dix's Peak, the highest point of what is called the Racket range, is 5,200 feet above tide; Mount Marcy, the highest point in the Clinton range, is 5,467 feet above tide; and the point of greatest elevation, Mounts McMartin and McIntyre and Sand-a-nona, belonging to the same range, are all upward of 5,000 feet high. Mount Seward of the Au Sable range, is 5,100 feet above tide. In the valleys between the mountain ranges are several remarkable chains of lakes, generally long and narrow, and bordered by the steep mountain sides. Indian Lake, Lake Pleasant, Schroon Lake, St. Regis Lake, Lake Luzerne, and others to the number of several hundred, form most interesting features of the landscape. The centre of the region shapes itself into an irregular mountain plateau, filled with innumerable lakes and swamps, from which many of the rivers take their rise. Of late years the lakes and forests of the Adirondacks have become a popular resort for tourists and pleasure-seekers, so that their region previously unknown is becoming familiar. A railway penetrates to the heart of the iron district, and numerous Summer hotels have been erected at different points.

The chief value of this area to the people of the State consists in the vast natural reservoirs of water which the large and numerous lakes of this region supply. The necessity for storing and husbanding the water supply of the Adirondacks as a means for increasing the volume of the Hudson River in times of drought is now so apparent that the State has taken active steps to carry out the plans requisite to secure this object. The destruction of the forest along the water-shed of that river has materially injured its navigation, and the remedy proposed for this evil cannot be too soon or too fully accomplished.

HONOR TO WASHINGTON.

It is impossible in a brief paper to give anything more than a brief outline of the remarkable resources of the State. To the early recognition of their importance and value is due the pre-eminent position it now occupies. In the last century, at the close of the Revolution, Gen. Washington, whose anxious solicitude for the welfare of the country led him to a thoughtful consideration of the means by which its newly-formed bonds could be more firmly secured, saw the necessity of uniting the East and West by artificial means of communication, and by the improvement of the natural channels. To this end, he made a personal and careful examination of the topography of the State of New-York. Having been an engineer, he was competent to understand the relations which topography bore to transportation, and in a letter to the Marquis of Chastellux, written at that time, he says:

"I have lately made a tour through the Lakes George and Champlain as far as Crown Point. Then, returning to Schenectady, I proceeded up the Mohawk River to Fort Schuyler, crossed over to Wood Creek, which empties into the Oneida Lake, and affords the water communication with Ontario. I then traversed the country to the eastern banks of the Susquehanna, and viewed the Lake Otsego, and the portage between that lake and the Mohawk River at Canajoharie. Prompted by these actual observations, I could not help taking a more contemplative and extensive view of the vast inland navigation of the United States, and could not but be struck with the immense diffusion and importance of it, and with the goodness of that Providence which has dealt His favors to us with so profuse a hand. Would to God we have wisdom enough to improve them."

To the intelligence and foresight of those who planned and executed her works of internal improvement, as well as to their unflinching integrity, New-York is deeply indebted. The Erie Canal is a monument of skill and enterprise of which the citizens of the State may be justly proud. Its construction was authorized in 1817, and it was completed 1825. The original cost was $7,143,789 86. Its enlargement was completed in 1862, at a cost of $36,495,535. Besides the Erie Canal, there are twelve so-called lateral canals, some of which were constructed to supply the main canal with water. The total cost of all these canals was $64,710,836 94. Most of the lateral canals were built to open up the forest lands of the State, and are now rendered in a great measure unnecessary. These canals have ceased to be a source of revenue. On the contrary, they are now a tax upon the State. It is proposed to dispose of them, or discontinue them as State works, and to concentrate the resources and energies of the Government upon the maintenance and improvement of the main line. This is a measure of such clear and just policy that there should be no question in adopting it; for, so long as the revenues of the trunk line are diverted to the useless maintenance of the lateral lines, so long will the commerce of the State be taxed by high rates of transportation. The effects upon the grain trade are too apparent to need discussion, and the permanent diversion of this trade to other channels will be the inevitable consequence of a persistence in the present course.

Time will not permit me to dwell further upon the interesting subject of the resources of the State of New-York. This brief review is a mere indication of what they are.

I am sure, however, that no citizen can contemplate its wonderful advantages and its great prosperity without a feeling of deep pride in the present, profound respect and veneration for those who guided its councils in the past, and a strong hope and fervent faith in the future.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Gen. Viele was enthusiastically applauded.

Rev. Dr. Adams then moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, and adopted.

THE BALLOON ASCENSION IN BROOKLYN.

The balloon ascension advertised to take place at the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, occurred at the hour appointed, in the presence of an audience variously estimated at from 8,000 to 12,000 people. The balloon "P. T. Barnum," belonging to the Hippodrome establishment, was used, under the management of Mr. Washington H. Donaldson. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the pipe connecting the air-ship with the neighboring gas-main was opened, and the work of inflation began. At 4:30, when the performances in the Hippodrome were concluded, everything was in readiness for the voyagers, who comprised a number of Brooklyn journalists and others, and fifteen minutes later the signal to "let go" was given, and the balloon rose rapidly to a height of 500 to 700 feet. A strong wind was blowing from the south-east, and the heavily freighted air-ship was carried rapidly to the northward. In less than three minutes it was distant nearly a mile, and by the time the crowd had dispersed the only thing visible of the balloon was a distant speck on the sky.

A SCHOOL TEACHER REMEMBERED.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Principalship of Mr. A. D. Dubois, of Grammar School No. 36, was commemorated yesterday by his assistant teachers and pupils. The teachers and a few invited guests assembled in the main class room about 9 A. M., and Master Charles Spiro was delegated to deliver the opening address, which he did in a creditable manner. The following programme was next performed; Song, "When you and I were young, Maggie," by the scholars; Declamation, "Up and be doing," Master Sauer; Song, "The moon is out to-night," Master Winkle; declamation, "The world for sale," Master Lobie; song, "Why chime the bells so merrily," school; solo, "Silver threads," Master Lobie; declamation, "The Purest Pearl," Master Herman; Song, "Fondly old memories," school; solo, "Twenty-five years ago," Mr. A. D. Dubois; Address, by Commissioner Herring; March, "King Kalakaua," Master Enenstraut; address, by Superintendent Kiddle; song, "Bright o'er the mountains," school; address by W. O. Bourne; song, "God bless our Native Land," school. Impromptu addresses were delivered by Commissioner Fuller, Mr. Charles Bill, and ex-Trustee Anderson. Commissioner Herring next presented to Mr. Dubois, in behalf of the teachers, a full set of Dickens' works, bound in half-calf, and an elaborate Russia Morocco dressing case. A pretty little flaxen-haired girl next walked up to Mr. Dubois and presented a large rustic basket filled with flowers, at the same time requesting a kiss, which was readily bestowed upon the applicant. Mr. William J. Goldey, the Vice Principal, officiated as master of ceremonies.

POLICE REORGANIZATION.

TRANSFERS OF SERGEANTS, PATROLMEN, AND ROUNDSMEN.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Commissioner Voorhis presented resolutions transferring from the Second, Third, and Twenty-eighth Precincts, to the First, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Precincts, the quota of patrolmen agreed upon on Wednesday, in accordance with the resolution by which the first-named precincts were abolished. The resolutions were adopted. The following-named Sergeants were transferred:

George W. Gastlin, from First to Thirteenth Precinct; William Blair, Second to First; Myron Allen, Second to Fifteenth; W. W. Sullivan, Second to Thirty-fourth; Levi Crowe, Third to Eleventh; James Loonie, Third to Thirty-third; Joseph Haggerty, Third to Sixth; Richard Walsh, Third to Seventh; Cornelius Weston, Sixth to Twenty-second; James McGiven, Seventh to Fourteenth; William H. Lefferts, Twenty-eighth to Sanitary Company; Andrew McClintock, Twenty-eighth to Fourteenth Precinct; James M. Miller, Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth; Thomas Rieley, Twenty-eighth to Fourth; Thomas H. B. Carpenter, Twenty-eighth to Ninth.

The following-named Roundsmen were transferred:

James J. Brophy, from Second Precinct to Fifth Precinct; Patrick Kelly, Second to Fourteenth; Hugh Martin, Second to Twenty-third; James S. Mead, Second to Sixth; Silas Mearthur, Second to Seventeenth; Michael Flanagan, Third to Seventh; David R. Bolster, Third to Eighth; John Wassner, Third to Fifth; Henry Halpin, Third to Fifteenth; Henry W. Forbush, Fifth to Twelfth; James Stewart, Sixth to Eighteenth; Patrick Byrne, Fourteenth to Twelfth; Michael Farley, Eighteenth to Nineteenth; Elbert O. Smith, Twenty-second to Fourth; Henry Hayes, Twenty-eighth to Twenty-first; John Fitzgerald, Twenty-eighth to Thirty-third; Samuel Soule, Twenty-eighth to Twenty-second; John M. O'Keefe, Twenty-eighth to Eighth; Thomas Bradley, Twenty-eighth to Sixth.

The following-named Roundsmen were remanded to patrol duty, and transferred:

John Ryan, of Fourth Precinct, to Twenty-eighth Precinct; Patrick T. Byrne, Fifth to Eighth; August Walther, Seventh to Thirteenth; Samuel B. Seaman, Eighth to Fifteenth; James Smith, Eleventh to Eighth; Thomas Culhane, Twelfth to Twenty-third; Edward Brennan, Twelfth to Nineteenth; Alonzo Howell, Thirteenth to Tenth; William Haskin, Fourteenth to Fourth; John Knapp, Fifteenth to Eighth; David Harvey, Fifteenth to Eighth; Thomas Byrnes, Sixteenth to Fifteenth; Hugh Watts, Seventeenth to Fifteenth; Michael Curran, Nineteenth to Twenty-first; John Reade, Twenty-first to Eighth; James Maher, Twenty-second to Twentieth; George S. Covert, Twenty-third to Eighth; Hugh McConnell, Thirty-third to Nineteenth; John Clark, Thirty-third to Fourth.

Cornelius Van Zandt, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, was remanded to patrol duty, but was allowed to remain in the Twenty-sixth Precinct.

Detectives Michael J. Hogan, of the Third Precinct, and Elbo Hey, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, were remanded to patrol duty. All the above changes will take effect on May 1.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

THE MATCH BETWEEN J. H. OUTWATER AND J. P. ROBERTSON RESULTS IN A TIE.

The pigeon shooting match between Mr. J. P. Robertson, of this City, and Mr. J. H. Outwater, of Brooklyn, came off at Dexter Park, Long Island, yesterday afternoon. The conditions of the match were that each should shoot at 30 single birds at 21 yards rise, and 80 yards boundary, for a stake of $100 a side; each contestant to find, trap, and handle for the other. The match in all other particulars was governed by the Rhode Island rules. The match, which was arranged over a month ago, created considerable interest, and was witnessed by a large number of persons. Shooting was commenced shortly after 3 P. M., by Mr. Outwater, who killed his first bird, a strong one and a good flyer. Robertson lost his first bird, which, although hit very hard, managed to fly out of bounds before dropping. Outwater killed the second, third, fifth, and sixth, failing on the fourth and seventh. Mr. Robertson then killed the next three birds in succession, losing his fifth and seventh, the latter, badly punctured with shot, dropping dead about one foot outside of the boundary line. He also killed the next four, all strong ones, by good shooting. Mr. Outwater, who, up to this time, was doing very well, missed his five next birds in succession. This gave Mr. Robertson the lead by one bird, he having killed ten out of sixteen, his opponent getting only nine out of the same number. Mr. Outwater regained the lead again by dropping the next six birds in excellent style, Mr. Robertson killing only four out of six. The pigeons during the middle of the match were very steady, although the wind was blowing almost a gale at the time, and the pigeons were the best lot of flyers trapped during the match. Mr. Robertson killed six out of the next eight, and Mr. Outwater was unable to get more than four, the score resulting in a tie, each having killed nineteen out of the thirty birds shot at. After a long consultation between the principals and the referee, it was decided to shoot off the match on Tuesday next at Deerfoot Park, under the same conditions, except as to the number of birds, which will be limited to twenty-five each. Following is a summary:

DEXTER PARK, LONG ISLAND, April 29.—Match between Mr. J. P. Robertson, of New-York, and Mr. J. H. Outwater, of Brooklyn, at thirty single birds at twenty-one yards rise and eighty yards boundary; one and one-fourth ounce shot; for a stake of $200; loser to pay for birds.

SCORE.

Robertson—0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1—Killed, 19; missed, 11.

Outwater—1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1—Killed, 19; missed, 11,

Referee—Mr. D. Robertson.

Time of Shooting—Two hours and ten minutes.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ROBBERY.

A MAN SHOT AND BEATEN, AND ROBBED OF $500.

On Wednesday night about 12 o'clock John Battle, of No. 117 West Houston street, his cousin, John Leroy, and Patrick Gilligan entered the liquor store of George Gallagher, at No. 65 Amity street, to drink. Battle had $500 in gold certificates in his pocket, which was known to Leroy and the saloon proprietor. After drinking, Leroy, without any provocation whatever, addressed vile language to Battle, and threatened to "fix" him. Battle replied that he did not desire to fight, and was about leaving the store when Leroy drew a revolver and, pointing it at Battle, said, "You may as well die now —— as at any other time." With that he fired, and the ball grazed the back of Battle's head and carried away a portion of the flesh. Battle then grappled with Leroy, whereupon Gallagher, seizing an immense horse-pistol, rushed from behind the bar and threatened to shoot Battle. Gilligan left the saloon in search of a Policeman, and meantime Leroy, Gallagher, Ellis, the bartender, and an unknown man, all attacked Battle, and after beating him severely robbed him of the $500. Battle reported the robbery to the Fifteenth Precinct, and Roundsman Brady went to the saloon and arrested Gallagher and Ellis. Leroy and the unknown man had made their escape. The prisoners were taken before Justice Otterbourg at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, and were fully committed. Counselor McClelland appeared for the prisoners, and said that he would [illegible] their [illegible] were Leroy and the unknown man, who had escaped. The Police are looking for the men who escaped.

AN ADROIT THIEF CAPTURED.

Mr. James Bowen, of Coshecton, Sullivan County, N. Y., visited this City on Saturday with his wife for the purpose of transacting some financial business. In the afternoon, after finishing their business, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen passed through West street on their way to the Pavonia Ferry, and purchased a number of plants. Mr. Bowen hired a man to carry the plants to the ferry, but before reaching the foot of Chambers street this man induced Mr. Bowen to enter a liquor store, where they took several drinks, which rendered Mr. Bowen partially stupid. They then went on board of the ferry-boat, and Mrs. Bowen saw the man fumbling about her husband's clothes in a suspicious manner, and she threatened him with arrest if he had not [illegible]. After he had taken his departure, Mr. Bowen discovered that he had been robbed of [illegible] stock, valued at $14,000, a promissory note for $300, and $900 in greenbacks. After discovering his loss Mr. Bowen returned to this City and reported the case to Capt. McCullagh, of the Third Precinct. Detective McDonald was intrusted with the case, and yesterday he arrested Joseph Johnson, a panel thief, who answered the description given, and the prisoner was fully identified by Mr. and Mrs. Bowen. He was taken to the Tombs Police Court and committed for examination.

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORY.

Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, President of the West Virginia Historical Society, has addressed a circular to the citizens of that State soliciting their co-operation in procuring for preservation whatever material in the way of natural, civil, military, and literary history. Mr. Faulkner says "time is rapidly destroying these materials, and if they are not gathered up in the memory of the age, and if some immediate steps are not taken to collect them, many of them, now accessible, will soon be forever beyond reach."

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE CITY DEBT AND THE WEST SIDE LOT OWNERS.

MEMORIAL FROM CONTROLLER GREEN REGARDING THE RIVERSIDE AVENUE BILL.

The following memorial from Controller Green respecting the bill to construct Riverside avenue, was presented to the Senate to-day:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 28, 1875.

To the Honorable the Senate of the State of New-York:

The Controller of the City of New-York, in the discharge of his duty to protect the financial interests of the City and its taxpayers, respectfully but earnestly protests against the passage of the bill known as the Riverside Avenue bill. (Assembly, No. 298.)

This bill has been gotten up to subserve the interests of certain land-owners. It is very carelessly and loosely drawn, but two or three cunningly inserted lines throw upon the tax-payers at large more than three-quarters of the great expenditure involved. It passed the Assembly apparently without challenge. Except the favor of certain politicians on account of advantages in the way of patronage which may be expected to accrue from its enactment, I know of no agencies that support the bill beyond what is called the West-side Association. This association is no more nor less than a body of lot-holders on the west side of the Central Park, organized, in short, for the purpose of procuring the expenditure of public money for private benefit, and now very busy with the press, with the departments of the City, and with the Legislature, to accomplish purposes which really are of no public concern.

Vast areas of figures form the staple of addresses and resolutions of this association, bearing a remarkable resemblance to those put forth in recent documents of the Department of Parks under its present management. These are marshaled in the vain attempt to show that the interests of the City largely depend upon the prosecution of such works as are contemplated in this bill. The similarity of views between an association of private lot-owners, with their own objects in view, and an official department having the expenditure of large sums of public moneys, though somewhat threatening to the public interests, is not perhaps unnatural, when it is remembered that this private association has lately been gratified by the appointment of one of its members to an official seat in the Department of Parks.

It is not enough that twenty millions of money have been expended within a few years by the City on the west side, and that the debt of the City is to that extent increased. It is of no consequence in the eyes of these industrious gentlemen that there are twenty miles of streets, avenues and boulevards above Fifty-ninth street to-day completed for building, requiring a large annual expenditure to keep them in order, and probably not an average of ten houses per mile on them. It is of no weight with them that there are now enough of these thoroughfares ready for buildings to accommodate the growth of the City for fifteen years to come. They must also have this Riverside avenue, for which there is no public need whatever, and to this end the most desperate exertions are being made, in the hope that by the expenditure of fresh millions from the City Treasury sinking values may be sustained long enough to enable present holders to unload.

It would be better for the interests of the City to estimate a fair cost of this work, and draw warrants on the Treasury for the amount, dividing it among these west-side gentlemen as a public donation.

This Riverside avenue is about three miles long, situated at the extreme westerly edge of the City, is of heavy grades, and is not now nor will it ever be of importance as a thoroughfare. In one sense, it is a public way, but it would be difficult to name any road, avenue or street in the City which is more especially and purely for private advantage. Within a stone's throw from and parallel to it is the Boulevard, upon which $7,000,000 of public money have been spent, and upon five miles of which probably not fifty houses have been built in five years. It is urged by the promoters of this objectionable bill that the owners of property in the vicinity have paid assessments for this improvement. The only assessments that have been paid are not for this work, but for the cost of the land of Riverside Avenue and Park; no assessment has been made for the work contemplated by this bill, nor can any be made, as the law now stands, until the work shall be entirely completed, while from the fact that the land has been dedicated for a park and avenue, a very large advance in the price of the adjacent property has resulted, amounting to several times the assessments paid by the lots, and yielding a proportionate profit to their holders. The cost of the land taken for Riverside avenue and Park was $6,173,960 80; of this the City paid $3,069,481 80; and the remaining $3,104,479, assessed on the property, was spread over a very large area, so that the property fronting on Riverside avenue paid but a very small part of the actual benefit received. Of this amount assessed there has been paid $2,472,842 09, leaving assessments unpaid March 1, 1875, $631,636 91. Of the amount of assessments paid a considerable proportion was paid by persons who received enormous awards for property taken for the avenue and park.

The debt of the City is altogether too large; a solid public sentiment demands that a stop shall be put to its further increase. This bill is one that will, if passed, increase the public debt for private and not for public advantage.

Business in the City is very stagnant; the smaller tax-payers are much depressed; they find it hard to support their families. Shall these patient burden-bearers be further loaded by the imposition of additional taxes for objects in which they have no interest whatever, and which are devised and proposed to be promoted at public expense for the sole advantage of west-side property? Are the north side and the east side and the south side to be called upon to pay up further millions to sustain and uphold the declining prices of up-town west-side lots? Are our thronged streets to remain unpaved in order that the price of up-town west-side lots may be put up and their owners relieved?

There is in this bill no provision whatever that the work shall be done by contract at public letting; it is left to the Common Council to say which of the departments shall do the work, and the provisions to secure the payment of assessments are so loose as probably to enable property-owners to escape payment of even one-quarter of its magnificent cost.

Besides this Riverside bill, which calls for millions of bonds, another bill is before your honorable body calling for the issue of nearly $600,000 more of bonds for the Department of Parks, and also another for $200,000 of bonds. These are in addition to over $400,000 already provided for that department for this year from taxation. More than $20,000,000 of assessment bonds are now outstanding. Advances of money for this class of works have already been made by the City to the extent of more than $7,000,000, for which bonds are now outstanding, and the assessments for which are not yet even levied. It would be well if a return of these large advances should be made to the Treasury before any additional expense were incurred.

In his first communication to the Common Council on his coming into office, and before he had had opportunity to investigate the affairs of the City, the present Mayor wrote respecting this work as follows:

"The construction of the roadway or drive adjoining the Riverside Park, should be at once proceeded with."

But after he had had time to look further into the affairs of the City, in another communication to the Common Council, dated March 18, 1875, he says, respecting restrictions to be placed on the issues of bonds:

"I urge the matter upon your attention and solicit your co-operation in my efforts to have all statutes which apply to this City so far amended that, except to meet obligations already incurred, our bonded and funded debt shall not be increased beyond its present limit. Our progress in the future should be determined by our ability to meet our obligations in the past; and only in the ratio in which we actually pay for public improvements already executed or undertaken should we proceed with new enterprises which require further expenditures."

A committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom this last message was referred, in reporting upon it, used the following language:

"The Mayor reminds us that the public debt of this City has now reached such an enormous figure that we may well pause and consider maturely whether it be wise or expedient to further increase its amount."

To these somewhat contradictory expressions, which, at the same time, recommend the immediate construction of the Riverside Drive, and deprecate any "new enterprises which require further expenditures," your honorable body will doubtless give the weight to which they are entitled, considering the circumstances under which they were uttered.

There is need for all the moneys that the City has to spend in works of public necessity. It is better to spend what we have where population and commerce require it than to squander it, after our present method, on sequestered places for private advantage.

The bill is a gross wrong upon our tax-payers and upon the City, and I respectfully ask on their behalf that your honorable body will not permit it to become a law.

With very great respect,
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

THE SHAWLS THEY WEAR IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "The striped India shawls and their very popular imitations are as thick in the streets of this city as they are scarce in all the rest of the world. Indeed, it is said that Boston has a sort of monopoly of the striped shawl fashion. A lady informant says that one sees hardly half a dozen striped shawls in an afternoon's walk on Broadway, while, on Washington street, the difficulty would be to find half a dozen ladies who had not striped shawls. In Washington, during the past Winter, it was considered almost a 'sure thing' that a lady arriving at one of the hotels in a striped shawl was a Boston lady, and the rule was tested with success by our informant in numberless instances. The same lady in attempting to purchase a striped camel's hair shawl in London, was told by the shopkeeper that her order would have to wait, as at present the whole stock and the whole production were demanded by the Boston trade. There might be a great deal more untasteful fashion than the rage for striped shawls. The effect is rich, elegant, and striking, and in accordance with the principles of decorative art. But the most 'correct thing' palls on the taste after a hundred thousand or so repetitions, and it certainly is a credit to be independent and original in dress to a certain extent."

THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.

QUEBEC, April 29.—The coasting steamer Beaver sailed this morning for Pas Pebiac and the way ports, with a cargo of provisions and fishing supplies. Several steam-tugs have also gone below to look out for vessels requiring assistance.

The New-York Times.
TRIPLE SHEET.
NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AMY ROBSART—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Miss Florence Richmond, Mr. F. B. Warde, Mr. J. B. Studley.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE ROAD TO RUIN—Mr H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Lewis, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Bertha Girardin.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—AHMED—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Galletti.

BOWERY THEATRE.—TRUE AS STEEL—STAGE STRUCK YANKEE—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

As the appointment of Judge PIERREPONT to the post of Attorney General cannot be objected to, even by the ultra-Democratic journals, the President is attacked on the ground of a nomination which it is assumed that he *wished* to make—namely, that of Gen. BUTLER. He pressed it upon the Cabinet, it is said, and only abandoned the idea when he found that two members would resign if he persisted in it. Now, from whom did this information come? The Cabinet officers are all sworn to secrecy in reference to business which is brought before them. It is not even probable that any of these gentlemen have violated their oaths. Then it must be the President himself who furnished the *Tribune* with information as to his wicked intentions? We leave our readers to decide whether that is more probable than another supposition—to wit, that the whole story is a malicious invention. It seems quite enough to blame the President for mistakes that he may actually commit, without imagining actions which never entered into his thoughts, and roundly abusing him for them.

How Mr. HENRY STARKWEATHER, ex-Collector of Assessments under the Tammany Ring, managed to get something over a hundred thousand dollars out of the City Treasury for nothing, and how the people's officers propose to get it back again, is told in the "complaint," which we publish in another column, and which will be found interesting and instructive reading.

Several correspondents write to ask us whether we do not think that the country is in danger through the creation of an American Cardinal? We must frankly say that we do not. It appears to us to be a matter which concerns the Roman Catholic community, and no one outside of it. From all that we have heard of the new Cardinal, he appears to us a very unlikely man to be found at the head of a conspiracy to subvert the Constitution or liberties of the United States. We should be surprised to see him heading a mob to demand the deposition of the President, and the introduction of a foreign and bloated despot. Cardinal MCCLOSKEY is a man of eminent private virtues, as patriotic an American as any of our correspondents, and he has led a long life before the community which is absolutely free from reproach. He has never joined in any attack on the public schools. Upon the whole—since our opinion on the subject is demanded—we can only say that we are glad the Pope has added so good and wise a man to the body of his Council.

By an inadvertence, the recent accident on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad was referred to in these columns the other day as having happened on the Baltimore and Ohio Road. The facts were given accurately in our news columns, and the mistaken reference to it was obviously a mere slip of the pen.

It has finally been found necessary to bring the dangerous rivalry of the steam-boat lines on Harlem River to the notice of the Steam-boat Inspectors. An official examination has been made, and the appearances now are that the competition will not hereafter be so bitter as to put the lives of passengers in daily peril. The agreement drawn up by the Inspectors, and accepted by the representatives of the steam-boat companies only provides for the adoption of rules which common safety demands. If this compact is observed there need be no special danger in steam-boat navigation on the river. If it is not, passengers will avoid the boats.

In an Amity street bar-room on Wednesday night, a man with five hundred dollars in his pocket was deliberately shot, beaten, and robbed. The ringleaders in this extraordinary outrage were able to get away with their plunder. If this had happened in a frontier settlement, we should not have been surprised. As it is, we can only hope that the robbers may be caught and sent to Sing Sing as expeditiously as the enterprising young thief whom Recorder HACKETT has just sent to prison for eighteen years.

"WAR CLOUDS."

In the absence of any more exciting topics, some of the newspapers are turning their attention to what, in the slang of the day, is called a "war cloud," or, more strictly speaking, two war clouds. One of these clouds is described as originating on the Mexican border—the other in Cuba. We are told by Washington correspondents that there is no doubt that Mr. FISH is "beginning to lose his patience" on the subject of Mexican cattle-stealing, and we are led to believe that the country is on the verge of a quarrel, and perhaps a war, with our neighbors on the South-western frontier. We venture to express our opinion that there is not a shadow of foundation for any such expectation. It is well enough known that the border between Texas and Mexico is in a disorderly and confused condition. There is and has long been a great deal of lawlessness, theft, violence, and murder there, and there will continue to be a great deal until the community becomes mature enough and strong enough to put down such nuisances. But the lawlessness of the Texan border is by no means exclusively a Mexican product. Our side of the Rio Grande contributes its full share. Cattle in great numbers are undoubtedly stolen from Americans. But, then, it is, unfortunately, equally true that cattle are also stolen by Americans. The region is infested by roving bands, who, when cattle are plenty on one side of the river and in demand on the other, "lift" them freely. By birth these rascals are some of them Mexican, some American, and perhaps the larger share of them belong to the former class. These acknowledge some sort of allegiance to the Mexican "boss" thief CORTINAS; but the members of the various gangs acknowledge no citizenship. They plunder with the most perfect impartiality, and they defy the authorities on the one side as sturdily as they defy those on the other.

If our Government is to require Mexico to pay for the cattle stolen and driven into Mexico, Mexico has obviously a similar claim on our Government for cattle stolen and driven the opposite way. And when the accounts are all presented and verified, it is impossible to say on which side the balance will be found. Certainly, there is not the slightest reason, from any information now accessible, to suppose that the claim of the United States would be so much the largest or best established that war would have to be declared to collect it. The whole subject is an annoying and vexatious one, and sufficient to tax the patience of Secretary FISH; but there is not even the germ of a "war question" in it. If we were to have a big fire or an extensive railroad accident, the newspapers would drop the matter in two hours.

The Cuban question is one about which it is even more difficult to get up an agitation. The insurrection apparently neither loses nor gains any ground of importance in the island. Within the limits to which the resistance to Spanish authority is now confined, Spain seems quite unable to suppress it; while, on the other hand, the insurgents seem quite as little able to extend their lines. They have lately been "raiding" in bands of rather more than usual strength upon the isolated estates near the borders of the country they occupy. It is reported, too, that they are better armed than formerly, and that they show signs of somewhat stricter discipline. But there is not the slightest excuse or occasion in the present condition of things for interference by the United States. Some of the Washington correspondents have discovered that the appointment of Mr. PIERREPONT to the Attorney Generalship indicates a change of policy on the part of the Government toward Spain with reference to Cuba. But Mr. PIERREPONT'S appointment has about as much to do with this matter as it has with the question of Belgian neutrality. Why should there be any change of policy? The situation has not changed, and the policy we have all along adopted has been the only one that the principles and precedents of our Government would allow. Mr. PIERREPONT'S appointment does not change these. Indeed, it is only within a few days that the condemnation of the *Edgar Stewart* by a United States court has shown that to all practical intents the policy of the Government toward Cuba has been exactly in accordance with our own laws. As these laws were made to protect our own interests and to preserve the country from unnecessary war, it is not likely that the Government will rashly change a line of conduct exactly in harmony with them.

A BOSTON NOTION.

"Boston State-house is the hub of the solar system. You couldn't pry that out of a Boston man if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crowbar." OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES said that long before the Hoosac Tunnel was bored. Somehow things have changed since then. At least, so eminent an authority as Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS thinks they have. In the speech which he delivered at a meeting of Boston merchants, the other night, he flew in the face of all traditions of the Hub. Reducing his argument to a syllogism, it ran thus: Brains make great cities; Boston has not brains; therefore, Boston is not a great city. By a parity of reasoning, New-York, being a great city, is accused of possessing brains. Is not this a lamentable confession to come from a community whose municipal roof was once said to be the watershed of the universe of intellect? Again, the same authority, speaking of railroads and brains, says: "The solvent railroads in the West run east and west, because the brains are east and west, and they need communication." If, therefore, Boston is off the line of communication, Mr. PHILLIPS wants to know the reason why. He complains that if he were coming anywhere from the West, he must wait one day in Albany if he were bound to Boston, If he were coming on to New-York, he need not be delayed at all. There is always a direct communication through to New-York, but none to Boston. This, too, is a grievance with Mr. PHILLIPS, and he wants to know the reason. Of course, having already got at the argument of the speaker, we know what his answer will be. He admits that New-York has the brains. He proposes that Boston shall have a substitute. Think of the hub of the solar system inventing a substitute for brains! In this case he suggests—money. That is to say, Mr. PHILLIPS proposes that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts shall borrow twenty million dollars, and build or buy a railroad connecting Boston with the West. That is easily said. It is a magnificent project. The State has energy and wealth, Mr. PHILLIPS says; and all that is wanted is to apply a little brain-power and construct an air-line, quadruple track, steel-rail, State railroad from Boston harbor to Chicago. The thing is as good as done.

Now, we all know what a nice, smooth talker Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS is. If there is one of the famous one hundred Boston orators who can convince his hearers that water can be made to run up hill, Mr. PHILLIPS is that man. There are some envious people, to be sure, who say that he is not so practical and hard-headed as Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT or his son, or as some wise politicians whom we might mention. But he has a silvery tongue, and more persuasion to the square inch than any public talker outside of Congress. When Mr. PHILLIPS was younger, he was afraid of the power of governments. Some of the finest Phillipics of anti-slavery times were uttered against that fearful ogre which he saw devouring the substance and manhood of the people. Now he is afraid of the influence of corporate institutions in general, and of the Boston and Albany Railroad in particular. Therefore, he would have "the school-boys in the State-house," as he playfully calls the Great and General Court of Massachusetts, vote to buy or create a Boston and Chicago Railroad, unless five hundred citizens can be found ready to put down the cash needed for that purpose. We have not heard of anything so grand in a long while. It quite eclipses the proposition to bring the Ohio River to the Atlantic by the way of the Valley of the Kanawha.

We are truly sorry to hear that the Hoosac Tunnel has not proved a speedy cure for the dullness which was reported to reign in the Boston counting-houses and docks. In spite of all prognostications to the contrary, trains are running through the great bore. They have been running for several weeks. Now it is found that it was not Hoosac Mountain that stood in the way, but the trains of New-York. The Massachusetts Cassandra lifts up once more the warning voice, as of old, and says that if Boston is not up and stirring she will be absorbed by New-York, just as the Hub absorbed Salem and Marblehead. Now, it happens that New-York is uneasy, not because it cannot grasp the trade of Boston, but because it is feared that we cannot keep all we have and get as much more. New-York is the natural commercial Metropolis of the Republic, the clearing-house of the nation, the entrepôt of the continent. Boston says we have the money, and we ought to have the brains to retain our position. If this is true, we should like to see the project of a State railroad from tide-water to the West tried—in some other State. Experiments in governmental management of purely commercial undertakings have not been so successful in republics that we should regard one in New-York, (especially with our present Legislature,) with any feeling but one of lively concern. When men of Mr. PHILLIPS' kind have control of things, "seven half-penny loaves shall be sold for a penny, and the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops." What individual or associated enterprise cannot do for a city the Government cannot. In the Legislature of Illinois, during a certain railway excitement, the members agreed that each man should have a trunk railroad go by his own house-door. That ambitious plan may now be near realization; but not through the power of the State. When water runs up hill, and Niagara turns the Lowell fulling-mill machinery, Boston will be the outlet of the West—by act of Legislature.

TORTURING IN THE NAME OF SCIENCE.

An advertisement appeared lately in Florence which must have an absorbing interest for some of our City Aldermen. We all remember how, last year, dog-stealing became a Municipal institution, and how gentlemen whose only function was to steal were numbered among our City officials. It was not to be expected that such an example would escape the attention of people in Europe, although we have not heard that any attempt to imitate it has been made by public authorities there. Nevertheless, it had its moral effect. Somebody has evidently thought that what the New-York Aldermen do cannot be wrong; and if they agree to make stealing a virtue, then it ought to be regarded as a virtue. At the time we noticed in some of our foreign files comments in that direction upon the dog ordinance, and they seem to have had their effect upon one Prof. SCHIFF, in Italy.

This gentleman has proved himself an apt pupil of Alderman MORRIS. He quite approves of dog-stealing, and he has much shocked the Florentines by offering rewards to dog-stealers. But he considers that a franc is quite enough to overcome the honest scruples of his neighbors. Our Aldermen had a higher opinion of the trade. They judged that the conscience of a New-York street boy could not be successfully assaulted with less than fifty cents. It is, however, only right to say that Prof. SCHIFF is considerate. He offers, it is true, only a franc for one dog, but to anybody who will steal him more than ten dogs, he promises an additional premium. He undertakes likewise to receive any number.

So far, this must be considered as highly satisfactory by the founders of the art of legalized theft among us here. But there is a wider question attached to it. Dr. SCHIFF is not very widely known. This advertisement for dogs will give him a wider reputation than he could probably have reached by any continuance of the labors upon which he has been engaged for some years past. But he is known in Florence as a Professor of Physiology, and it is stated that during the last twenty years he has tortured to death in his laboratory about fifteen thousand dogs. As a result of this he has nothing to show, except the mangled remains of the unfortunate animals. The *Gazzetta d'Italia* refers to him, in connection with his advertisement for more dogs, in terms of the strongest indignation. "What fine thing," it says, addressing him, "what precious acquisition have you procured for science at this great sum of agony? Absolutely nothing." Not one single discovery, not a solitary original investigation can, on its authority, be placed to the credit of Prof. SCHIFF.

Vivisection has for some time past been attracting public attention. The popular sentiment is, we are glad to say, strongly averse to it. But every attempt to regulate it, we will not say to prevent it, has invariably been met with a vigorous outcry from physiologists, and especially from people professing to be physiologists. Against this the example afforded by Dr. SCHIFF will be of some value. The worst reputation for cruelty long clung to M. MAGENDIE, the late Professor of Medicine in the College of France. Leading physiologists of Europe have frequently referred in terms of the strongest disapprobation to the unnecessary torture inflicted in his experiments. But MAGENDIE could at any rate point in reply to a long series of original observations and discoveries, which have greatly enriched our knowledge of this science, and in a great degree served the cause of humanity. If these were not enough to justify all his operations, they afforded some excuse for many of them.

Dr. SCHIFF has no such claims. MAGENDIE long stood in the front rank of physiologists, and deservedly so. Dr. SCHIFF can only be allowed a place among the undistinguished crowd. He has done nothing to extricate himself from it, except the publication of an advertisement for dog-stealers, and that will not generally be regarded as representing a very strong claim to scientific honors. But he supplies a strong and unanswerable argument to those who very properly denounce the abuse of vivisection. He proves what has always been held, and what most physiological students know perfectly well to be true, that vivisection is often practiced very unnecessarily, with no results and with not even the possibility of any results. Animals are tortured for the sake of illustrating by experiment facts which have been known and proved for a long time. They are tortured recklessly, and in a hap-hazard kind of way, for the sake of some impossible speculation. And this is done in the name of science by self-styled physiologists. Persons who have had no experience in the laboratory of a practical physiologist have no conception of the horrors which are there to be witnessed, to say nothing of the further cruelties perpetrated by bungling amateurs.

If the whole of this were essential to the good of mankind, we should say nothing about it. But it is perfectly well known to those who have any experience in the matter that it is not. Very much vivisection is practiced which ought to be prevented, and science would certainly lose nothing by the prevention. If this fact, long insisted upon, required any substantial proof, Dr. SCHIFF, of Florence, has supplied it; and while some of our City Aldermen will look up to him with some degree of pride, the friends of humanity to dumb animals will be grateful to him for showing them how much cruelty really does go on in the name of science, and all for no good purpose whatever.

A TRUE HERO.

Any one who undertook to write the history of the sufferings of seamen during the Winter of 1874-5 would find ready to his hand a very large amount of material. Beginning with the crews of the Cape Cod fishing craft, who for weeks had to endure the tortures of an ice prison without fuel, and with scarcely food enough to keep body and soul together, he would be called upon to describe the Newfoundland wreckers' terrible struggles for life on an ice-floe, and to add a chapter on the foreign vessels that were driven out to sea by inhospitable winds, just as they had almost sighted the ports to which they were bound. It would, it is true, be very difficult to do justice to the subject unless the writer happened to have witnessed the agony of a crew like that of the *Rebecca Goddard*. After having made land, as our readers will remember, this vessel was driven out to sea under a crushing weight of ice. Having come from a warm climate, the sailors were but thinly clad. One man was frozen to death at the wheel. Twenty-one days of torture were endured before the *Goddard* came within hail of a friendly tug and was brought into port. Then there were special cases of suffering in which the heroism displayed was of such a character that it would take many chapters to do fit honor to it.

The very latest case of this kind should have a chapter to itself. And even that would not be a sufficient acknowledgment of what humanity owes to the hero. On the 23d of December last, the bark *Mendota* left the Island of Java with a full cargo for New-York. The Captain and one seaman were down with Java fever when the vessel got under sail. There were two mates on board, but only one, the first, understood navigation. On him devolved the command. Before many days had passed, the second mate and the cook and steward were seized with the disease, which had already eaten away every morsel of flesh from the Captain's bones. Soon, only five of the crew were well enough to work the ship. The second mate wasted away and died, but the Captain still lingered between life and death. So long as the mate, FREDERICK ADAMS, was able to keep at his post, his companions worked cheerily, believing that he, at least, was fever-proof. They well-nigh gave up in despair when he, too, succumbed. Fortunately for themselves, they did not fully understand the nature of the man on whom their lives were depending. Perhaps they thought that he would be rendered as powerless as the Captain, and that they would be compelled to get to land as best they could. Mr. ADAMS happened to have in him the material of which heroes are made. The feeling of responsibility was so strong that it, to some extent, baffled the fever. Instead of falling prostrate under it, as thousands of men in similar circumstances would have done, this lion-hearted man used to crawl out of the cabin on his hands and knees to "get the sun," crawl to the chronometer to get the time, and then work out the ship's position. While he proceeded on his daily rounds he says "you could smell the fever in any part of the ship."

Mr. ADAMS continued for several days to navigate the vessel in this manner, without once thinking of turning her head from the direct course in order to seek medical assistance at some of the ports within a few days' sail. It was not until the body of the second mate had been buried in the ocean that he decided to alter his course, and steer direct for St. Helena. It took six days to reach there; but he never once faltered in his duty until the *Mendota* was safely anchored. An hospital surgeon, well skilled in the treatment of Java fever, was soon on board, and gave speedy relief to the sufferers. Mr. ADAMS, like all true heroes, is very modest in describing the part he took in bringing the *Mendota* safely to port, merely concluding his narrative by characterizing the voyage as the "toughest" he had ever made. To add to its severity, it should be stated that during sixteen days the vessel was within five hundred miles of New-York, battling with westerly winds and seas that constantly threatened to make an end of her. Now, as we have already said, the case of Mr. ADAMS is one that commends itself very stongly to the notice of humane societies. But for his heroic conduct the *Mendota* might have been lost, with every soul on board. This fact should be speedily taken into consideration, so that when Mr. ADAMS, who, it is to be hoped, may soon have the chief command of a ship, leaves on his next voyage he may carry with him a mark of public appreciation more substantial than newspaper articles.

PLUNDERING THE POOR.

The decision rendered the other day by Judge BARRETT on an application made on behalf of the Howe Sewing-machine Company deserves to have a much wider sphere of operation than it can at present obtain. The renting of sewing-machines has grown to be a large and profitable business. When first introduced it was, we are willing to believe, conducted in perfect good faith. The fact was recognized that there are numerous unemployed persons in the cities who would gladly earn their own living if they could. To such persons the possession of a sewing-machine would be a great boon; but the price, rendered exorbitantly high by monopolies and protected rights, has always been an obstacle to their purchase by those persons. Accordingly, the system of hire, or purchase by installments, as it is often inaccurately termed, was introduced. As long as it was honestly followed it was no doubt a great boon to a large and deserving class. But scheming adventurers soon saw in it a fruitful source of profits, and the advertising columns of some of the newspapers began to be filled with announcements of extraordinary facilities offered to women in want of employment. They were to have a sewing-machine of any pattern they might require on payment of a trifling sum, and in consideration of further small payments at stated intervals, the machine was to become their own property. Recently the offer has been made more tempting by promises of a weekly supply of work over and above what is necessary to pay the installments.

Now we do not say that some of the people who have issued these notices are not engaged honestly in the business. But there are certainly very many whose intentions are by no means honest. Records of our courts prove this, and so do the experiences of the poor, and of the sewing-machine companies themselves. The system opens out a wide field for deception and robbery. Many of the machines sold in this way as new, and at the outside prices, are not new. Then the payment of every installment places the purchaser more effectually in the power of the agent. There is no ownership so long as a dollar of the amount agreed upon remains unpaid. The work promised is diligently supplied for some time, until perhaps a half or two-thirds of the money has been received. The agent carefully regulates this according to his estimate of his victim's means. Presently the supply of work diminishes or altogether stops. But the installments are rigidly demanded, and upon the first failure to meet a payment when it comes due, the machine is seized and returned to the shop, the victim loses all the money she has advanced, and the agent starts anew to find another customer on the same terms.

Many furniture-dealers and others have also learned the advantages and profits to be derived from this kind of business, some of them having in their possession goods which have done duty several times over, being sold as new on every occasion. It is true that the courts have, in regard to these, several times interfered to protect the interests of the purchaser. But, as a rule, they are not easily reached by the law, and the system is carried on in its worst features with comparative impunity. In the case of the sewing-machine dealers, a partial remedy has at last been found through the vigilance of the Howe Company. We say a partial remedy, for we do not see how, in the first instance, unscrupulous persons, who choose to buy and renovate a number of old machines, are to be brought within reach of legal injunctions as the laws now stand. It is, however, something to have obtained a judicial decision which at once places authorized agents under the immediate control of the company. The injunction was sought for on the ground that the custom of seizing machines, on default of any payment, was injurious to the interests of the proprietors. The effect of the injunction is to prevent agents of the Howe Company from recalling machines sent out by them on the installment plan without first consulting with the company, which reserves also the option to assume the lease, and so to take the matter altogether out of the hands of the agents. A more just and salutary arrangement could hardly have been asked for. It affords a guarantee to poor working women which they have long wanted. Purchasers of one machine at least are now secure from the unwarrantable acts of injustice which have been but too frequent in this business; and it is to be hoped that other companies will see the equity, even if their own interests do not indicate it, as we expect they will, of acting upon the example thus given to them. Judge BARRETT, by his judgment to continue the injunction, has rendered a valuable service to a large and deserving class of people, a class not to be compared for honest industry with the agents who have preyed upon them; and it is most desirable that such rulings should be repeated until the entire system has been as far as possible placed upon a basis of substantial justice.

OBITUARY.

JOHN C. GREEN.

Mr. John C. Green, the well-known merchant of this City, died at his residence in New-Brighton, Staten Island, early yesterday morning, of pneumonia. Mr. Green was born in New-Jersey in 1797, and was while a youth a clerk in the house of N. L. & G. Griswold, in South street, afterward making many voyages on the vessels of Griswold & Co., as supercargo. While making these voyages he closely applied himself to study, when his attention to his employers' interests was not needed, and by steady application he became a man of culture and education. In 1833 he went to Canton, China, and connected himself with the house of Russell & Co., remaining abroad six years, during which time he accumulated a large fortune, and earned a reputation as a merchant of remarkable ability and sterling integrity. When, in 1839, he returned to New-York, he married a daughter of the late George Griswold, and resumed his business here, being engaged in the China trade. He was for many years a Director of the Bank of Commerce, and was a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce. He was connected with many charitable and literary institutions in this City, and was always a generous benefactor of the needy. At one time he was President of the New-York University, and was for years prominent as a patron of that institution. The contributions of Mr. Green to the public service during the rebellion have not been forgotten. His gifts, too, to Princeton College were munificent.

Mr. Green was a brother of Chancellor Green, of New-Jersey, and a brother of ex-Senator Frelinghuysen.

HENRY VERE LORD HOBART.

Henry Vere Lord Hobart, late Governor of Madras, India, whose death was announced on Thursday, was the first son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. He was born at Welbourn, Lincolnshire, in 1818, and educated at Trinity College. In 1840 he was second class in classics, and in 1852 was appointed a Commissioner for regulating coal whippers in the port of London. He was Private Secretary to Sir George Grey at the Colonial Office in 1854, and at the Home Office in 1855. By the death of Lord Hobart Hon. Augustus Charles Hobart, generally known as Hobart Pasha, becomes heir to the Earldom of Buckinghamshire.

SIR GILLERY PIGOTT.

Sir Gillery Pigott, whose death was announced by a cable dispatch from London yesterday, was the fourth son of Paynton Pigott-Stainsby-Conant, Esq., of Sherfield Hants. He was born in 1813, and educated in a private institution at Putney. In 1839 he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and went to the Oxford Circuit. He was appointed a sergeant at law, with patent of precedence, in 1856, and was Recorder of Hereford. From 1860 to 1863 he was one of the members from Reading, and served in the Liberal interest. In October, 1863, he was promoted to a Judgeship in the Court of Exchequer, and received the honor of knighthood.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I inclose you slip from the editorial column of TIMES yesterday, in which you place the accident which occurred on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad upon the Baltimore and Ohio. The Baltimore and Ohio is a double-track line, upon which a similar accident has never occurred. The Baltimore and Potomac is a single-track line its entire length, leased and managed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and your editorial notice, in taking their inexcusable blunder from them, and placing it upon the Baltimore and Ohio, is very agreeable to them, and at this time particularly annoying to the Baltimore and Ohio. I trust your courtesy will give an early and prominent correction.

A. L. MELLEN,
Eastern Passenger Agent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 29, 1875.

THE SEAMEN'S RETREAT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your comments on the action of the Legislature in rejecting the bill to sell the Seamen's Retreat are very appropriate.

It is a well-known fact that this institution has outlived its usefulness. Residents of Staten Island are aware of it, and desire its removal as being detrimental to private property, while shipping men consider the tax an imposition. As you intimate, the members of the Legislature who opposed the bill acted very hastily and without due regard to facts. Let them, therefore, look into the management of the Retreat for some time back, and they will certainly discover much to make them pause before repeating their recent procedure. NEP.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING OF THE CANAL BOARD.

ADOPTION AND APPROVAL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT—PROPOSED ACTION OF THE BOARD PENDING LEGISLATION—SUSPENSION OF NEW WORK AND EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS UNTIL FURTHER ORDERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 29, 1875.

It will be remembered that during the first of the Canal excitement the Attorney-General, on application of the Canal Board, gave his opinion on several points submitted to him. That opinion has laid upon the table till the present time, but to-day it was taken up, on motion of Secretary of State Willers, who offered the following resolutions in relation to it:

Resolved, That the report of the Attorney General, presented at the meeting of this board held March 31 ult., upon the four several resolutions referred to him at a meeting of this board Jan. 28, 1875, be adopted.

Resolved, That in adopting said report the board especially approves and indorses the views set forth by the Attorney General in relation to form and construction of contracts for work upon the canals—to the effect that in no case should any contractor receive any sum of money under any contract for work upon the canals in excess of the aggregate amount upon which the award or letting of said work was made—and that all work upon the canals, whether new or extraordinary work, or upon any change of plan, must be advertised and let to the lowest bidder according to law.

Resolved, That pending the proposed legislation to remedy evils in connection with the letting of contracts referred to in the Message of his Excellency the Governor, and the report of the Attorney General submitted at the meeting of this board held March 31st ult., that this board will not authorize the Canal Commissioners to enter into any additional contracts for new or extraordinary work upon the State canals.

Resolved, That in case any new work or extraordinary repairs, which have heretofore been authorized by this board, have not yet been let or contracted for by the Board of Canal Commissioners, that the letting therefor, or the executing of contracts therefor, be suspended until the further order of this board.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following is the opinion:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
ALBANY, March 23, 1875.

To the Honorable the Canal Board:

The Attorney General, to whom was referred sundry resolutions of this board requiring him to report what changes, if any, should be made in the form of the canal contracts heretofore in use by the Canal Commissioners in consequence of the late amendments to the Constitution of the State, would respectfully report that, having examined said amendments and the form of the contracts now in use, he does not find that any change in the form of such contracts is necessary or expedient, except as hereafter stated.

He is of the opinion that section 3, article 7 of the Constitution does not affect the question propounded by the second resolution of the Canal Board. All existing contracts contain provisions that the total amount to be paid by the Canal Commissioners to the contractor shall not exceed, in the aggregate, the estimated amount of the work, including the expenses of engineering, but it is believed that these provisions of the contracts are seldom if ever enforced. The provision is not required, at least by any express words of the Constitution, but in the opinion of the Attorney General it is a wise provision, which, if strictly enforced, would have prevented many of the extravagant expenditures to which the State has been made subject. If a contractor's pay be discontinued as soon as the amount of the original estimates be reached, whether the work be finished or not, it would become a matter of inquiry how it happened that the engineer in charge had made so wild an estimate. Public attention would thus be drawn to the matter as well as the attention of the officers having the work in charge.

As the practice has grown up the original estimate of the Engineer Department is scarcely any criterion for an estimate of the actual expense of the work. It constitutes simply an entering wedge.

The contractor goes on with the work until the appropriation is exhausted, and is paid without regard to the estimated cost of the work. That a large expenditure has been made which will prove profitless to the State if left unfinished is the potent argument to the Legislature to induce it to make still further appropriations, and thus the State is drawn into undertakings, the value of which, when completed, do not equal the amount expended upon them.

To remedy this evil in a great measure it is only necessary that the aforesaid provision of the contract be strictly enforced. Let it be understood that in no case can the contractor receive more in the aggregate from the Canal Commissioner than the original estimate, including the expense of engineering, and the consequence would be that the estimates of the expense of proposed work would afford some criterion of the actual expense of such work.

In regard to the inquiry contained in the third resolution of your board submitted to him, the Attorney General is of the opinion that any change of plan which would materially enhance or diminish the aggregate expense of the work under contract, or that would materially change the character or expense of the materials necessary to be used in its construction, would, within the spirit and design of the seventh article of the Constitution, require to be readvertised and relet. Otherwise the provision in said article requiring all work to be let to the lowest bidder, might be evaded.

There are, in the late Message of Gov. Tilden to the Legislature, some striking examples set forth illustrating the effect of such change of plan upon the cost of proposed work.

The Attorney General is, therefore, of opinion that the Canal Board should in no case consent to a change of plan which should materially add to or diminish the cost of work already contracted, except on condition that the work be readvertised and relet to the lowest bidder. He would also suggest an alteration in the form of the contracts by adding to the clause restricting the Canal Commissioners from paying to the contractor more in the aggregate than the estimated amount of the work, the words "except by the consent of the Canal Board."

The Attorney General is of opinion that no change in the rules of the board in regard to the hearing and determination of appeals from the awards of the Canal Appraisers is rendered necessary by reason of the adoption of the amendment to section 14 of article 7 of the Constitution. This provision of the Constitution executes itself, and does not require any legislation to put it in force. If upon hearing such appeal the Canal Board should find that the Appraisers had disregarded the provisions of that section, it would be its duty to reverse the award and correct the error the same as if the Appraisers had disregarded any other provision of law; but the Attorney General is not aware that it requires amendment to the rules to reach such a case.

All which is respectfully submitted.

D. PRATT, Attorney General.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DEFECTS IN THE PERSONAL CLAUSE OF THE ACT OF MARCH 3—BLANKS TO BE FILLED BY CITIZENS UNDER CERTAIN PENALTIES.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Owing to defects in the act of Congress approved March 3 last the clause levying a personal tax in the District of Columbia fails at present of execution. The law requires the Assessors before the 1st day of May to assess the value of all real and personal property liable to taxation, but this has been found impracticable as to personal property. Blanks, however, have been distributed among the citizens requiring them to present a full and true statement, according to the printed form, of all personal property, together with the amount of indebtedness on account of which deduction may be claimed, and this statement must be sworn to by the citizen. If any person, firm, or corporation shall fail to make the list of property required, the Assessor must then, from his best information, make an assessment, adding fifty per centum. The person refusing to make this list is liable to conviction of misdemeanor and to a fine in any sum not exceeding $500, to which may be added imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. Some, if not all, of the blanks are ante-dated before service, so as to cover the allowance of fifteen days for filling them up, and are left at residences and places of business by parties other than the authorized Assessors, in many cases not allowing even that length of time. Besides, the schedules, though quoting the language of the law, are not sufficiently specific. While the citizens of the District do not resist the payment of reasonable personal taxes properly assessed, few returns will be made. Even the District Commissioners do not expect a general compliance with the law until Congress shall make it more definite and render it capable of execution, or shall so amend it as to greatly reduce the objects of taxation, because, if the law could be enforced it would compel the payment of more than $1,000,000 as personal property taxes, whereas, the expectation of Congress, as shown by the debates on the bill, was, that merely $100,000 or $200,000 would be collected from this source in addition to the tax on real estate, about which there seems to be no difficulty.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 29.—The State of Louisiana, represented by A. P. Field, Attorney General, upon the information of John C. Moncure, has filed a petition in the Superior Court, representing that A. Dubuclet is now occupying and holding the office of State Treasurer under an illegal commission; that said Moncure was elected Treasurer, and is legally entitled to said office; that said Moncure received 74,000 and Dubuclet 71,000 votes, giving to the former a majority of 3,000, and that through the action of the Returning Board, in refusing to count Moncure's majority, he was improperly deprived of said office. He prays that a mandamus issue against J. Madison Wells, T. C. Anderson, L. M. Kenner, and G. Casanave, members of the Returning Board, commanding them to canvass the returns of Bienville, De Soto, Grant, and Winn Parishes, and promulgate the same, and that judgment be rendered declaring that said Moncure received a majority of votes at the last election, and is entitled to the office of State Treasurer on qualifying according to law.

THE STRIKING MINERS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 29.—The miners at Swoyer's works yesterday voted unanimously not to resume work until the basis of 1874 is granted them.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

From the Evening Post.

Judge Pierrepont's acceptance of the office of Attorney General of the United States is a matter for general congratulation; but it more especially lays under obligation to him that great body of earnest men who believe that the continued supremacy of the Republican Party is needful to the welfare of the country, and who know that it can be effected only by reorganization and reform. He is the first Cabinet officer who has come to President Grant's councils fresh from the people since the political revolution of last year, and conscious of the extent and causes of their discontent. His personal relations with the President are so genuine that his political advice will be above the suspicion of unfriendliness; and his official relations to Federal administration in the Southern States and in the District of Columbia will afford him occasion to give that advice upon two subjects in respect to which, more than any others, the course of administration has dissatisfied the country. He is, in brief, a highly esteemed citizen, a learned lawyer, a trusty counselor, and a faithful friend. In every one of these relations the President can lean on him with confidence and the people look to him with hope. His appointment is the most auspicious event which has befallen the Republican Party in President Grant's second term. In saying this we do not ignore the merits of the two next previous appointments to the Cabinet, but we refer especially to what we have previously said, that Judge Pierrepont comes fresh from the people, while a considerable period of foreign service immediately preceded Mr. Jewell's transfer to the Cabinet, and Mr. Bristow had been identified with the President's administration as Solicitor General.

Although the task of political reorganization and reform to which the new Attorney General will address himself is an arduous one, it is a task to which we believe him to be equal, if anybody is, and if he is to be unobstructed in it. The people know very well what obstructions he has to fear. To restore shattered public confidence, to rebuild waste places, to revive sinking hope, to reorganize beaten battalions—all this is difficult under favorable conditions, but supremely difficult against such opposition as Judge Pierrepont is liable to encounter. It is the part of every good citizen to render him a sympathetic support. In a legal argument which Judge Pierrepont made ten years ago, he expressed himself as follows concerning the public career of Gen. Butler:

> "Each man in his sphere, however narrow or extended, will find that his fellow men, (whether he will or no,) weigh his character and his abilities often, and unconsciously stamp him with their estimate, and that the average resultant of these frequent estimates is just."

The extract has a peculiar significance in view of the relations of its author to Gen. Butler in this very matter of the Cabinet appointment. By the measure which the Judge thus meted to the General we are sure that he will wish his own public service to be estimated; and we are just as sure that the estimate will be honorable to himself and satisfactory to the people.

WASHINGTON.

JUDGE KELLEY ON THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

MONETARY DISTRESS IN THE COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING CENTRES AND THE PLANTING COUNTIES OF THE GULF STATES—THE LEGISLATION BY THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS THE CAUSE, ACCORDING TO MR. KELLEY—HE APPREHENDS A DEFICIT IN THE REVENUES—A GLOOMY PICTURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Judge Kelley has just returned from an extended trip in the Gulf States. He takes a very lugubrious view of affairs, and still longs for the three-sixty-five bonds. He reports great financial distress prevailing in the leading commercial and manufacturing centres and planting counties in the States visited. He says his observation and inquiry lead him to the conviction that the people of the South are being gradually forced into insolvency because of the financial legislation of the last Congress. The present condition of the South vindicates his arguments made in Congress against a reduction of the currency, and he believes the financial distress now prevailing in the South will soon spread to the North and West. There is great want throughout the South of money to carry on trade and exchanges. Fractional currency is at a premium in many places, and the paper of private firms and corporations is made to do the service of greenbacks. The only men in the South who are making money are the freedmen, who, with their families, cultivate their fields and pay out no wages, and the people who live on the lines of travel frequented by people from the North in quest of health or recreation. Cotton is so low in price that planters cannot afford to pay wages for its cultivation, and factors are unwilling to make advances except upon good collateral. Judge Kelley charges that this financial depression is the result of unwise legislation by the Forty-third Congress, and in further illustration of the failure of the Finance law of last Winter says it is now apparent that the internal revenue receipts for the current fiscal year will not reach the estimates put forth, and that the Customs receipts will not come up to the revised estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury made after the first quarter's returns were in. He pronounces the financial law of last Winter a thorough failure, and expresses the belief that the Forty-fourth Congress will be met with a demand for the imposition of additional taxes, or a complete surrender of the plan to produce specie resumption by a steady contraction of the currency. Judge Kelley's views are characteristic in their gloominess, and while his statements of the financial condition of the South are confirmed by the testimony of many other persons, many causes are assigned which very much antedate the financial legislation of last session.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

The Commissioners of the Freedman's Bank now have $300,000 in the United States Treasury. It would require $600,000 in hand to declare a dividend of twenty per cent. to the depositors, 72,000 in number, 15,000 of whom have claims of less than $5 each, and 5,000 of less than $1 each. A large number of debtors have paid to the institution small amounts. The Commissioners have offered the real estate of debtors for sale at auction; but owing to the insufficiency of the bids, have bought in the property themselves, thus converting such indebtedness into real property. The question has been raised that the Commissioners have not the power to acquire real estate, but that their duty is to realize money only, to be distributed among the depositors. They, however, are doing all in their power to meet the expectations of the depositors at the earliest practicable period. Owing to the depression in the real estate market, they cannot dispose of such property as comes into their possession. Many of the depositors are selling their bank-books at ten cents on the dollar to those who can afford to wait for dividends. The Attorney General has decided that the Commissioners cannot resign their office, as they proposed doing several months ago.

IMMIGRATION.

Official returns received at the Bureau of Statistics show that there arrived at the port of New-York during the quarter ending March 31, 1875, 12,449 immigrants, of whom 8,328 were males, and 4,121 females. Of the total number, 1,953 were under fifteen years; fifteen and under forty, 8,756; forty years of age and over, 1,740. The countries of their last permanent residence or citizenship were: England, 3,239; Scotland, 684; Wales, 82; Ireland, 2,086; Germany, 4,069; Austria, 478; Sweden, 54; Norway, 15; Denmark, 74; France, 535; Switzerland, 151; Spain, 67; Portugal, 3; Italy, 370; Holland, 123; Belgium, 39; Russia, 130; Poland, 55; Hungary, 85; Greece, 2; China, 9; Canada, 17; Nova Scotia, Turkey, South America, United States of Colombia, Buenos Ayres, Chili, St. Thomas, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guadaloupe, Bermuda, Guernsey, Heligoland, India, and Persia, 1 each; New-Brunswick, 9; Mexico, 2; Panama, 2; Brazil, 4; Peru, 4; Venezuela, 3; Cuba, 26; Porto Rico, 3; Sicily, 4; New-Zealand, 4; born at sea, 6. The immigrants represent about 300 different occupations. There were ten deaths on the voyages.

INCREASE OF CURRENCY AND REDUCTION OF GREENBACKS.

The Controller of the Currency has notified the Secretary of the Treasury that the additional amount of new national bank notes issued since March 29 last is $1,466,300. The amount previously issued under the act of Jan. 14, 1875, was $3,469,000. Total, $4,935,300. This will call for an additional reduction of $1,173,040 in the outstanding legal tenders.

A NEW PLANET.

Prof. Leverrier, announces this morning to Prof. Henry the discovery of a new planet by Perrotin on the 28th of April. Right ascension, fifteen hours eight minutes and forty seconds; declination, fifteen degrees thirty-nine minutes; movement very feeble.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

The Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims met this morning at 11 o'clock. All the Judges were present. An order was announced authorizing the printing of testimony in cases not exceeding $1,000, to be under the direction of the Commissioner before whom taken, and to be certified by him, as in cases where the amount exceeds $1,000, &c. Judgment was rendered in case No. 9 in favor of George Ellis, for loss of goods on board the Electric Spark, for $206 02, with interest from date of loss. Judgment was rendered in case No. 10, of Louisa Giet, Administratrix of John Giet, for $3,552 77, the value of goods and clothing lost on board the Crown Point, captured by the Florida. Judgment was rendered in case No. 12, of Jules Rose, of New-Orleans, for $400, with interest, for loss of goods on board the Electric Spark, captured by the Florida. The court announced its intention of hearing the argument on the question of the amendment of the petition on Tuesday, May 4, and upon the question of the measure of damages on Wednesday, May 5. Case No. 116, H. Clapp, Jr., against the United States; judgment in favor of the United States. Cases No. 17, M. H. Wentworth against the United States, and No. 24, Samuel Blair against the United States, were jointly submitted upon testimony and oral argument of counsel. Adjourned.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $1,723,809; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $46,235,000; coin, including $21,943,100 in coin certificates, $88,437,272; outstanding legal tenders, $379,226,900. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $326,117; the Customs receipts, $325,600.

ARMY ORDERS.

Surgeon Dallas Bache has been relieved from his present duties and ordered to return to Fort McHenry, Maryland. Capt. W. S. Gentry, of the Nineteenth Infantry, has been ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the South.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. H. G. O. Colby is ordered to the naval rendezvous at Boston. Ensign W. A. Marshall is ordered to examination for promotion.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President to-day made the following appointments of Postmasters: John S. Houston at Clarksville, Ark., vice Mrs. Susan R. Lorber, confirmed by the Senate but not commissioned; Mrs. Eliza S. Phillips at Union Springs, Ala., the office having become Presidential; Samuel G. Smith at Peru, Ill., a reappointment; William C. Snyder at Fulton, Ill., a reappointment. The President to-day signed the commissions of Mrs. Sarah Hackleman to be Postmaster at Rushville, Ind., and Elmore Y. Smith to be Postmaster at Galion, Ohio.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE DINNER.

A LARGE COMPANY AT DELMONICO'S—SPEECH OF THE VICE PRESIDENT—THE GREAT SUCCESS AND BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF THE ORGANIZATION—THE TOASTS OF THE EVENING.

The third annual dinner of the New-York Produce Exchange was given at Delmonico's, corner Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, last evening. The tables were laid in the large dining-room fronting on Fifth avenue, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion with American and foreign flags gracefully disposed around the hall in festoons and medallions. Vases containing large palms were placed in the spaces between the windows, and the tables were decked with a profusion of rare flowers. Owing to a recent domestic affliction, Mr. Franklin Edson, the President of the Exchange, was unable to be present, and Mr. B. W. Floyd, the Vice President, presided. Mr. Floyd was seated at the raised table, and directly behind him there was a large banner bearing the words, "The New-York Produce Exchange, organized in 1861," in large gilt letters. The British and American flags were draped above this inscription, the bunting hanging in graceful folds over the head of the presiding officer. A large number of invited guests were present, and a peculiarly enjoyable evening was passed.

After an abundance of time had been devoted to the palatable and varied dishes of the table, Mr. Floyd introduced the remaining exercises of the evening in a few well-chosen remarks, as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE: In the unavoidable absence of your esteemed President, the pleasing duty devolves on me of calling your attention at this time from the substantial to the intellectual parts of our entertainment. Lacking facility in public speaking, I feel that you would receive more pleasure from the eloquent lips of many of our members in this position, and I should be glad if we could skip over the preface and begin at once the mental banquet you are about to enjoy from the culture and talents of the gentlemen who are to respond to the regular toasts. I am permitted to congratulate you upon the increasing numbers of our members at this, our third annual dinner, sharing with you the gratification it affords to all of us to feel that, by the increase of the social element, we are drawn together, by other and warmer ties than those of mere business relations. As an institution, we are making steady progress in usefulness, influence, and power. Our members are increasing, and our various committees have accomplished an untold amount of labor, and, what is perhaps most important of all, the great benefits that are derived, and the large amount of valuable time and money that are saved to our members by the prompt and satisfactory decisions of the numerous cases that are brought before our Arbitration Committee. This is truly a beautiful piece of machinery, working quietly, harmoniously, and effectively. But a short time since we were able to throw the whole weight of our moral force on the side of reform and an honest administration of our canal system, by a public meeting to support our highest State official, his Excellency the Governor, in his noble efforts to break up a Canal Ring which for years has preyed upon the commerce of our State and country. It was a meeting which, for the ability of its speakers and the enthusiasm of all who participated in its action, has rarely if ever been surpassed. Thus you have helped to shape and influence public opinion on the side of justice and right. In our country public opinion is stronger than men or parties, or aught else save those principles of justice and equity which may be called the corner-stone of our organization.

It is but a short time since our institution was in its infancy. It has already grown to manly proportions. Is it not time for us to seriously consider the necessity of putting aside our youthful garments and providing ourselves something which shall be more in keeping with the vigor of manhood? Our crowded floors warn us that the time is already at hand, or not far off, when we must erect a larger and more convenient building, which shall be not only an ornament and pride to our City, but large enough to accommodate not only our own members, but our friends of the Cotton, Grocers, and other kindred associations of our City. May it not even happen that that ancient and respected grandsire of exchanges, the New-York Chamber of Commerce may consent to shield its venerable presence under our roof, adding the wisdom of mature age to the energy of youth? Gentlemen, I have a strong and abiding faith in the future of our Produce Exchange, and when you have realized the proud position of the model exchange of the world, you will only have realized your manifest destiny. I fear I have already trespassed upon your time and patience, and in conclusion give you the first regular toast of the evening:

"The President of the United States."

> "You should have seen him as he stood,
> Fighting for this good land,
> With all the iron of soul and blood
> Turn'd to a sword in hand."

Music—"Hail to the Chief."

This was drank in silence.

The following toasts were then drank and responded to:

"The New-York Produce Exchange."—Response by Mr. William H. Philips.

"The Arbitration Committee."—Response by Mr. Archibald Baxter.

"The Commerce of New-York."—Response by Mr. Alexander E. Orr.

"Our Sister Exchanges."—Response by Mr. Henry Hentz, President of New-York Cotton Exchange.

"The Clergy."—Response by Rev. Arthur Brooks, of the Church of the Atonement.

"The Judiciary."—Response by Hon. John R. Brady.

"The National Board of Trade."—Response by Frederick Fraley, President of the National Board of Trade.

"The Press" was responded to by Mr. N. F. Whiting, of the *Daily Bulletin*. In the course of his remarks he said:

"The duties of the press are not exclusively reportorial, nor of the news-vending order. The mention of such honored names as William Leggett, Col. Stone, David Hale, Freeman Hunt, and, in more recent times, William Cullen Bryant, Henry J. Raymond, and Horace Greeley—the mention of these names, I say, will remind you that the press has, in another sense from that to which I have alluded, an important function as an educator and regulator of public opinion. It would be well if this function were better understood, its responsibilities more gravely appreciated, and its power exercised with more thorough intelligence. Whatever may be its shortcomings, it is certain that the press is the organ through which society thinks on all great questions of public policy. And as such its relations to commerce are of the highest order. It stands between the men of trade and the makers and administrators of our laws. It arbitrates on the conflicting interests of society; it sits above all legislators, Presidents, and Judges, and constitutes the final court of appeal for everything that comes to the trial of public opinion; and, gentlemen, its glory, and not its weakness, is that it has no power of enforcing its judgments except the indorsement of the common reason, and the approval of the popular sense of justice."

"Woman"—

> "The world was sad—the garden was a wild,
> And man, the hermit, sighed till woman smiled."

Music, "Oh, Susannah." Response by Mr. Charles W. Brooke.

INCREASED STEAM-BOAT FREIGHT RATES TO BOSTON.

The freight war that has been carried on among the different steamer lines running between this City and Boston will end with the present month, and the rates of freight, which reached a point lower than they have ever been before, will be put back to the old basis. When the companies saw that freights were forty per cent. lower than they were at this time last year, they concluded it was time to stop, and accordingly held a conference, at which it was decided that a new tariff should be adopted. The interests represented in the combination are the Metropolitan, Norwich, Neptune, Stonington, and Fall River Lines. The new rates will be six cents per foot on dry goods, and five cents on boots and shoes, and all other goods in proportion. The new tariff will be published to-morrow.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE DESTRUCTION OF OSHKOSH.

THE CITY IN RUINS—WOMEN AND CHILDREN HOMELESS AND WITHOUT SHELTER—ESTIMATED LOSS FROM $1,000,000 TO $2,000,000—IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE INSURANCE COMPANIES WILL WITHDRAW THEIR PATRONAGE—FIRES IN OTHER PLACES.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The following facts, in regard to the fire at Oshkosh yesterday afternoon, are gleaned from specials to the morning papers:

The building in which it originated was the saw-mill of Morgan & Bros., on the north side of the river. It was as dry as tinder and filled with the most combustible materials. The heat was so intense that the firemen were unable to approach sufficiently near to render any service. The neighboring lumber piles fell an easy prey to the flames. Millions of feet of seasoned lumber were immediately enveloped. A dozen other saw and shingle mills and lumber piles yielded to the fury of the flames. The brisk winds fanned the flames, which were whetted by the small frame houses of the mill employes. Few of the families saved any of their effects. The firemen for a time fought bravely, in the face of terrible odds, to stay the progress of the fire, but were driven back step by step. One after another of the business buildings on Main street were licked up by the flames and crumbled into masses of shapeless ruins.

Merchants had time to save but little, for their facilities for the transportation of goods to a place of safety were limited. A few succeeded in carrying some of their most valuable wares away from the track of the fire, but a great number lost all. The Beckwith House and the Adams House two hotels of large capacity, newly furnished with all the modern improvements were destroyed. Nothing worth mentioning was saved. The loss on the former will be about $40,000 and on the latter $32,000. The newspaper and telegraph offices shared the fate of the surrounding buildings. The *North-western* office was probably the most valuable. The *North-western* is a daily paper, and the office was fitted up with all the facilities for its publication and the execution of job printing. Nothing was saved. The loss will be about $18,000. The *Times*, a weekly, had also all the conveniences of a first-class office. The loss to the establishment will reach $10,000. Three men were reported killed by falling walls, but their names could not be ascertained in the confusion. Rumors of further loss of life are also prevalent, but were not authenticated up to a late hour last night. Over 200 residences, large and small, were burned, and over 100 stores, hotels, and banks destroyed. The opera-house, a valuable structure, costing nearly $100,000, and the finest in Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee, was also destroyed. The loss is variously estimated, the most moderate estimate being $750,000, and the highest $2,000,000. The city is in the utmost confusion. Hundreds of families are homeless. Women and children are lying about the streets or roaming around in search of a place for shelter.

Up to a late hour last night the fire was burning fiercely. Gangs of desperadoes were prowling about seeking plunder. They succeeded in inspiring the greatest terror, and the citizens organized for mutual protection. The Police were powerless to suppress them or to quiet the fears of outrage. The flames began to yield to the persistent efforts of the firemen and citizens at 9 o'clock. It is anticipated that the insurance companies will withdraw their patronage from the city, they having threatened this step last Summer. Arrangements will be made to organize newspaper offices on the unburned district. Telegraphic communication was severed at an early period of the fire.

THE TRACK OF THE FIRE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 29.—The latest intelligence received from Oshkosh last night is as follows: The fire commenced at the corner of Pine and Marion streets, and spread eastward and north-eastward through Hancock, Pearl, Warren, and High streets, destroying the depot of the St. Paul Railway and extending to Main street, where the principal business houses are located, and on the north line of the above limits south-easterly across Fifth, Wangoo, and Otter streets to Cape street, the south line being the river, with the exception of a block or two about the foot of Main street. Two lives are known to have been lost. The thieves were in possession of the city last night, and special policemen are detailed to prevent depredations.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH OSHKOSH.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The telegraph wires to Oshkosh have been prostrated by a heavy storm of wind and rain. The telegraph officials are doing all in their power to restore communication, when further particulars of the fire are expected.

LATER INTELLIGENCE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 29.—Telegraphic communication with Oshkosh is almost entirely cut off. A few dispatches have reached here from adjacent stations. About one-third of the buildings in the city were burned. One estimate places the loss at $2,000 000. All the newspaper offices were burned. The *Daily North-western* got out a paper at 10:30 o'clock to-day. There are startling rumors of depredations by thieves all over the city. The citizens of Fond du Lac had a meeting this morning, and subscribed liberally for the relief of the sufferers.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The following are some of the losses sustained at Oshkosh by fire insurance companies: Globe, of Chicago, $6,500; Mercantile, of Chicago, $12,000; North-western National, of Milwaukee, $10,000; Penn, of Philadelphia, $30,000; Traders', of Chicago, $25,000; Fire Association, of Philadelphia, and American Fire Insurance Company, of the same city, from $20,000 to $25,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $30,000; Phœnix, of Brooklyn, $25,000. The heaviest losses are sustained by the Hartford Company, of Hartford, which amount to $50,000.

THE LATEST BY WAY OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The *Inter-Ocean* to-morrow morning will publish the following facts about the Oshkosh fire, which they learned from Gen. Allen, proprietor of the *North-western*, (newspaper,) of that city: The loss to Morgan Bros., in whose mill the fire originated, was $50,000, with little insurance. The Spauldings residence, one of the finest in the city, was burned. The *North-western* office went like paper, though the building in which it was situated was of brick. Courtney's block, which was erected last Winter, was destroyed, the loss being $10,000 and the insurance $4,000. The following losses are also given: Richter's hat store, loss $9,000; Hay's hardware store, $60,000; William's block, $9,000; Kulhm & Stead's dry goods store, $15,000; Wibber's millinery, $10,000; Clark's & Forbe's dry goods, $30,000; Vialls, grocery, $18,000, insurance $6,000; Beggers, dry goods, about $100,000. This was the largest store in the town, and was regarded as fire-proof; McKee & Folds, dry goods, $75,000; Goll's block, containing the *Independent*, about $50,000; the Union National Bank building, $25,000; the Post Office, $10,000; Stickney's boot and shoe store, $30,000; Jones & Bros., dry goods, $30,000; Ford's, confectionery, $15,000; Hughes, dry goods, $30,000; Bowman's store, $40,000; Ash & Page, groceries, $20,000; Johnson, boots and shoes, $30,000; Rollins, boots and shoes, $25,000 to $30,000; Hatch, jewelry, $30,000; the Public Library, $7,000; Gardner, confectionary, the *Times* Office, with other offices in the same block, $40,000; the Beckwith House, $30,000; insurance $17,000; Badger's block, containing the Good Templars' Hall, $10,000; the Opera House, $150,000. The Court-house, with records, was saved. Tremont House, loss about $25,000; Colman's printing-office, $6 000; Morse & Bisnah, wholesale liquors, $15,000; three houses in the adjoining block, $20,000; Crawford & Williams, hardware, $30,000; the Forbes block, $10,000; Metz & Schlorbia, leather, $30,000; Powell, crockery, $20,000; and Dickman's store, $25,000. These figures are only approximate, and no list of insurance could be given by Mr. Allen. At this hour [1 o'clock A. M.] little beyond what was telegraphed from Chicago this afternoon about the insurance can be learned. The insurance agents here say they cannot obtain any facts from their representatives in Oshkosh, and owing to the condition of the wires, little report can be obtained from that point.

GREAT FIRE IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich, April 29.—Early this morning a fire broke out in the factory of the Webber Furniture Company, on the corner of High and Montcalm streets, and consumed the factory, together with ten or twelve dwelling-houses adjoining. The factory being filled with dry material, it burned like tinder. The building was a five-story brick, fronting on three streets, and situated in a thickly-settled neighborhood, composed chiefly of wooden buildings. The whole fire department was called into service, and by its prompt action a very disastrous conflagration was prevented. The loss on the factory building is $200,000, and on the machinery, stock, and outbuildings $100,000. The estimated loss on the dwellings and their contents is from $30,000 to $50,000. The amount of insurance is not known at this hour. The loss to the insurance companies is a total one.

THE NATURALIST AUDUBON'S LIBRARY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 29.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Shelbyville, Ky., reports the destruction by fire to-day of the residence of Mrs. Lucy Bakewell, at that place. In the house was the library of the great naturalist, Audubon. Mrs. Bakewell was Audubon's sister-in-law, and his library had been left with her. The collection consisted of about 800 volumes, and was of very great value to men of science. Nothing was saved.

BURNING OF A HOTEL—THREE WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH.

A fire at Ballycrog, Ontario, yesterday morning, destroyed Peter Small's warehouse, two hotels, and a number of other buildings. The loss is about $15,000, with an insurance of $10,000. Bridget Burke, Mary Ann Fanning, and Margaret Daly lost their lives during the progress of the fire.

FIRE IN A BOSTON TENEMENT.

BOSTON, April 29.—A fire was this evening discovered in the large brick building Nos. 11 to 17 Bowker street, occupied by several tenants, mostly machinists, but by the efforts of the firemen the flames were confined to the upper stories. Samuel D. Hicks, the owner of the building, loses $10,000, and the damage to the tenants will approximate to $20,000.

THE NEWBURG FIRE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 29.—The total loss by the fire at Ramsdell & Co.'s storehouse, last night, was between $15,000 and $20,000. Rev. Dr. Hare and Rev. Dr. King, the recently-appointed Pastors of the Methodist Churches here, lost their libraries, valued at $3,000 each, which were stored in the building which was burned. The total insurance is about $15,000.

FIRES IN CINCINNATI AND OTHER PLACES.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—The loss on Niemeyer's brewery, burned at Covington this morning, amounts to $30,000. The residence adjoining the brewery was damaged to the extent of $10,000. The amount of the insurance is unknown.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 29.—A fire at Sing Sing last night, which originated in Messrs. Bloom & Foster's livery stable, destroyed the Nelson House, the Empire House, and the Mansion House. The loss is about $30,000; partially insured.

BOSTON, Mass., April 29.—A serious fire occurred early this morning at Newton, Mass. Four dwelling-houses and a barn were entirely, and another dwelling partially destroyed. The loss is $15,000; insurance, $10,200.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 29.—The loss by the burning of G. F. Hammer's molding factory last night is $40,000; insured in Cincinnati companies.

LOCAL FIRES.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out among some loose hay in the sub-cellar of the five-story brick building No. 122 Duane street, occupied by Paul Zunz & Co., importers of glass. When the doors were burst open a dense volume of smoke ascended to the street, and it was thought that the whole lower part of the building was in flames. Chief of Battalion Hugh Bonner and a detachment of firemen from Engine Companies Nos. 7 and 27 entered the building and carried two lines of hose into the sub-cellar, where the fire was burning fiercely. While in the cellar the smoke became so dense and the heat so intense that it was not deemed prudent to remain there longer. Orders were given to back out, but before these orders could be carried into effect. Bonner and seven of the men within were overcome by the smoke which they had inhaled and were in great danger of suffocation. An alarm was given, and a large force of firemen and Police rushed to their assistance and succeeded in rescuing all of them. The damage to the building and contents was not over $1,500.

A FAMILY OF DESPERADOES.

TWO CONSTABLES SHOT BY THEM WHILE ENDEAVORING TO LEVY ON THEIR EFFECTS—A SHERIFF'S POSSE SURROUNDING THE HOUSE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 29.—This forenoon Constable Michael Casey went to Plymouth township to levy upon the goods of James Connell, but was resisted, and returned to this city for assistance. Police Officer Reibsenner went with him. They found that the whole Connell family, comprising ten or a dozen men, had congregated together in one house and barricaded it. When the officers approached they were fired upon, Reibsenner receiving three balls, one in the head and two in the body; and Casey was also shot. Reibsenner was brought to this City, where he now lies with no hope of recovery. The Constable is yet in Plymouth, and is in a very critical condition. The news created intense excitement in this city. Sheriff Kirkendall at once collected a posse, armed with rifles, and went to the scene of the shooting. Two of the Connells have been arrested and are now in the City Prison. The others at last accounts were surrounded, so that they could not escape. The whole family are desperadoes, and it is feared will fight to the last.

CAPTURE OF THE WHOLE CONNELL FAMILY AFTER A SHARP RESISTANCE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 29.—The Sheriff and posse returned at 7 o'clock this evening with old man Connell and three more of his sons—Edward, Lawrence, and Thomas. The posse numbered about 100 men, all armed with carbines and muskets. They surrounded the house, and Deputy Sheriff Rhoads and Chief of Police Kelly approached it and demanded the surrender of the Connells. They refused, and the old man, who is between sixty and seventy years of age, threatened to shoot any person who approached with hostile intent, and declared that he would die before he would be arrested. Three men were then placed at a rear window to cover the Connells, while an attempt was made to break in the front door, which was heavily barricaded. Several volleys were fired from the inside while this was taking place, but no one was hit. Everything being in readiness, William Hopkins battered down the door and a portion of the posse rushed in and overpowered the Connells before any of them had time to fire except the father, and his shot did not take effect. They all fought desperately, but without avail, and were finally handcuffed and brought here. When the procession entered the city the whole population were on the streets, and the excitement was most intense. Lawrence and Edward, who fired the shots from the windows which struck Officer Reibsenner, were held for that cause, and the others, in default of $5,000 bail each, were also sent to prison. Reibsenner is sinking rapidly. Casey will probably recover, although he has fourteen buckshot in his body. Over a dozen muskets and rifles, most of them loaded, were found in the house of the Connells after their capture.

THE SOMERVILLE ART SALE.

Mr. Somerville continued the sale of paintings last night at the old gallery, No. 845 Broadway. Many of the pictures on the catalogue were not sold. Some of the best prices received are as follows: "Upper Water of the Potomac," W. L. Sonntag, New-York, $120; "In the Blue Ridge," same artist, $95; "In the Alleghanies," and companion, same artist, $21 each; "Grandma," after Siegert, Dusseldorf, $47; "Garden Trophies," Redmond Fay, New-York, $40; "Marine," Briscoe, Philadelphia, $40; "Still Life," H. Serean, Paris, $38; "View on the Seine," St. Muirs, Paris, $38; "View on the Delaware," Briscoe, Philadelphia, $35; "Clear Lake, California," Bush, San Francisco, $26; "View in the Catskills," Widgery, New-York, $25; "View in Wales," Meral, London, $26; "Afternoon on Lake George," Wiggins, New-York, $35; "The Sewing-School," after Siegert, Dusseldorf, $47; "The Rescue," G. Baker, Bordeaux, $25; "View on the Kennebec River, Maine," Lewis, Philadelphia, $23; "Near Newport," Suydam, (deceased,) $80; "Old Mill in West Virginia," Powell, Virginia, $40; "The Alhambra," Coleman, New-York, $62; "The Mirror," Jacobs, Brusse s, $37; "Landscape," Moran, Philadelphia, $18; "Flowers," Fleydricks, Brussels, $30; "In the Studio," Samson, Paris, $22; "Old Hull on the Meuse," Thorp, Philadelphia, $27; "Fruit and Wine," Blackman, New-York, $24; "Cattle," Cortez, Paris, $22; "Sheep," Le Brecht, Dortrecht, $37; "Studying his Part," Ribera, Rome, $80; "The Spanish Bolero," Fortin, Paris, $72; "Just Plucked," Fay, New-York, $30; "The Combat," Bispham, New-York, $30; "The Old Cottage," Hobbs, London, $20; "Drachenfels, on the Rhine," Pryer, Dusseldorf, $24; "The Page," Raffaelli, Rome, $20.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

THE LETTER OF THE BRITISH CATHOLIC BISHOPS TO BE IGNORED—THE DUCHESNE CASE IN BELGIUM—THE OLD CATHOLICS AND THE PRUSSIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH PROPERTY.

LONDON, April 30—6:30 A. M.—A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Berlin says the Prussian Government intends to ignore the letter of sympathy addressed by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Great Britain to those of Germany.

The *Times* special dispatch from Berlin reports that the Belgian Minister of Justice has made an explicit statement that the Belgian courts are incompetent to take up proceedings against Duchesne; and this statement has been transmitted to the Berlin Government.

A committee of the Prussian Diet has prepared a bill declaring the old Catholics entitled to a share of Roman Catholic Churches, cemeteries, and revenues proportionate to their numbers as compared with other Catholics.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ROUGH PASSAGE OF A SAN FRANCISCO SHIP.

LONDON, April 30.—The ship H. L. Richardson, from San Francisco for Queenstown, has arrived. She lost several spars and nearly all her sail.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* says: "Henry L. Fuller, of Stafford Springs, was recently divorced from his sixth wife."

Seven hundred returned California emigrants have arrived in Omaha during the last two days, and hundreds more are en route east.

W. P. Jenny and party, who have been appointed to make a survey of the Black Hills country, passed through Omaha, yesterday.

The Provincial Government of New-Brunswick has added $500 to the reward offered for the apprehension of the assailants of Scammell.

Hon. J. M. Thornburgh, member of Congress from Tennessee, was married in Washington yesterday to Miss Laura Pettibone, of that City.

The *Evening Express*, of Halifax, N. S., which was looked upon as a prosperous newspaper, has been forced to suspend on account of the hard times.

Capt. Wylie, of the steam-ship Manitoban, reports at Quebec that he passed through 100 miles of field ice west of Bird Rocks, St. Lawrence River.

Vice President Wilson arrived at Cincinnati yesterday, and after staying a few hours, departed for Louisville, whence he will go to St. Louis and Denver.

The Georgia Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons has returned to allegiance to the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, which was severed in 1861.

Joe Howell, colored, cut the throat of Gus. Strickland, a white boy, twelve years of age, in Milton County, Georgia, yesterday, over a game of cards. Strickland died instantly. Howell fled.

The damage done by the recent high water in the Missouri River is considerable. It is thought that the Union Pacific Company will be obliged to move their freight-houses at Omaha to the high ground.

B. B. Groom, of Winchester, Ky., arrived in Cincinnati on Wednesday, from England, with thirty head of valuable English cattle of the Bates stock. Mr. Groom also brought a pair of fox-hounds, a present from the Duke of Beaufort.

The party of miners who were brought out of the Black Hills by the military, passed through Omaha yesterday. They were generously furnished free transportation by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad to Missouri Valley, Iowa, they being penniless.

The appointments made by the Class of '75 of Hamilton College for Tree Day, June 2, are: President, William J. Woode, Union City, Penn.; Orator, William E. Lewis, Marcy; Poet, Frank S. Childs, Leonardsville; Secretary, Emmett J. Ball, Utica.

The dividends payable in Boston in May aggregate $4,782,684. The changes from last Fall are not very great. The Boott Mills reduces from five to four per cent., and the Nashua and Lowell Railroad passes its dividend for the first time in the history of the road.

A severe rain and wind storm passed over Cleveland yesterday afternoon, doing much damage to roofs, chimneys, unfinished buildings, shade and fruit trees, &c. The flag-staff in the public square was broken off, and the spire of the First Presbyterian Church badly damaged. The velocity of the wind was forty-eight miles per hour.

DESTRUCTIVE WIND STORM ON LAKE ERIE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ERIE, April 29, 1875.

A terrible wind storm has been prevailing here this afternoon. Three or four buildings have been unroofed, and signs and lumber piles blown down. The propeller Persian and the tug Mary A. Green are both on the lake exposed to the full fury of the storm. It is feared that the Green, with all on board, has been lost.

EX-CONGRESSMAN BOWEN ARRESTED FOR INSTIGATING A MURDER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 29.—Ex-Congressman Bowen was arrested to-day for instigating the murder of Col. White, committed eleven years ago. This was the charge for the publication of which the *News and Courier* was last week prosecuted for libel. Judge Reed released Bowen on $4,000 bail.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE BLACK HILLS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 29.—Gen. Custer is here. He does not expect to start upon the expedition ordered by Gen. Sheridan, for the exploration of the regions far beyond the Black Hills, until about the 1st of June. A cavalry and infantry force is to start from Fort Lincoln at about that time. Before the expedition can move reinforcements must arrive from the South.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, April 29.—The schooners H. W. Hoag, from Oswego, and Miami Belle, from Fair Haven, both loaded for Toledo, left here this afternoon, being the first departures for the season. In the evening the wind changed and increased to a gale, driving both vessels back; the former split her jib and foresail, and the latter lost bowsprit, jibboom, and several sails.

NATIONAL COTTON EXCHANGE.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—John S. Toof, Secretary of the National Cotton Exchange, has issued a call for a meeting of the National Exchange, at White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, West Va., on Wednesday, July 21, next.

BASE-BALL.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 29.—In a game at base-ball to-day between the Yale University and New-Haven Clubs, the latter were defeated by a score of 23 to 7.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

In Croup and Acute Laryngitis, Pneumonia, I have used GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA with marked and decided benefit. ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., No. 137 West 47th st. Depot No. 451 6th av., New-York. Sold by all druggists; 50c. and $1 a bottle.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your Dyeing and Cleaning to the NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island. Offices: 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

Refined Gum Camphor, 30 Cents a Pound.—ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE, (genuine) 55 cents a bottle. WILLIAM M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Buy your Boots and SHOES From MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Dropsy.—There is no disease in which the PERUVIAN SYRUP has achieved greater wonders than in dropsy.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

MARRIED.

DE RIVAS—MURPHY.—On Wednesday evening, April 28, at St. Stephen's, by his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, MANUEL E. DE RIVAS to HELEN GIBBS, daughter of Thomas Murphy.

FITCH—NICHOLSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, April 28, by Rev. Father Dealy, S. J., JOHN L. FITCH to MARY, daughter of James B. Nicholson.

GUNTHER—HATCH.—On Thursday, April 29, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. George Zabriskie Gray, Mr. W. H. GUNTHER, Jr., to Miss M. L. HATCH, daughter of C. C. Hatch, Esq., deceased.

HUTCHINGS—GREEN.—On Wednesday, April 28, in Newark, N. J., by Rev. Samuel Hutchings, of Orange, ANNA AUGUSTA, daughter of Peter K. Green, of Newark, to CHARLES W. L. HUTCHINGS, son of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

KOUNTZE—WARD.—On Thursday, April 29, at Grace Church, by Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., assisted by Rev. Dr. E. H. Washburne, LUTHER KOUNTZE to ANNIE PARSONS, daughter of Montagnie Ward, Esq., all of New-York.

MINFORD—PORTER.—On Wednesday, April 28, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas R. Harris, LEVIS WALN MINFORD to ANNIE LOUISE, daughter of James M. Porter, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

PHILLIPS—SEYMOUR.—On Tuesday, April 27, at St. Barnabas Church, Roseville, N. J., by Rev. George F. Flichtner, assisted by Rev. James W. Coe, E. JAFFRAY PHILLIPS to JULIA, eldest daughter of Jacob O. Seymour.

RISEDORF—MORTIMER.—On Wednesday evening, April 28, 1875, at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. William Jones Seabury, Rector, LOUIS V. RISEDORF, of New-York, to Miss KATIE OLIVE MORTIMER, formerly of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SOUTHWICK—HARDON.—On Thursday, April 29, by Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector Anthon Memorial Church, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 49 West 52d st., Mr. HENRY K. SOUTHWICK to Miss LOUISE HARDON, daughter of the late Benjamin L. Hardon, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

SUYDAM—SUYDAM.—On Thursday, April 29, by Rev. Dr. Rylance, WALTER LISPENARD SUYDAM to JANE MESIER, daughter of John R. Suydam.

VON KETTLER—SETON.—On Thursday, April 29, at Grace Church, by Rev. Charles D. Cooper, assisted by Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter, Lieut. WILHELM VON KETTLER, of Berlin, Prussia, to LAURA, daughter of Alfred L. Seton, of this City.

DIED.

ATWOOD.—On Wednesday night, April 28, Mrs. A. G. ATWOOD, aged 62.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 110 6th av., Brooklyn, Friday morning, 30th inst., at 10:30 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Tremont for interment.

BENSON.—Suddenly, at Islip, Long Island, on Sunday April 25, 1875, of pneumonia, in the 72d year of her age, PHILOMELA ROLLO, wife of Alfred G. Benson.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Munroe st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 3:30 P. M.

BENNETT.—JOSEPH BENNETT, of Boston, Mass., April 28, in the 63d year of his age.

Services at Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, Friday morning, April 30, at 10:30. The remains will be taken to Stonington, Conn., for interment.

☞ Boston and Bristol papers please copy.

BOYLE.—On the 26th of January, 1875, two days on the homeward voyage from Mauritius, in his 21st year, accidentally drowned, ACLAND ALLISS BOYLE, second mate of the bark B. E. Greene, of Messrs. Blythe, Greene & Co., London.—*From the London Times of March 22.*

☞ Massachusetts, Washington, Toronto, and Minnesota papers please copy.

BRADY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, April 30, after a painful illness, LETSON, only child of James H. and Debbie Letson Brady, aged 5 years and 4 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONWAY.—On Wednesday, April 28, at 6:30 P. M., SARAH G. CONWAY, aged 41 years, 9 months, and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the dramatic profession, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of Our Father, in Clermont av., near Atlantic av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Green-Wood.

CUSHING.—At Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday, April 28, Mrs. SARAH W. CUSHING, widow of the late Thomas P. Cushing, of Boston, Mass.

DONALDSON.—April 28, ELIZA, daughter of Robert and Mary A. Donaldson, aged 10 months.

Funeral on Friday, at 2:30 P. M., at No. 10 Cottage Place.

DUNLAP.—On Wednesday, April 28, 1875, JAMES H. DUNLAP, the youngest son of Margaret A. and the late Wm. Dunlap, in his 28th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 211 East 120th st., Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.

FECHHEIMER.—On Wednesday afternoon, CHARLIE FECHHEIMER, second son of Martin S. and Frances Fechheimer, aged 21 months and 7 days.

Funeral takes place Friday at 1 P. M., from No. 57 West 56th st.

GREEN.—At his residence, No. 10 Washington square, on Thursday, the 29th inst., JOHN C. GREEN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the University Place Church, Monday, May 3, at 11 o'clock.

MARSHALL.—On Tuesday, 27th of April, at his residence, No. 33 West 16th st., THOMAS W. MARSHALL, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church, are requested to attend the funeral services on Friday, 30th inst., at 3:30 o'clock. Interment in Eighteenth Street Cemetery.

NEWMAN.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 28th inst., ELIZABETH A., widow of Amasa Newman and daughter of the late Capt. Charles Peck.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Wesley Harper, No. 105 Clark st., on Saturday, May 1, at 1:30 o'clock.

POST.—At Westbury, Long Island, on Fifth day, Fourth month, 29th, EDMUND POST.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' Meeting House, Westbury, on Seventh day, Fifth month, 1st, 11:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot, to meet the train that leaves Hunter's Point at 10 A. M.

SPEAR.—On Thursday morning, April 29, ALVA SPEAR, in the 82d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 East 32d st., on Saturday, May 1, at 4 o'clock P. M.

WRIGHT.—On Thursday, April 29, of diphtheria, FRANK EDWARD WRIGHT, elder son of Dr. Charles Wright, aged 11 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEED.—At Stamford, Conn., Tuesday, April 27, CHARLES MILTON WEED, second son of Charles A. and A. S. Weed, in the 26th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Baptist Church, Stamford, on Saturday, May 1, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Forty-second Street Depot at 1 o'clock P. M.

WILDEY.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, April 28, 1875, Mrs. MARY ANN WILDEY, widow of the late Pierre Wildey.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, Tarrytown, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New-York.

WOODWARD.—On Wednesday evening, 28th inst., WILLIE P., son of William R. and Addie L. Woodward, aged 17 months and 25 days.

Funeral services on Friday, 30th inst., at 4:30 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his grandfather, James L. Phelps, No. 366 Adelphi st., Brooklyn. Interment Saturday morning at Green-Wood.

WESTFALL.—At Woody Crest, High Bridge, on Tuesday, 27th inst., WILSON WESTFALL.

Funeral at Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Friday, the 30th inst., on the arrival of the 8 A. M. train from New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

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Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

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The announcement of an exhibition of Mr. Avery's selections is always treated with peculiar respect by the New-York art public. The careful judgment and good taste which guide his choice of works, his sensible avoidance of the common devices of extravagant and unscrupulous laudation, and his method of open and straightforward dealing, leaving his works to be judged upon their merits, have naturally gained for him this enviable consideration.

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Sale TUESDAY EVENING, May 4.

SUPPLEMENTARY! ART SALE!

From the Arcadian.

COL. CHAPMAN'S SUPPLEMENTARY SALE.

There will be placed on public exhibition this (FRIDAY) morning, at the Kurtz Gallery, some eighty pictures belonging to Col. Henry T. Chapman, Jr., which he was unable to include at the recent sale. They will be found to comprise many very choice examples, especially of American artists. From Church's brush there is one of the best sunsets he has ever painted. A small, beautiful, and brilliant landscape of the grand scenery of the West by Bierstadt. "Children at Prayer," by J. Beaufain Irving, is one of his most successful works, and there is a charm and tender grace in the subject and treatment such as he has rarely attained. A very fine sunset, by M. F. H. de Haas, shows all the vigor, strength, and fine color for which he is so much admired. S. J. Guy, Winslow Homer, and Shattuck are well represented, and there are some extremely good specimens of the French, Munich, and Dusseldorf schools. An interior, by David Col, with two old people watching two young lovers, is certain to please from the care and finish of the painting, the well-contrasted expressions, and the pleasant sentiment that pervade the whole picture. The sale, which, like the former one, will be entirely unreserved, will take place on Wednesday evening next.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, mortgage sale of the bar fixtures, billiard tables, beer-pump, glassware, chairs, &c., at No. 143 Bleecker st., corner South 5th av.

On SATURDAY, at No. 37 Nassau st., great sale of fine household furniture. This will be one of our usual large sales.

On MONDAY, at 10:30 o'clock, at the private residence No. 29 Irving place, ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

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AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

THE TIMES OF SUNDAY, MAY 2, WILL CONTAIN A STORY OF GREAT INTEREST, AND A NUMBER OF SPECIAL ARTICLES ON INTERESTING SUBJECTS.

CURRENT LITERATURE—Choice selections from the latest magazines, both foreign and domestic.

A carefully-prepared review of the CITY AMUSEMENT RECORD of the week.

Interesting letters from THE TIMES staff of HOME and FOREIGN correspondents.

MILITARY GOSSIP of interest to every member of the National Guard.

ALL THE CITY and suburban intelligence.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, both foreign and domestic.

THE TIMES has made arrangements with Mr. THOMAS HARDY, author of "Far From the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c., for a new story to be written exclusively for its columns. It will be commenced in THE TIMES in a few weeks. Mr. R. D. BLACKMORE, author of "Cradock Nowell," "The Maid of Sker," "Alice Lorraine," and "Lorna Doone," will also contribute to the columns of THE TIMES during the coming Summer.

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SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES

FOR THE PEOPLE,

IN THE

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

Madison av. and 42d st., (Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rector,) EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, (Saturdays excepted.)

9 A. M., Inquiry and Instruction Meeting; 4 P. M. Bible Reading for Ladies, conducted by Mrs. Bonham; 7:45 P. M., Preaching Service.

Rev. J. W. Bonham, Church Evangelist, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and other Ministers, will speak at all the meetings. COME AND WELCOME!

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, May 1, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M.

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N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

PICTURE SALE AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY morning, at 11 o'clock, at Snedecor's Gallery, No. 768 Broadway. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

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LAW REPORTS.

DIVORCED OR NOT?

PECULIAR PROCEEDINGS IN A DIVORCE SUIT—PLAINTIFF DISSATISFIED WITH THE RESULT—A CROSS-FIRE OF AFFIDAVITS ON A MOTION FOR SUBSTITUTION OF ATTORNEY—AN ALLEGED BOGUS DECREE.

In a divorce suit brought by William H. Baker against his wife, Nancy Ellen, a motion has been made before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to compel John D. Cleary, the original attorney for plaintiff in the action, to turn over the papers in the case to George Bond Gough, selected by plaintiff as a substitute. The plaintiff in the case, as appears in his affidavits, seems evidently dissatisfied with the course of the proceedings hitherto, and at one time seems to have been under the impression that he had secured his decree of divorce. On the motion for a substitution there was presented quite a cross-fire of affidavits between the new and old attorneys, shedding some new light on the practice in divorce suits, which, in this case, according to Judge Barrett's opinion, has been of doubtful regularity.

The first affidavits read on the motion were those on behalf of Baker, the plaintiff in the suit, as follows:

City and County of New-York, ss.: William H. Baker, being duly sworn, says that on about Feb. 24, 1875, pursuant to instructions from this deponent, the said John D. Cleary, who is a counselor of this court, and practicing in the City of New-York, undertook and agreed for the sum of $75 in full payment, to commence and prosecute to judgment a certain action for divorce on behalf of this deponent against his wife, Nancy Ellen Baker, who was then, and is still, a non-resident of this State, and which said sum of $75 deponent has actually paid to, and was accepted by, said Cleary in full payment for his services and disbursements in said action; that on or about the 3d day of March, 1875, said deponent furnished said Cleary with particulars to enable him to draw the complaint in said action, and that on or about the 17th day of said month of March this deponent was requested by said Cleary to attend at the latter's office, No. 251 Broadway, New-York, with his witnesses, to testify as to deponent's former character; that deponent and said witnesses attended at said office accordingly, on the said 17th day of March, and were then and there sworn and examined by said Cleary, (no other person being then present,) and he having written out their testimony requested said deponent and his said witnesses to go with him to another room to be sworn before the Judge; that deponent and said witnesses went with him and were each sworn by said Judge, (who, as deponent is informed and believes, was ex-Judge Thomas E. Ledwith,) and said Judge signed the testimony; that on or about March 29, 1875, the said John D. Cleary handed deponent a paper writing saying: "This is the decree annulling your marriage and giving you liberty to marry again; are you satisfied with it;" to which deponent replied, "Yes, provided it is correct," and said Cleary answered, "It is correct," and said Cleary requested deponent not to show said decree to any person; that deponent did show said decree to (among other persons) a Mr. Smith, a counselor of this court, practicing in Brooklyn, who expressed doubts as to its genuineness, and desired deponent to procure the seal of the court to such decree; that deponent took said alleged decree to said Cleary for that purpose, and said Cleary promised to have said seal affixed to said decree, and to forward it next day to deponent, but said Cleary has since wholly failed and neglected to hand over said decree, although repeatedly requested so to do; that deponent verily believes that said decree was not regularly obtained, and is not the decree of this court, and is therefore entirely worthless to deponent, who is now desirous that this court should grant an order compelling the said John D. Cleary to sign a consent for the substitution of George Bond Gough in his stead, as the attorney of deponent in the above-mentioned action for divorce, and to deliver over to said Gough all papers, pleadings, &c., in his possession connected with said action.

WILLIAM H. BAKER.
Sworn to before me this 14th day of April, 1875.
JOHN M. MACKEY,
Notary Public New-York County.

City and County of New-York, ss.: Samuel Brown, being duly sworn, says, that on about March 29, 1875, the said William H. Baker informed deponent that he had just received from his lawyer, John D. Cleary, a decree annulling his marriage with his wife, Nancy Ellen Baker, and at the same time said W. H. Baker handed to deponent said alleged decree to read; that said deponent accordingly read over said decree, and distinctly recollects that same contained a clause to the following effect: "With liberty to the said William H. Baker to marry again," and had the name of "John D. Cleary" written or printed on the back of said decree; that deponent, after having shown said decree to several persons, who seemed to doubt its validity, returned it to said William H. Baker.

SAMUEL BROWN.
Sworn to before me this 14th day of April, 1875.
JOHN M. MACKEY,
Notary Public, New-York County.

City and County of New-York, ss.: James V. Wright, being duly sworn, says that he is an attorney and counselor at law of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York; that on April 8, at the request and on behalf of George Bond Gough, a counselor of said court, he made demand of John D. Cleary, at his office, No. 251 Broadway, New-York City, for all papers, &c., in the case of William H. Baker against Nancy Ellen Baker, and for a consent to the substitution of the said Gough as attorney therein, at the same time exhibiting a written retainer of said plaintiff to said Gough, to which demand said Cleary replied that the papers in said matter were at his up-town office, but that he would get them and send them to the office of said Gough the day following.

JAMES V. WRIGHT.
Sworn to before me this 14th day of April, 1875.
JOHN M. MACKEY,
Notary Public, New-York County.

City and County of New-York, ss.: George Bond Gough, being duly sworn, says that he is an attorney and counselor at law of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York; that he has been retained by said William H. Baker to prosecute to judgment a certain action for divorce on behalf of said William H. Baker against Nancy Ellen Baker, a non-resident of the State of New-York; that deponent is informed and believes that said action was, on or about Feb. 24, 1875, commenced on behalf of said William H. Baker by John D. Cleary, his attorney, in the said Supreme Court, New-York County; that deponent is informed by said William H. Baker that said Cleary, on or about the 29th day of March, 1875, handed over to him a certain paper writing purporting to be a decree of this court obtained in said action, annulling his marriage with the said Nancy Ellen Baker, and that said William H. Baker paid said Cleary the sum of seventy-five dollars, which sum was accepted by said Cleary in full for his costs and expenses in said action; that deponent caused a search to be made of the files of said court, but no decree or paper of any kind in said action could be discovered as having been filed with the Clerk up to the 7th day of April, inst.; that on April 3 and 12, 1875, deponent caused demand to be made on said Cleary for a consent for substitution of a new attorney, and for the papers, &c., in said action, and although said Cleary has repeatedly promised to send them to deponent, he has still wholly failed and neglected so to do.

GEORGE BOND GOUGH.
Sworn to before me, this 14th day of April, 1875.
JOHN M. MACKEY,
Notary Public, New-York County.

Upon the foregoing affidavits an order was granted directing the attorney, John D. Cleary, to show cause why he should not deliver over the papers in the case and sign a substitution of attorney. To this order he [Cleary] responded by the delivery of some papers, and in relation thereto submitted to the court his affidavit, as follows:

City and County of New-York, ss.: John D. Cleary, the respondent in above application, being duly sworn, says that he has signed a consent for the substitution of George Bond Gough, Esq., in this deponent's stead as the attorney for the said William H. Baker in a certain action for divorce pending in this court, wherein said William H. Baker is plaintiff and Nancy Ellen Baker is defendant, and on April 17, 1875, delivered the same to said George Bond Gough, together with the summons, complaint, and all papers therein or connected therewith in deponent's possession or within his procurement; that deponent further denies each and every allegation in the affidavits on which this order was granted reflecting on the professional conduct of your deponent herein.

J. D. CLEARY.
Sworn to before me this 26th day of April, 1875.
MICHAEL K. MCCARTER,
Notary Public, New-York County.

In response, the substituted attorney sends back a shot in the form of an affidavit, as follows:

City and County of New-York, ss.—George Bond Gough, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that, from an examination of the affidavit hereinbefore made, and from statements made to deponent by the applicant herein, he verily believes that among the papers in the action are as follows, to wit: the summons and complaint, affidavit and order of publication, affidavit and order of reference, Referee's report, and possibly the decree of divorce; that the only papers in the action delivered by the said Cleary to deponent were the summons and complaint, and papers not properly in the action, to wit: A copy of the form of decree, and an examination made solely by said Cleary of said Baker and others, which are annexed hereto and made part of this affidavit. Deponent further says that this application is made for the purpose not only of prosecuting the action by another attorney, if said action can be prosecuted with a reasonable prospect of success, but mainly for the possession of all the papers in this action, and represented to be in this action by said Cleary, for the purpose of bringing a civil action for damages against said Cleary for obtaining money under false and fraudulent representations. Deponent further says that he verily believes that said Cleary made said representations false and fraudulent, from the fact that he promised, through his counsel, to refund the money received by him on the following day, which promise he failed to keep, and also from the fact that said Cleary begged deponent to withdraw this motion, because if the facts got out it would ruin him.

GEORGE BOND GOUGH.
Sworn to before me this 26th day of April, 1875.
JOHN M. MACKEY,
Notary Public, New-York County.

The testimony referred to in the foregoing affidavit, alleged to have been taken before the attorney Cleary, and purporting to have been sworn to before John B. Farrell, a Notary Public, is attached thereto. In it William H. Baker, the plaintiff in the divorce suit, swears to the effect that both he and his wife are natives of Pope County, Ill., and they were there married in 1869; got a limited education; was a farmer by occupation after leaving school, but entered the United States Army in 1870; that he lived with his wife six months, but their relations were not satisfactory, as she was of irregular temperament, quarrelsome disposition, revengeful and greedy for money; received information from his father that his wife had married again and gone to live in Wisconsin, but he has no further knowledge on the subject. Two Army companions of Baker, bear testimony to his good character, but know nothing of his wife, the suit, or the cause of it, and this concludes the testimony.

To the foregoing is added another affidavit of Baker, used on the motion, as follows:

City and County of New-York, ss.—William H. Baker, the applicant above named, being duly sworn, says that he has examined the papers delivered to George Bond Gough by John D. Cleary, indorsed "Decree," and the same differ from the paper delivered to defendant by said Cleary as a decree, mentioned in deponent's former affidavit, in that it was dated; that after "Hon." and before "Justice" a name was filled in; that immediately before the word "Clerk" the name of a person was inserted; that it was written on two sheets of paper, and that there were no blanks in said "decree;" otherwise the contents were the same.

WILLIAM H. BAKER.
Sworn to before me, this 27th day of April, 1875.
JOHN M. MACKEY,
Notary Public, New-York County.

Still undismayed, Attorney Cleary discharges a last shot in the form of an affidavit, as follows:

City and County of New-York, ss.: John D. Cleary, being duly sworn, says that he has read the affidavit of George Bond Gough, herein sworn to on the 26th inst.; that deponent has delivered to said Gough all the papers in his possession herein on demand, and has not nor ever had any other papers in this action in his possession. Deponent says it is not true that he begged said Gough to withdraw his motion because if the facts got out it would ruin him; that deponent never offered to pay said Gough any money, or authorized any one to do so for him; that when deponent sent the substitution and all the papers asked for herein to said Gough, he also sent deponent a letter stating his relation to the case, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

JOHN D. CLEARY.
Sworn to before me this 27th day of April, 1875.
MICHAEL K. MCCARTER,
Notary Public, New-York County.

The letter referred to in the foregoing affidavit is not among the papers in the case, but after reading all the papers submitted on the motion on both sides, Judge Barrett has made the following significant indorsement thereon:

"It is quite evident that Cleary has no other papers which he deems it proper or discreet to exhibit, and that there are none which which could avail the applicant in his suit. The present motion must therefore drop, but Baker would be quite justified in presenting Cleary on these facts to the General Term."

MONEY OBTAINED ON FALSE PRETENSES.

James W. Raynor is a produce dealer at No. 264 Washington street, and has been in the habit of receiving consignments from J. S. McNinch, of Catawissa, Penn., but has never seen Mr. McNinch. On March 15 an old man named Jeremiah S. Probst, who lives in Catawissa, and knew the business relations that existed between Raynor and McNinch, called at Raynor's store and introduced himself to Raynor as Mr. McNinch, and obtained a loan of $15 on the plea that he was temporarily short, giving Raynor a check for the amount on the Bank of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, and signing McNinch's name to the check. The check was sent to the bank, where it was protested, and notice sent to McNinch, who at once sent word to Raynor that the check had not been drawn by him. On Wednesday last Probst visited Raynor again, and solicited another loan of $15, which he received in exchange for a check like the first one he had given, but as soon as the transaction had been consummated he was arrested by Officer Lynn, of the Third Precinct, and was arraigned yesterday, before Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, and held to answer a charge of false pretenses in default of $500 bail.

THE TWEED CIVIL SUIT.

A report appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday of an order having been made by Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, granting to Tweed twenty days' additional time within which to answer or demur to the complaint in the new suit brought against him in the name of the people of the State. This extension of time was given on an affidavit on the part of defendant that a demand for a bill of particulars had been made upon the Attorney General; that the time for the service of such bill would not expire for some days yet to come, and that twenty days' extra time would be necessary for the purpose of preparing pleadings, which preparation could only be after the service of such bill of particulars.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham presented an affidavit to Judge Barrett yesterday, setting forth that it was not the intention of the Attorney General to serve any bill of particulars, and that all the time originally given defendant was not therefore now necessary.

Judge Barrett, therefore, reduced the time from twenty days to ten.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

The trial of Lawrence Noonan, charged with being implicated in the larceny of a safe containing money and bonds to the amount of $62,000, was resumed before Recorder Hackett, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. District Attorney Horace Russell continued his cross-examination of the prisoner, and succeeded in considerably embarrassing him in relation to his movements on the morning of the theft. Noonan, however, reiterated his denial of all connection with the safe larceny, and stated that he had made efforts to procure the release of Haurey only through motives of friendship. Counsel for the defense examined a number of citizens to prove the prisoner's good character, who were followed by several witnesses called by the District Attorney in rebuttal of Noonan's evidence. This closed the evidence on both sides, and counsel for the defense summed up in a long argument claiming that the uncorroborated evidence of the informer, Sweeney, against Noonan was totally inadequate to warrant a conviction. Counsel had not concluded his address when the court adjourned.

A BURGLARY PREVENTED.

About 11:30 P. M. on Wednesday Roundsman Brady, of the Fifteenth Precinct, saw Joseph Conklin, whom he knew to be a thief, loitering suspiciously around the premises of Conklin & Co., No. 763 Broadway, and arrested him. In his possession he found an auger, brace and bit, and some burglars' tools. On examining the shutters of the window of Conklin & Co.'s store the officer found that six holes had been bored in the timber with a view to taking out a portion large enough to admit a man's arm. The auger found on Conklin precisely fitted the holes found in the shutter, and he was taken before Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, and held for examination, charged with carrying burglars' tools.

BURGLARS SENT TO STATE PRISON.

Two youths, named John Maroney and Samuel Reid, broke into a workshop at No. 286 West Houston street, and stole a copper boiler valued at $30. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Maroney acknowledged his guilt, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to four years in State Prison. A Frenchman named Louis Lachenal, charged with burglariously entering the restaurant of Joseph Smal, at No. 80 South Fifth avenue, and stealing property valued at $30, also pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

ALLEGED MURDERERS ADMITTED TO BAIL.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett admitted to bail, in the sum of $5,000, Officer Charles Williamson, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, charged with having caused the death of a 'longshoreman named James Campbell. Williamson's surety was James Williamson, Postmaster at Sing Sing.

The Recorder also fixed bail at $5,000 in the case of John Powers, the Keeper at the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island, indicted for having caused the death, by violence, of a patient named De Vernon. Powers had not been released at the time the District Attorney's office closed last evening.

SOME OF TWEED'S PROPERTY RELIEVED.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Barrett made an order relieving from the operation of the notice of lis pendens filed in the new suit brought against Tweed, a piece of property on Eighth avenue, near Seventy-first street. The property is now owned by Matthew Bird, and the order in reference to it was made on an affidavit by Bird that he had purchased it in good faith, and paid the full value, $30,000. The order was made with the consent of the Attorney General of the State.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—In the Court of Appeals, Thursday, April 29, the following cases were heard:

No. 24.—*Maximilian vs. The Mayor, &c.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 214.—*Elihu W. Clark, Administrator, &c., vs. John G. Stickler et al., appellants.*—Passed.

No. 223.—*Charlotte Haynes, respondent, vs. The American Popular Life Insurance Company, appellant.*—Argued by George Bliss, of counsel for appellant, and submitted for respondent.

No. 224.—*William E. Kirkland, respondent, vs. William Dinsmore, President, &c., appellant.*—Argued by C. M. Da Costa, of counsel for appellant, and by H. R. Peck for respondent.

No. 226.—*Mary Shea, respondent, vs. The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.*—Argued by Waldo Hutchins, of counsel for appellant, and by O. P. Buel for respondent.

No. 227.—*Emil Heineman et al., respondents, vs. John Heard et al., appellants.*—Argued by John E. Ward for appellants, and by W. W. McFarland for respondents. Case still on.

Proclamation made and court adjourned.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Motions Granted.—Parmly vs. Ward; Gentle vs. Gee; New-York Rendering Company vs. The American Chemical Works; Willits vs. Kuhn.

In the Matter of Stewart.—Report confirmed. There are some blanks in the order which require consideration.

Berrien vs. Franklin.—The value of the premises is so small that no allowance is made to any party, save the plaintiff, and to him of but $50.

Applegate vs. Woodward.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Lewis vs. Perl.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Hennessy vs. Empire Fire Extinguisher Company.—This application should be upon notice to the parties to the suit and all parties in interest.

Baker vs. Cleary.—It is quite evident that Cleary has no other papers which he deems it proper or discreet to exhibit, and that there are none which could avail the applicant in his suit. The present motion must therefore drop, but Baker would be quite justified in presenting Cleary on these facts to the General Term.

Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank vs. Wheeler—Nos. 1 and 2.—The term at which the cause could be first tried is the first term, when the cause is upon the calendar for trial. The statute contemplates no such injustice as would result were the phrase in question to be construed as though it read, "at which the cause is first reached." For this reason, as well as in consequence of the defects in the procedure bond, &c., the motion must be denied, with $10 costs, and the stay vacated.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Cothran et al. vs. The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Washington Ice Company vs. Smith.—The examination shows that the judgment debtor has no property; motion for Receiver must therefore be denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Keogh vs. Donnellson.—Motion granted. See memorandum.

Silberstein vs. Heller.—Motion to set aside complaint on the ground that it does not conform to the summons denied, without costs.

Nolan vs. Curran.—Application for attachment denied on condition that Waldron appear before the Referee and submit to an examination on the fourth day of May, at 2 P. M.

COURT NOTES.

Officer Charles Williamson, charged with the killing of John Campbell, was admitted to bail in $5,000 by Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday.

The trial of the suit of Charles P. Shaw against David Babcock to recover $11,000 for services as counsel before a legislative committee in 1859, when the appropriation was made for the Battery extension, already reported in THE TIMES, was yesterday discontinued before Chief Justice Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, owing to the continued illness of a juror.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Rosa Thompson, a servant, was held yesterday in $1,000 bail by Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with stealing $130 from Mary Gleaser, another servant.

Annie McDonnell on Wednesday night robbed Henry Ummellmann, of No. 101 Allen street, of $20. She was arrested by Officer Kirschner, of the Tenth Precinct, and held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Justice Bixby, at the Essex Market Police Court.

John Still and Edward Byrnes were held yesterday in $1,500 bail, by Justice Bixby, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with an attempt at burglary. The men were caught by Officer Gorman, of the Thirteenth Precinct, in the act of breaking open the basement of Mrs. Keegan's store, at No. 41 Lewis street.

Moses Nussbaum, jointly indicted with Gustav Nussbaum for having attempted to obtain $1,000 by false pretenses, from the Ætna Insurance Company, for which sum the stock of the store No. 217 Canal street, partially burned on March 10, was insured, was released yesterday at the District Attorney's office on $5,000 bail. August Kleinan, of No. 87 Clinton street, became surety for the accused.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 29.—The following is an amended day calendar of the Court of Appeals for April 30: Nos. 231, 234, 235, 244. 244¼, 244½, 245, 246.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
107—Gebhard vs. The Mayor, &c.
109—Don Pasquier, &c., vs. Squire.
132—Schermerhorn vs. Beebe, &c.
151—Foster vs. Nicholson.
246—German Society of N. Y. vs. Marsh, &c.

Nos.
254—Bayles vs. Kiersted.
276—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.
282—Wixon vs. Nichersen, &c.
283—Same vs. Same.
284—Same vs. Same.
289—Kiersted, &c., vs. Bayles, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Issues of Law and Fact.
Nos.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.
264—Gray vs. Green et al.
256—Female Academy of the S. H. vs. The Mayor, &c.
388—Eidlitz et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
402—Borland vs. Riker et al.
404—Delavan vs. Duncan et al.
405—Bradley vs. Sheehy.
407—Lathrop vs. Godfrey et al.
417—Sturgis, Admr., vs. Drew et al.
420—Kelly vs. Mariposa Land and Mining Co.
421—Neilson vs. Tracy, Exr.
197—Orcutt vs. Guardian Mut. Life Ins. Co.
198—Same vs. Same.
271—Merton vs. Walker et al.
246—Hirsch vs. Hanrahan et al.

Nos.
433—Clemens vs. Robinson et al.
434—Wilmot vs. Clark et al.
126—Decker vs. Ingersoll et al.
442—Budd vs. Murray et al.
443—Grant vs. Baker et al.
444—Reford vs. Waters.
445—Barnett vs. Barnett et al.
446—Smith vs. Frankfield.
447—Christopher and 10th St. R. R. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
448—Borbeck vs. Co-operative Building Ass'n.
449—Vanderhoof vs. Kolmer et al.
450—De Le Limple vs. Chapin.
451—Feldman et al. vs. Stemmler et al.
452—— vs. ——.
453—Mangam vs. Bishop et al.
454—Brown vs. Fuller.
455—Burr, by Guardian, vs. Sandford.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
2454—Hogg vs. Oppenheim et al.
2734—Van Allen vs. Hadfield.
2622—Beale vs. Pardee, Jr., et al.
2662—Kech et al. vs. Ott.
1584—Read vs. Reeve.
2344—Laviol vs. Baiz et al.
2768—Barbey et al. vs. Ludington.
1856—Watts vs. Crosby.
2664—Bleakley vs. Maltby et al.
2732—Delafield et al. vs. Hall.
2680—Heine et al. vs. Unkart et al.
2658—Ames et al. vs. Wagner et al.
2728—Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank vs. Kellogg et al.
2756—Haberman vs. Behrendt et al.
2722—Diggles et al. vs. Holbrook et al.
2064—Knowles et al. vs. Ward et al.
1562½—Murphy et al. vs. Keese et al. (No. 1.)
1564½—Same vs. Same.
2323—Mallett vs. Wardrop et al.
2363—Bunker vs. Guardian M. L. Ins. Co.

Nos.
2305—Graham vs. Branerd et al.
1809—Morange vs. Vogel et al.
2067—Manning et al. vs. Davis et al.
1995—Kearney vs. Com'rs Emigration N. Y.
2639—Selleck vs. Davis.
1323—McDonald vs. Field.
2097—Warner vs. The Mayor, &c.
2763—Livermore vs. Tufts, &c.
2309—Stone et al. vs. Bell et al.
2311—Young vs. Gardner.
1365½—Greene vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
1367½—Greene vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
2679—Deutsche Nat. Bank vs. Unkart et al.
2681—Knichectal vs. Unkart et al.
2049—Toledo Nat. Bank vs. Carrington et al.
2353—Neville vs. Nelson.
941—Thompson et al. vs. Holden, impl'd, &c.
2217—Klaus vs. Maginn.
2349—Hertel vs. Frelecker et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Short causes transferred to Circuit, Part II.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERMS—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Daly, C. J.

Nos.
1154—Eiche vs. Brennan.
999—Waller, Jr., vs. Thomas.
286½—Dornberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
281½—Weble vs. Haviland.
1656—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1068—Moller vs. Tuska.
1069—Same vs. Same.
523—Johnson vs. Moran.

Nos.
209—Wood vs. Ryckman, Jr.
184—Mayer vs. Heywood.
2391—Wice, by Guardian, vs. Fitch.
2201—Storandt, Adm'r., vs. Petzold.
1423—Peet et al. vs. Wilde, Jr.
1715—Keller vs. Larkin et al.
217—Dahmer vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERMS—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Lawrence Noonan, grand larceny.
James Lee and John Rielly, burglary.
William Smith, burglary.
George Bush, grand larceny.
Henry F. Downs, grand larceny.
Porter P. Moreau, grand larceny.
Joseph Farley, David Callaghan, and George Wilson, grand larceny.
James A. Morris, grand larceny.

A PLUCKY WOMAN.

Thomas Simons, a notorious negro desperado of Elizabeth, N. J., was arrested there yesterday on a charge of attempted murder. On Tuesday night he went into a saloon kept by Mrs. Barbara Reitingsheifer, on Morris avenue, and demanded something to drink. His demand was complied with, and then he became abusive, declaring that he could "lick" anyone in the house. Mrs. Reitingsheifer ordered him out, and on his refusal to go, seized him by the collar. A desperate struggle ensued, which resulted in a victory for Mrs. Reitingsheifer, who threw the man into the street bodily. As soon as he regained his feet he pulled out a pistol and, approaching the window, took deliberate aim and fired. The ball grazed Mrs. Reitingsheifer's head and was buried in the wall. Simons ran away, but was captured yesterday and lodged in jail.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE REV. DR. WAKELEY.

The remains of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph B. Wakeley were removed from his residence yesterday afternoon, and borne to the Lexington Avenue M. E. Church, in which the funeral ceremonies were held. The edifice was densely crowded, and the floral tributes deposited on the tables in front of the pulpit were very numerous and beautiful, there being in the collection, besides a number of crosses, harps, crowns, &c., a large square of lilies, immortelles, and tube-roses, bearing upon its centre the legend, "J. B. W. At Rest." The funeral cortége arrived at the church at 3 P. M., and the casket was borne up the middle aisle, preceded by the officiating clergymen, Rev. Drs. Crawford, Reed, Miley, Gregory, and Sanford. About fifty clergymen and the family and other relatives of Dr. Wakeley followed. The services consisted of the usual lessons from the Scripture, the singing of the 924th and 409th hymns, and an eloquent prayer by Dr. Foss, in which he thanked God for giving such a man to the ministry, and begged that He might sustain the family of the deceased under the great sorrow that had befallen them. Drs. Crawford and Miley delivered eulogistic addresses, the former observing that he was at that moment very strongly impressed with the truth of the saying that "In the midst of life we are in death." A few Sundays ago he had met their beloved friend at the village of Sing Sing. He talked so hopefully and cheerfully of his labors on that Sabbath, and recounted them so graphically, that he, the speaker, felt that that grand old man was yet to achieve the greatest victories of his lifetime.

Dr. Miley, after speaking in similar terms of praise, read the following list of Dr. Wakeley's appointments during his connection with the ministry: 1833, Salisbury; 1834-5, Lee and Lenox; 1836, Canaan; 1837-8, Stockport and Claverack; 1839-40, Bloomsville; 1841-2, Seventh Street, New-York; 1843, Birmingham and Milford; 1844-5, Trenton; 1846-7, Newark, (Clinton Street Church;) 1848-9, Jersey City; 1850-5, Newark Central Church; 1852-3, Forsyth Street Church, New-York; 1854-5, Jane Street Church, New-York; 1856-7, Forty-third Street, New-York; 1858, New-York City Mission; 1859-60, Poughkeepsie; 1861-2, Harlem; 1863-5, Yonkers; 1866-8, Poughkeepsie; 1869-72, Presiding Elder of New-York District; 1873, Presiding Elder of Sing Sing District; 1874-5, Lexington Avenue Church, New-York. In concluding his remarks Dr. Miley said that the ministry of the deceased had been a grand success. He gave himself entirely to the service of God, and never looked back upon his life as a sacrifice. The services closed with the recital of a poem, written by Dr. Bottome. The body, which was left in the church last night in charge of a committee, will be removed to Sing Sing early this morning.

ANNIVERSARY OF A PRESBYTERIAN CHARITY.

The ninth anniversary of the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women was held at "The Home," in East Seventy-third street, yesterday afternoon, at 3:30 P. M. The inmates of the home were congregated in the chapel of the institution, while the guests were assigned places in the parlors on either side. A reading-desk was placed in the main hall which separates the parlors from the chapel. Rev. Dr Paxton, of the First Presbyterian Church, presided. An invocation was pronounced by Rev. John Thompson, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church and the choir sang the hymn beginning, "Come, let us join our cheerful songs with angels round the throne." The Secretary, Mr. A. R. Wetmore, read his annual report, which stated the number of inmates to be fifty. During the past year seven persons had been admitted, and six deaths had occurred. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts to have been $17,825 73; expenditures, $15,603 28; leaving a balance of $2,222 45 in the treasury. Rev. George J. Mingins next addressed the assemblage. He had observed, he said, as he made his customary visits to the charitable institutions of this City, that there were forty-two hospitals and sixty benevolent societies in the Metropolis. He considered this representation to be sufficient to refute the charges of the infidels and skeptics that Christianity was doing nothing toward the elevation of the people.

Rev. Dr. Hastings, of the West Presbyterian Church, and the Pastor of the institution, was the next and last speaker. He said that the institution whose anniversary they were celebrating was one of the results of woman's work. He had heard a great deal about "woman's rights," and his idea of her right was to attend to her home and her family, and if any spare time was left to her it could not be devoted to a better purpose than in ministering to the wants of her infirm and aged sisters. At the close of the address the visitors were conducted through the institution. Among the prominent guests were Mr. E. S. Jaffray and Mrs. Jaffray, Mr. Robert L. Stuart and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. James Brown, Mrs. James X. McLanahan, Mrs. George Hamilton, Mrs. George C. Wetmore, Mrs. Dr. Doremus, and Mrs. W. K. Hinman.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The Kings County Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor at Large Fox in the chair. A communication was received from the Twenty-third Regiment asking for the payment of the engineer's bill, from December to April of the present year, for heating the armory of the regiment, and also for the payment of a bill for $500 for making a gutter on the roof of the armory. The communication was referred to the Military Committee. On motion of Supervisor Dwyer, a resolution was passed authorizing the Chairman pro tem. of the board to appoint an assistant clerk at the Flatbush storehouse, at a salary of $175 a month. The Military Committee was directed to advertise for proposals, and to award contracts, for the completion of the carpenter work on the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, which Contractor Hamilton had failed to finish. Supervisor Bergen moved that the District Attorney be appointed legal adviser of the county, without compensation, and that the salary of the Second Assistant District Attorney, soon to be appointed, be fixed at $3,500. Carried. On motion of Supervisor Gardener, a committee of five was appointed to go to Albany for the purpose of having the Surface Railroad bill—which provides for the construction of a road from New-Utrecht across Kings County to Queens County—so amended as to protect the interests of the property-owners along the proposed line of the road. A resolution appropriating $450 for the purchase of horses for the use of the Charity Commissioners was adopted.

THE ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

OTTAWA, Canada, April 29.—Dispatches have recently been received from Washington regarding the violation of the Treaty of Washington by the United States Government, in imposing Customs duties on packages containing preserved fish. It is reported that a demand will now be made through the Imperial Government for reparation of the injury done, and for the future observance of the treaty stipulations.

PERSONAL.

IF GEORGE MAXWELL BRISBY, SON OF William and Maria Brisby, late of Petersfield, in the County of Hants, who served on board her Majesty's ship Asia as a stoker, under, it is believed, the name of "Tom Marsh," and who was seen at Portsmouth about seven years ago, will apply to me, the undersigned, the solicitor to the Executors of the will of the late Maria Brisby, he will hear of something to his advantage.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1875.
JOSEPH SOAMES,
Petersfield, Hants, England.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—IN CHANCERY OF NEW-Jersey.—Between HUGO SUTRO, complainant, and GUSTAVE WAGNER, defendant.—On bill, &c.—Pursuant to an order issued out of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, made in the above-stated cause, and bearing date the 16th day of March, A. D. 1875, the undersigned, Receiver appointed in said cause, will sell at public auction, through Messrs. Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., at their auction-rooms, Nos. 112 and 114 Duane street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of May, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of silk and worsted braids, cord, buttons, fringes, loops, and other dress trimmings, being the balance of the manufactured stock of said firm of Wagner & Sutro.

E. N. MILLER, Receiver,
No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Late Henry H. Leeds & Miner, established 1847.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 30,
at 10:30 o'clock, at the sales-room,
No. 105 Duane st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, removed from private City residence for convenience of sale, comprising velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood and black walnut parlor suits in brocatel and various colored reps and hair-cloth, carved black walnut marble-top centre and side tables, carved black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, and commodes, rosewood etageres, book-cases, wardrobes, lounges, rockers, easy chairs, dining extension tables, hall stands, cottage suits, hair and spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE.

Sale of furniture belonging to Rev. John Thomson, D. D., at his residence, No. 150 West 37th st., on FRIDAY, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Sale of library will commence at 4 P. M. same day.

AUCTION SALES.

A
V
AVERY
R
Y

SAM. P. AVERY'S
ENTIRE COLLECTION
OF
PAINTINGS,
(Exclusively foreign,)
Now on exhibition, DAY AND EVENING, at the
SOMERVILLE GALLERY,
No. 82 5th av.
Where they will be
SOLD AT AUCTION!
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

Mr. AVERY will not undertake to praise this collection; great names do not always represent great works, they will be properly judged by the public. He consigns them to their hands.

They number nearly one hundred, and include examples of the French, Belgian, German, Spanish, and Italian schools. They were either painted expressly to his order, or selected by him in Europe; they have never been in other hands, neither have they been offered at auction, or ever exposed for sale except in his private rooms. Many of them are the latest works of the artists, and therefore they are to the public essentially a new collection.

NOTICE OF SALE.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—THE undersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of THEODORE ROSS and L. JAQUELIN SMITH, bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of May, 1875, at No. 112 Pearl st., in New-York City, by John H. Draper, Auctioneer, 75 bales and 16 rolls of gunny bagging, 27 boxes Ross & Smith's soap, 14 boxes superior starch, 9 boxes Macy's Adamant candles, 30 half-boxes Macy's Adamant candles, 21 boxes of superfine carbonate of soda, 8 kegs soda, 15 cases lye, 3 kegs of syrup, 1 bag pepper, 1 bag pimento, 14 bales twine, 10 bundles twine, 53 bundles ties, 1 case assorted pickles, 1 coil rope, 6 boxes bread preparation, platform scale, 3 stone trucks, 1 sugar-mill, 1 shovel, 1 safe, 5 upright desks, 3 sitting desks, 1 letter-press, 1 umbrella-stand, 1 clock, 2 stoves, 14 chairs, 1 large table, 1 sample case, 2 shelvings, 2 water-coolers, 1 wardrobe, 1 shovel, 1 coal-hod, 1 copper kettle, 1 stencil-box and appurtenances.

ap30-1aw4wF HENRY H CROCKER, Assignee, &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.—By virtue of an execution, I will sell at public auction, THURSDAY, May 6, at 11 o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery, the entire balance stock of a jobber, namely, of cases, shirts, drawers, stockings, suspenders, cotton, woolens, laces, collars, and a large lot of other merchandise too numerous to mention. Sale positive. Dealers invited. WM. C. CONNER, Sheriff.

WM. H. BURNS, Deputy.
Catalogues and goods ready on morning of sale.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 5,042.—ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE UPON partnership petition.—(Involuntary Bankruptcy.)—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD BAYARD and MANLIUS G. EVANS as partners, under firm name of EVANS & CO., against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1875, by said EDWARD BAYARD.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.

Upon reading and filing proofs sustaining the allegations of the petition in the matter aforesaid, and the affidavits of Benjamin A. Mason and George G. Dutcher, It is ordered that said MANLIUS G. EVANS do appear before this court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of May, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and

It is further ordered, That a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on said MANLIUS G. EVANS, by publishing a copy of this order in *The New-York Daily Times* and the New-York *Commercial Advertiser* once in each week for three weeks successively.

Witness, Hon. SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, Judge of the { Seal of the Court. } said District Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York in said district, on the 14th day of April, A. D., 1875.

GEORGE F. BETTS.
Clerk of District Court for said district.

THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, No. 151 Broadway, New-York City, Attorney for said Edward Bayard.
ap16-1aw3wF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. ROBINSON, survivor of the firm of George A. Hunter & Co., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,630.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William L. Robinson, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of May, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) rooms Nos. 1 and 2, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

GEORGE F BETTS, Clerk.
Dated New-York, the 13th day of April, 1875.
ap16-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHRISTOPHER KEYES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Christopher Keyes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of May, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1875.

ap16-1aw3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 28th day of April, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWIN AUBE and REUBEN W. AUBE, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or for the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE.

United States Marshal as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM KEARNEY and FREDERICK W. COVEL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at No. 7 Beekman st., New-York City, on the 14th day of May, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, 28th April, 1875.

SAMUEL WEIL, Assignee, No. 88 John st.
RICHARD S. NEWCOMBE, Attorney for Assignee.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of April, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT GLOVER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus, for Grammar School No. 42, on Allen st., near Canal st.

FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the place above named, until MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus for Grammar School No. 15, on 5th st., near Avenue D. GEORGE B. RHOADS,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eleventh Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus, for Grammar School No. 18, on East 51st st., near Lexington av.

JULIUS KATZENBERG,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs and alterations of the hot water heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 10, on Wooster st., near Bleecker st. EDWARD SCHELL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Fifteenth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated New-York, April 19, 1875.

DRY GOODS, LUMBER, LEATHER, CODFISH, &c.—Proposals, Department of Public Charities and Correction, until May 6, 1875. "See *City Record*."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL-BAGS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock noon, the thirty-first day of May next, for furnishing by contract, for four years from the first day of July, 1875, such quantities of mail-bags as may, from time to time, be required and ordered, of the description following, to wit:

CLASS A.—LEATHER MAIL-POUCHES,
adapted to railroad, steam-boat, and wheel conveyances, of sizes as follows:

SIZE No. 1.—Forty-eight inches in length and sixty inches in circumference.

SIZE No. 2.—Forty-one inches in length and forty-eight inches in circumference.

SIZE No. 3.—Thirty-six inches in length and forty-two inches in circumference.

SIZE No. 4.—Thirty inches in length and thirty-six inches in circumference.

SIZE No. 5.—Twenty-six inches in length and twenty-eight inches in circumference.

The body of these pouches is to be made of good and substantial bag-leather, well tanned, weighing, for sizes numbered 1 and 2, not less than eight ounces, and for the smaller sizes not less than seven ounces to the square foot; the bottoms, handles, and flaps to be of good skirting leather, well tanned, and the seams to be well and strongly secured with the best tinned iron rivets and burs or washers, the latter not more than one inch apart.

Each of the leather pouches contracted for is to be provided with a metallic label case or holder, like those now in the service, or of any equally good or of any better pattern; and separate proposals, with samples, will be received and considered for such quantities of label cases as may from time to time be required and ordered, separately from and in addition to those attached to the pouches which may be contracted for.

CLASS B.—MAIL-CATCHER POUCHES.

SIZE.—Thirty-six inches in length and thirty-six inches in circumference, to be made of closely woven cotton duck, impervious to rain.

Each of these pouches is to have a leather drawing-strap and buckle so attached and arranged that it may be contracted or pursed up in the middle when hung upon the crane from which it is taken by the catcher on a passing mail car.

Each of these pouches is also to have a handle at the bottom and top, consisting of a wrought-iron ring, (galvanized,) one-fourth of an inch in diameter of metal and one and three-fourths inches in diameter of its inclosed space.

CLASS C.—LEATHER HORSE MAIL-BAGS,
adapted to conveyance by horseback.

SIZE No. 1.—Body forty-eight inches in length in longest part and twenty-one inches in width in the widest parts and twelve inches across the narrowest part or middle.

Ends or bottoms, (of elliptical form,) twenty-six inches in length in the longest parts and fourteen inches wide at the widest part.

SIZE No. 2.—Body forty-five inches in length in the longest part, eighteen inches in width at the widest parts, and eleven and a half inches across the middle or narrowest part.

Ends or bottoms twenty-four inches in length at the longest part and twelve inches wide at the widest part.

SIZE No. 3.—Forty-two inches in length at the longest part, sixteen inches in width at the widest parts, and ten and a half inches across the middle or narrowest part.

Ends or bottoms twenty inches in length at the longest parts and ten inches wide at the widest parts.

Each bag is to have two suitable loops, rings, straps, and buckles, so made and arranged as to connect it with the stirrup-straps of a saddle.

These bags are to be made of good and substantial bag-leather, well tanned, weighing for the body not less than seven and for the bottoms not less than eight ounces, to the square foot; the seams, if sewed, to be made with a welt and secured strongly with waxture d stitches; or if made wholly or in part with rivets, to be so done as to chafe neither horse nor rider.

CLASS D.—JUTE CANVAS MAIL-SACKS.

SIZE No. 1.—Forty-three inches in length and sixty-two inches in circumference.

SIZE No. 2.—Forty-one inches in length and forty-eight inches in circumference.

SIZE No. 3.—Thirty-two inches in length and thirty-eight inches in circumference.

The sacks of size No. 1 are to be made of closely woven jute canvas, weighing not less than sixteen ounces to the yard of thirty-one and a half inches width, each thread of the warp to be composed of two spun yarns twisted together, weighing one ounce to at least sixty yards, and each thread of the woof to be a single spun yarn weighing one ounce to at least seventy-eight yards.

The sacks of size No. 2 are to be made of jute canvas weighing not less than nine ounces to the yard of twenty-four and a half inches width, with warp and woof the same as described for size No. 1.

The sacks of size No. 3 are to be made of much thinner canvas, weighing not less than four and a half ounces to the yard of nineteen and a half inches.

The sacks of sizes Nos. 1 and 2 are to be made with a tabling or hem at the top two inches wide, upon which a sufficient number of eyelets, at least ten to the former and eight to the latter, are to be well wrought, and those of size No. 3 are to have a tabling or hem at the top of at least an inch, without eyelets or grummets.

CLASS E.—COTTON CANVAS MAIL-SACKS.

SIZE No. 1.—Of same dimensions as size No. 1 of jute, to be made of cotton duck weighing at least twelve and a half ounces to the yard of twenty-two inches width; each thread of the warp and of the woof being composed of three spun yarns twisted together, the former measuring at least 118 yards to the ounce and the latter at least 124 yards to the ounce.

The tabling or hem to be one and three-quarter inches wide, with at least ten well-wrought eyelets.

SIZE No. 2.—Of same dimensions as jute sack No. 2, and of the same material as described for cotton canvas sack of size No. 1.

Tabling or hem to be one and three-quarters inches wide, with eight eyelets, well wrought, thereon.

SIZE No. 3.—Of the same dimensions as jute sack No. 3, to be made of cotton canvas, weighing at least eight ounces to the yard of twenty-eight inches width; each thread of the warp and woof being composed of two spun yarns twisted together, the former measuring at least 330 yards to the ounce, and the latter at least 220 yards to the ounce.

All of the above-described mail-bags, of every class, are each to have "U. S. Mail" (with number of its size) stenciled upon them in large black letters and figures; the canvas sacks to be so marked both inside and outside.

Proposals must be made separately and unconditionally for each class of mail-bags, specifying exactly the price of each size.

No proposal will be considered which is not accompanied with a sample of every article bid for, showing the construction, size, and quality of materials and workmanship proposed to be furnished.

The construction of the mouth or opening of each of the pouches and bags of classes A, B, and C, must be such as will admit of its being locked with a padlock, and when so locked will secure its contents from any abstraction that may be attempted without opening the lock, or without any traceable mark of violence left upon the bag or pouch.

No model nor particular device for that object is prescribed; the skill and ingenuity of bidders, hereby invited, being expected to supply by their specimens suitable modes of construction from which the best and cheapest for the purpose can be selected.

Suitable improvements or modifications in the construction, as well as material and style of manufacture, of any of the classes of mail-bags here described are invited, and the relative value and utility, as well as specified price, of any such improvements or modifications, will be taken into consideration in determining the lowest and best bid.

But every accepted bidder, whatever may be the construction of his samples offered, will be bound to warrant the same not to infringe any patented invention of which he is not the grantee or the assignee.

Every patented article that may be contracted for must be furnished by the contractor free from any charge or claim whatever for royalty or use of patent.

The attachment of staples to the flap of the pouches, (classes A and B,) as exhibited in the pouches now generally in the service, being patented, bidders offering that, as well as any other mode of construction that is patented, must have the right to make and furnish the same as proposed by them.

Bidders must deliver their samples at this department, at their own risk and expense, on or before the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1875, and such as accompanied the accepted proposals will, in connection with such proposals and the requirements of this advertisement, form the basis of the contract made.

Every specimen mail-bag submitted should be well and distinctly marked with the number denoting its size, and have attached to it, if made of leather, a sample of the same, not less than six inches square, and if made of canvas, not less than a quarter of a yard long, of the entire width of the material.

All such samples of material should have the bidder's name upon them.

All the sample mail-bags submitted which can, with safety and convenience, be used in the service, will be paid for at the prices fixed in the proposals relating to the same.

The mail-bags of all the classes that may be contracted for are to be deliverable, at the risk and expense of the contractors, and in such quantities and at such times as may be required and ordered, at the Post-offices in the following places, to wit: Boston, Mass.; Albany and New-York, N. Y.; Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; and Chicago, Ill.

They are to be rigidly inspected before delivery, at the place of their manufacture, and any of them found to be inferior to the accepted samples in any respect whatever will be rejected.

The average number of mail-bags annually required will probably not exceed the following estimate, viz.: Class A, 10,000; Class B, 1,000; Class C, 1,000; Class D, 60,000; Class E, 5,000. But the Postmaster General will reserve the right to order either more or less of any or all of the same as the wants or interests of the service may seem to him to demand.

A decision on the samples and bids hereby advertised for will be made by the Postmaster General on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1875, and the accepted bidders must, within ten days after the receipt of the contracts for signature, duly execute the same, giving bonds with sureties, (certified to be sufficient by the Postmaster of the place where they reside,) conditioned for the faithful and proper performance of the contract.

The penalties of such bonds will be in the following amounts, forfeitable as liquidated damages, viz.:

Contract for Class A, $20,000; for Class B, $5,000; for Class C, $10,000; for Class D, $20,000; for Class E, $5,000.

Every proposal must be accompanied with a bond, in the penalty of five thousand dollars, executed by the bidder and two sureties, (certified to be sufficient by the Postmaster of the place where they reside,) conditioned for the bidders entering into contract, with bond and sureties, as hereinbefore specified, in case his proposal shall be accepted by the Postmaster General.

Blank forms of proposals, bonds, &c., will be furnished on application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, and all bidders are required to conform thereto in submitting proposals under this advertisement.

Every proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "PROPOSALS FOR MAIL-BAGS," and be addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster General.

NEW SOUTH WALES, NEW-ZEALAND, AND SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE—ENLARGEMENT OF TIME FOR RECEIPT OF TENDERS FOR MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmasters General of New South Wales and New-Zealand are prepared to receive, on or before the 1st day of June next, tenders for the conveyance of mails between those Colonies and San Francisco, once each way in every four weeks during a period of not exceeding eight years from the commencement of the service.

Full particulars of the number and description of ships required to be employed, the character of the service, the routes to be traversed, the regulations to be observed, and the conditions of the contract, with forms of tender, may now be obtained at the office of E. M. ARCHIBALD, Esq., C.B., the British Consul General at New-York, where the form of contract the contractors will be required to enter into, and the form of bond to be given, if a bond be required, may be seen.

Tenders are to be delivered to one of the Agents General in London of the said Colonies not later than the day above named.

Dated this 5th day April, 1875.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK
HAVE REMOVED
TO THE
STAATS-ZEITUNG BUILDING, NO. 1 CENTRE ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT
of a LETTER from a
MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his
brother at
WORCESTER, May
1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WALTER L. CUTTING, Executor of the last will and testament of GERTRUDE CUTTING, deceased, plaintiff, against Salmon S. Stevens, William Grau and Louisa J. Grau, his wife, Mark S. Stevens, Michael J. Boylan, Henry B. Gourley, John Heintz and —— Heintz, his wife, Theodore Classen, Church E. Gates, George Baer, Frederick Boese, Albert Ayres, James Sheriff, Joseph Agate, Morris Hart, William Vanderminden, Dorethea Fischer, Joseph Rannegger, Edward E. Towes, Henry Goldstein, Jacob Hecht, Gustavus Rauchfuss, Vincenzo C. Guili, Elias W. Van Voorhies, Maria L. Van Voorhies, as Trustees of the estate of Elias W. Van Voorhis, deceased, Elizabeth Schneider, and Emma Daun, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Number 51 Wall street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this amended summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated February 16th, 1875.

MOORE, HAND & BONNEY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
a23-1aw6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—KINGS County.—WILLIAM F. MOTT, Plaintiff, against JOHN L. BURST, Hattie A. Burst, his wife; Hannah S. Chamberlain, George H. Chamberlain, Jane B. Mott, Richard H. Tucker, Lydia B. Torrey, L. Bradford Prince, Isaac N. Leonard, and Ella F. Leonard, his wife, defendants.—No. 3.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Feb. 9, 1875.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action, was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1875.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
mh26-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES W. BLISS, Albert T. Whiting, James McKenna, Flavius J. Lake, and Sidney Cushing, plaintiffs, against FRANK J. CHAPMAN, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York at Court-house in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 320 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars, with interest from the 6th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on $180 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and on $300 from March 6th, 1874, at rate 7 per cent. per annum, beside the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 23, 1875. JAMES ARMSTRONG,

Plaintiffs' Attorney, 320 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of April, 1875.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 320 Broadway, New-York City.
ap23-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN HITCHCOCK and DAVID W. HITCHCOCK, plaintiffs, against FRANK J. CHAPMAN, defendant.—Summons, for a money demand on contract (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 320 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred nine 38-100 dollars, with interest from the 6th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on $359 38, at rate 7 per cent per annum, and on $450 from March 6th, 1874, at rate 10 per cent. per annum, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 22, 1875.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 320 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of April, 1875.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 320 Broadway, New-York City.
ap23-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT—LOUISA BOCK against CHARLES BOCK, defendant. Summons—for relief. (Com not ser.)—To the defendant CHARLES BOCK.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City on the 3d day of April, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

EDWARD P. WILDER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Dated January 5, 1875. ap16,1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARY NIEMANN, plaintiff, against HENRY NIEMANN, defendant.—Summons for relief. To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 20, 1875.

BRIGGS & FELLOWS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ap23-1aw6wF*

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co. and J. C. WELLS.

FISH CULTURE.

The New-York Commissioners of Fisheries announce that their seventh annual report, being that for the year 1874, is ready for distribution, and will be sent to any one inclosing six cents in postage stamps. Address ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, No. 160 Broadway.

HORATIO SEYMOUR,
EDWARD M. SMITH,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

W. J. GRAHAM,
Manufacturer of
LOOKING-GLASSES
and
PICTURE FRAMES,
82 BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take. Specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

MR. TRACY ON THE WITNESS STAND.

Continued from Fourth Page.

evening of Aug. 10 at Mr. Moulton's house, and I saw him the next morning.

Q.—Where was that the next morning? A.—At my room.

Q.—Where? A.—In Montague street.

Q.—At your house, what is it? A.—I was boarding at the time.

Q.—At your room at your boarding place. Who was present at that interview? A.—His private secretary.

Q.—Any one else? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Quite certain of that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Beecher in the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had he been there that day? A.—No, Sir; never was in my house to my knowledge.

Q.—Well, were you and Mr. Butler then preparing a card to be issued or spoken by Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was not you preparing some paper for Mr. Beecher to issue? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not paper for Mr. Beecher to issue? A. No, Sir.

Q.—Was you preparing a paper? A.—No, Sir; I will state what occurred.

Q.—Yes? A.—If you want it.

Q.—Well, when I want it I will tell you. Was you preparing any statement? A.—Well, to say, Mr. Beach, that in that interview—

Q.—Well, just answer my question? A.—I say we were not; I can state to you what occurred precisely.

Q.—Wait one moment; you seem disposed to be critical, and I am inclined to indulge you. A.—I see you are.

Q.—You say, "we were not." Was either you or Mr. Butler preparing a statement? A.—Mr. Butler? Gen. Butler?

Q.—Can't you answer my question? A.—No; I will answer it by stating what occurred.

Q.—No, one moment; I beg your pardon. Was either you or Mr. Butler preparing a statement on that occasion? A.—Mr. Butler dictated to his stenographer or started it, and did to some extent and quit, after a conversation between him and me.

Q.—Now, I am not asking you to give the details of that interview. I asked you the simple question whether either party dictated a statement? A.—You didn't ask me whether he dictated it.

THE STATEMENT PROPOSED BY GEN. BUTLER.

Q.—Now, will you answer my question, whether you or Mr. Butler, upon that occasion, prepared a statement? A.—I say we did not.

Q.—Prepared any part of a statement? A.—Mr. Butler dictated—

Q.—Did either of you prepare any part of a statement? A.—Mr. Butler dictated to his stenographer who took down in short-hand.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, I don't want it to be supposed I call out what transpired at that interview, so as to make it the subject of evidence, for I don't care to have it in.

Judge Neilson—In other words, you are not asking for the conversation.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; but this gentleman insists on stating it.

Mr. Evarts—The witness is asked whether either of the parties, himself or Gen. Butler, prepared a statement. The witness answers, Gen. Butler dictated to a stenographer, who reported in short-hand, or who transcribed in short-hand.

Judge Neilson—The answer will be well enough if it is understood that it is not bringing in a conversation.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it is not. He states that Gen. Butler dictated to his stenographer, and he took it down in short-hand.

Q.—Well, was the statement completed? A.—No, Sir; you mean that day?

Mr. Beach—I was going to add—then or afterward.

Witness—Well, now, I can't tell you that, but I will tell you what occurred.

Mr. Beach—No you won't.

Q.—Was that partial statement, partly prepared, left unfinished—a statement designed for the use of Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir; it was designed for my use, so far as it was designed at all.

Q.—For your use on behalf of Mr. Beecher? A.—In one sense. It was suggestions to me which—

Q.—Was it not suggestions in regard to a statement contemplated to be made or submitted to Mr. Beecher? A.—It was a statement of what Gen. Butler thought Mr. Beecher's statement should be, made to me—that is what it was or purported to be; he started to make it and then stopped, giving me his idea of the case.

Q.—Well, did he take that off with him? A.—He did.

Q.—Did he afterward send you a full statement prepared? A.—He sent me afterward a package, which I never read.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tracy— A.—Ah! but I can't tell you whether it was completed or not.

Mr. Shearman—How can the witness tell what the statement was if he did not read it?

Mr. Beach—Can't he say so?

Mr. Shearman—This is a fair and honest way of answering.

Mr. Beach—I don't think it is fair or honest.

Mr. Shearman—Well, I do.

Mr. Beach—Well, if you want to get into a controversy on this subject let us have it.

Judge Neilson—I understand it perfectly, that Gen. Butler sent him a paper which he did not read.

Mr. Shearman—That is it exactly. I regard it as a fair and honest answer.

Judge Neilson—The witness don't need any compliments.

Mr. Shearman—The counsel on the other side was attacking the witness. He said it was neither fair nor honest.

Judge Neilson—That was improper.

Mr. Beach—It was not improper, Sir, for its application was to the statement of the witness.

Judge Neilson—Oh, very well. It was not applied to the witness.

Mr. Shearman—Then we understand that the remark of the counsel was purely Pickwickian.

Mr. Beach—I know of no gentleman more competent to deal in Pickwickianisms than the learned gentleman.

Q.—Mr. Tracy, did you afterward receive from Gen. Butler a paper purporting to be a proposed statement for Mr. Beecher? A.—I afterward received—

Q.—Will you answer my question? A.—I can't tell you, Sir, for I never read it.

Q.—Did you ever read the letter accompanying the paper? A.—I am not certain that any letter accompanied it; if there was I have forgotten it.

Q.—You have forgotten whether there was a letter? A.—I have no distinct recollection; since you have spoken of it, it seems to me that there did a letter accompany that package, or came about the same time as the package.

Q.—Did not that letter state in substance or words to you that the offense of Mr. Beecher was adultery or intercourse with Mrs. Tilton, and that the paper sent was the best statement he could make under the circumstances? A.—If Gen. Butler wrote me a letter I would assume that that was in the letter, because I know that that was Gen. Butler's view of the case at the time, and he was trying to see what kind of a statement he could make on the supposition that Mr. Beecher was guilty.

Q.—Exactly. And that was the basis or aspect of the case represented by Mr. Butler in your conferences with him? A.—Not in all the conferences.

Q.—Well, at the conference at Boston and the conference here? A.—About the conference at Boston I do not remember what Gen. Butler's idea or supposition was; I don't know that he stated it; I know distinctly that at the interview at Moulton's house on Aug. 10 Mr. Butler assumed Gen. Beecher's, or Mr. Beecher's guilt.

Q.—What did you do with that package of papers? A.—I returned it to Gen. Butler without even keeping a copy of it.

Q.—When did you return it? A.—Well, it is within—I think it was within two months; it was buried up in my papers, and I got a boy overhauling my papers this Winter, and had a general overhauling, and this paper turned up; I had not seen it before since I got it; I had directed it to be sent back, and presumed it had been.

Q.—When Gen. Butler and you parted, at the time of the interview at your rooms, did you not part with the understanding that he would prepare and forward to you a statement? A.—Yes, he said that he would continue—

Q.—I don't ask you that. A.—You say a statement; well, I don't know what you mean by a statement; it was not called a statement by Gen. Butler; that was not what he called it or what I called it.

Q.—Well, if it was not a statement, what was it? A.—Well, it was his views of Mr. Beecher's case as he would present them.

Q.—Was it not in a form to be presented by somebody else—by Mr. Butler? A.—That I don't know, for I never read it.

Q.—Did you not hear it dictated? A.—I heard what proceeded in the dictation.

Q.—Was it not in form a statement? A.—I think it began in the form of a statement.

Q.—Now, when he left was it not the arrangement between you and him that he should continue and finish what he had begun? A.—I think it was.

Q.—Did you not request him to do so? A.—After he offered it.

Q.—You are sure you did not do it until after he offered? A.—I am sure.

Q.—But you did request him? A.—Yes; after he offered.

Q.—And yet when the paper came on here, you did not deign to look at it? A.—I did not, for it was too late.

Q.—Too late? When did it come? A.—My recollection is that it did not arrive until after Mr. Beecher's statement was prepared and published. I, however, am not certain about it. Some days elapsed and I had given up hearing from Gen. Butler on the subject, and I think, if I remember correctly, that it was the very morning that Mr. Beecher's statement was published that I received this package from Gen. Butler, but of that I am not certain. I know I did not read it at the time; I know that.

Q.—Now, was it not understood or arranged or discussed between you and Mr. Beecher that this paper which Butler was suggesting or preparing should be presented or read by Mr. Beecher to his church, and that Mr. Beecher should make no statement before the Investigating Committee? A.—Mr. Butler made a suggestion of how he would treat this case.

Q.—Mr. Tracy, please answer my question? A.—It was not arranged or understood or anything of the kind; that was Mr. Butler's suggestion.

Q.—I ask you if it was discussed? A.—It was mentioned by Gen. Butler; yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it discussed? A.—I think it was discussed in the sense that he made the proposition.

Q.—Was it not also in connection with that suggested and understood that Mr. Moulton should give up to Butler all the papers that he had, connected with the subject? A.—It was not understood; Mr. Butler—

Q.—Was it not arranged that he should do it? A.—No, Sir; not that I remember.

Q.—Will you swear that it was not arranged that he should do it? A.—In what contingency?

Q.—What? A.—In what contingency? Let me understand the question.

Q.—Why, any contingency. That he should give up the papers he held to Mr. Butler? A.—Gen. Butler said in that conversation—some part of it—

Q.—I don't want the conversation. A.—I can't say, Mr. Beach, that any proposition Mr. Butler made to me there was an arrangement or understanding or agreement; I can't say that.

Q.—When you left from that interview, did you not understand that Mr. Moulton was to give up all the papers he held to Mr. Butler? A.—No, Sir; I can't say that I understood it.

Q.—And you did not know that Mr. Moulton sent down all the papers to Mr. Butler in compliance with the understanding formed at that interview? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You swear to that? A.—I understood that Gen. Butler was to have Mr. Moulton deliver the papers up if he would, or something was said on that subject.

Q.—Did you ever see that letter?

Mr. Beach handed a letter to the witness, which was read by him and examined for some length of time.

Mr. Beach—You are a mighty bad reader.

Witness—I am. I have just discovered when this was written now. I can't say that I ever saw the letter, Mr. Beach. I see when it was written—the occasion when it was written.

Q.—Was it not written in your presence? A.—I don't know that it was.

Q.—Will you swear that it was not? A.—No, I won't swear that it was not. I know that Gen. Butler—

Mr. Beach—Wait! unless you want to deliver an argument. I don't see the importance of this, [referring to letter,] or the pertinency of it. Yet, if anybody else does, I will follow it up and give it in evidence.

A CONVERSATION WITH MRS. MOULTON.

Q.—Do you recollect a conversation that you had with Mrs. Moulton on the evening of Aug. 10, being Monday evening? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was the evening after Mr. Moulton had made what is called his short statement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In place of the long one? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—What is that, Mr. Beach?

Mr. Beach—The interview with Mrs. Moulton of Aug. 10.

Mr. Evarts—We don't understand that an interview between Mrs. Moulton and Mr. Tracy is proper.

Judge Neilson—It has not been inquired into.

Mr. Evarts—No, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Then counsel won't go into it.

Mr. Beach—I think we will, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—That does not follow.

Judge Neilson—It would follow unless you propose to show that Mrs. Moulton gave the witness notice of something he ought to know. As evidence of a conversation it would not be admissible.

Mr. Fullerton—Why, Sir, the dealings of this witness in connection with any person connected with this case is a proper subject of inquiry.

Mr. Evarts—I don't understand how Mr. Tracy is so identified with Mr. Beecher. We could not get Mr. Moulton into that position.

Mr. Fullerton—We don't propose to hold Mr. Beecher responsible for what Mr. Tracy did there. It is Mr. Tracy whom we hold responsible. We have a right to show the *animus* of a witness by what he does and what he says.

Judge Neilson—That is another view.

Mr. Evarts—It is a question of bias.

Mr. Fullerton—You should not object, then.

Mr. Evarts—We should until we had unearthed the motive.

Mr. Fullerton—It lay on the top of the earth, and could be seen with half an eye.

Judge Neilson—I confess I did not see it until you made the suggestion.

Mr. Fullerton—I am glad I made the suggestion, Sir.

The court then adjourned to this morning.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N.Y., April 29.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,122 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,204 head, or 542 cars, against 511 cars for the same time last week, and 477 cars for the same week last year; the market is dull; there were 61 cars of fresh arrivals, through consignments; 300 head were disposed of, 10 cars remaining unsold; sales, 200 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,074 to 1,178 lb., at $6 12½@$6 62½; 75 Indiana Steers, ranging from 970 to 1,074 lb., at $5@$6 12½; 40 Ohio Steers, averaging 1,300 lb., at $6 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,600 head, against 11,200 head for the same time last week, and 5,400 head for the same week last year. The market is flat. There are 10 cars in the yard unsold, 5 wool and 5 clipped; 1,182 head were disposed of yesterday late in the day; sales, 65 Indiana wool Sheep, averaging 87 lb., at $6 50; 146 Michigan wool Sheep, averaging 117 lb., at $7 35; 145 Ohio wool Sheep, averaging 110 lb., at $7 25; 826 Ohio clipped, ranging from 102 to 112 lb., at $5 50@$5 60. Hogs—Receipts, to-day, 3,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,500 head, against 10,300 head for the same time last week, and 18,700 head for the same week last year. The market is dull; slow sales of 8 cars, mostly for local trade and City butchers; 3 cars are unsold; light Yorkers, $7 50@$7 65; heavy Hogs, $8 25@$8 50.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—Cattle—There has been very little activity during the past week, and prime are ¼c. lower. The very best sold at 6¾c.@7½c.; first quality, 5½c.@6¾c.; medium or good fair quality, 5c.@5½c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 4c.@5c.; a few choice sold at 8c., but bulk of sales were at 6c.@7c. ⅌ lb., gross. Receipts, 1,500 head. Sales, 1,318 head. Hogs have been slow, and prices ½c. lower. Fair to extra sold at 10c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Receipts, 6,622 head. Sheep—The demand exceeds the supply, and prices are ¼c. higher for Clipped. Sales of Clipped at 4½c.@6¼c.; Wooled, 6c.@7½c. ⅌ lb., gross. Lambs sold at $3@$5 each. Receipts of Sheep and Lambs, 1,641 head.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Cattle active and weak; receipts, 5,000 head; 12½c. lower under heavy receipts, which, for the four days of this week, have been nearly 22,000 head. Pens are now full; Shipping Steers, $5 25@$6 75; Butchers', $4@$5 50; choice, $6@$6 20; shipments, 4,200 head. Live Hogs quiet and weak; receipts, 13,000 head; declined 10c., except for best, which are steady; Light, $7 40@$7 85; Heavy, $7 65@$8 90, chiefly $7 70@$8; shipments, 6,500 head. Sheep steady and unchanged; receipts, 2,000 head.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 29.—Cotton firm, fair demand; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 637 bales; gross, 750 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 124,485 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 204 bales; exports coastwise, 185 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 15,568 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 29.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 538 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,846 bales; coastwise, 652 bales; sales, 464 bales; stock, 31,981.

MOBILE, April 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 100 bales; exports coastwise, 54 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 24,719 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 29—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 93¾@93⅞ for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 108⅞; 10-40s, 103¾; New 5s, 102¼. Erie Railway Shares, 26½.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £36,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 39¾ ⅌ cent., is now 39⅛ ⅌ cent.

4:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 105⅝; 1867s, 109⅛; New 5s, 102½. Erie Railway Shares, Preferred, 36½.

FRANKFORT, April 29.—United States Bonds, 1862s, 99.

PARIS, April 29—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 5,808,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 63f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 7 15-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped March, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 7 15-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,800 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Beef, 73s. ⅌ tierce, for new Mess. Cheese, 73s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Bacon, 51s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

LONDON, April 29—4:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil opened at 25s. 3d., and closed at 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, April 29.—Petroleum, 28f. for fine Pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 U. P. S. F..b3. 93¾	100 Rock Island......106¼
400 A. & P. Tel...... 27	100 do......106⅛
500 do...... 26⅞	600 do......106
50 do...... 27	500 do......105¾
65 do...... 27⅛	20 do......106
300 do...... 26⅞	200 do......105¾
700 Pacific Mail...... 44⅞	200 North-western... 43⅛
200 do......b3. 45	600 do......c. 43
200 do......c. 45	200 do......c. 42⅞
200 do......s10. 44¾	1000 do...... 42⅞
400 do...... 44⅞	10 do......c. 43⅛
100 do...... 44¾	900 do...... 42¾
6 N. J. Central......115⅛	100 do...... 42⅝
200 A. & P. Pf......b3. 17¼	200 do...... 42½
200 Toledo & Wab...... 15¾	100 do...... 42⅜
600 do...... 15½	200 do...... 42⅝
100 N. J. Southern...... 7	1500 do...... 42
100 St. Paul......s3. 37	100 do...... 42⅛
500 do...... 36⅞	100 do...... 42¼
100 N. Y. C. & H......105¼	600 do...... 42⅛
500 do......105⅛	300 do...... 42
100 do......105	400 Panama......163
10 do......104⅞	100 do......162½
20 do......105	200 do......162
100 Lake Shore...... 70½	100 Ohio & Miss...... 27¼
100 do...... 70½	100 do...... 27¼
100 do......s3. 70⅝	900 do...... 27⅛
600 do......s3. 70½	200 St. L. & K. City...... 43⅞
800 do...... 70⅝	400 do......b3. 44
100 do......s5. 70½	100 do...... 43¾
800 do...... 70⅜	200 do...... 44
600 do...... 70⅜	200 do...... 43⅞
1000 do...... 70¼	100 do......s3. 44
100 do......b3. 70⅛	300 do...... 44
500 Union Pacific...... 77	100 do...... 44⅛
1500 do......c. 76⅞	600 Western Union...... 80¼
500 do...... 76⅞	300 do...... 80¼
1700 do...... 76¾	900 do...... 80⅛
700 do......s3. 76⅝	4000 do...... 80
300 do......c. 76¾	100 do......c. 80
300 do...... 77	2100 do...... 80⅛
300 do......b3. 77⅛	200 do...... 80¼
100 do......c. 77⅛	1800 do......s3. 80
200 do...... 77½	500 do...... 79⅞
200 do...... 77⅜	3900 do...... 79¾
500 do...... 77¼	3600 do...... 79⅝
1200 do...... 77	200 Erie Railway...... 29⅞
300 do...... 77⅛	1000 do...... 30
500 do...... 77	1600 do...... 30⅛
300 do......s3. 76⅞	600 do......b3. 30⅛
200 do...... 76¾	1600 do...... 30¼
500 do...... 76¾	700 do...... 30
100 do......s3. 76½	100 do......s3. 29⅞
100 do...... 76½	1100 do...... 30
400 do...... 76⅜	600 do...... 29⅞
100 do......b3. 76⅜	100 do......b3. 30
300 do...... 76⅞	200 do...... 30⅛
100 do......s3. 76½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C......12.123⅜	$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......12.123½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64......12.117¾	20,000 U.S.5s, 10-40 R......116
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N......121⅞	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 N. C. 6s, S. Tax, 3d class 4	200 Panama R.R.b. c.161
1,500 B'klyn 6s, Water Loan..102¼	500 do......160
1,000 Ches. & Ohio 1st, C. on.... 43	200 do......159
2,000 N.J.C.1st,Con.106¼	100 do......158¼
8,000 do......106½	100 do......157⅛
3,000 M. & St.P.7s,G. 86	1100 Erie R'wy.b. c. 30⅛
1,000 Chi. & N.W.C. 95½	100 do......c. 30⅛
9,000 do...... 96	2000 do......s3. 30
2,000 Chi. & N.W. C. G. B...... 86½	1500 do...... 30
3,000 D.,L.&W. Con.120½	100 do......s5. 30
1,000 Long Dock B.105	500 do...... 30
1,000 do......b. c.104¾	1100 do...... 30⅛
5,000 do......104½	400 do...... 30¼
1,000 M.&S.P.8s.1st.108½	1100 do...... 30⅛
23,000 Har. 1st 7s. C.113⅞	3100 do...... 30⅛
3,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 78¾	900 do......b3. 30⅛
6,000 Cen. P. 1st,Cal. & Oregon Br.. 94¼	1100 do...... 30⅛
12,000 do...... 94⅞	800 do......s3. 30¼
1,000 W. Pac. Bds.. 97½	300 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 70¼
5,000 U. P. 1st......101	1100 do...... 70⅜
10,000 do......101⅛	1600 do...... 70½
2,000 U. Pac., S. F.. 93¾	500 do......s3. 70½
5,000 P.R.of Mo.1st.. 96	2800 do...... 70½
30,000 P.R.of Mo.2d. 84	300 do......s3. 70½
3,000 A.&T.H.2d,Pf. 90¾	100 do...... 70⅝
2,000 do...... 91	200 C.,M.& St.P.. b. c. 36¾
1,000 C.,C.& I. C.1st. 50½	100 do...... 37
2,000 L. S. Div. Bds.101	500 Tol.,W. & W.b. c. 15¾
2,000 T. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div. 63	300 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 42
1,000 T. & W. 2d...... 57	600 do...... 42⅛
6,000 T. & W.Con. C. 42	100 do......s5. 42¼
1,000 D.&H.C.7s,'94.107⅞	500 do...... 42¼
2,000 do......b. c.107¾	400 do...... 42⅜
2,000 Ren. & S. 1st.111	100 U. Pacific......b. c. 76⅝
45 Fourth Nat'l B'k. 98½	300 do...... 76¾
60 Metropolitan B'k.134⅞	1800 do...... 77
100 Phenix Bank.... 97	600 do...... 77
25 Bank of Republic.100	1500 do...... 76⅞
10 B'k of Commerce.119½	100 do......c. 76¾
15 B. of America.s.c.155	1300 do...... 77
100 Mar. L. & M. Co., Ass. Pd......b. c. 7	400 Chi. & R. I...b. c.105⅝
	300 do......105⅝
	300 do......105⅝
	400 do......105⅞
	100 do......b60.106
	1000 do......106
	100 do......105⅞
100 D. & H. C......b. c.119½	25 Del., Lack. & W.. 119½
100 Atl. & Pac.Tel.b. c. 26⅞	200 do......119¾
800 do...... 26¾	200 do......b. c.119¾
20 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.105	150 Chi. & Alt......b. c.108
600 W. U. Tel......b. c. 79⅝	25 Chi. & A. Pf. b. c.110
4700 do...... 79½	100 N. J. So.....b. c.b3. 7
300 do......b3. 79½	100 do......c. 6¾
700 do......b3. 79⅝	200 Pac.R.of Mo.b.c.c. 53¾
100 do......c. 79⅝	100 do......c. 53½
100 do...... 79½	100 do......c. 53¾
1600 do...... 79⅝	200 do......s3. 54¼
1700 do......b3. 79¾	100 do...... 54¼
10 do...... 80	100 do......b3. 54⅛
1500 do...... 79¾	700 S.L.K.C.&N.Pf.bc. 44
1100 do......b3. 79⅞	400 do......b3. 44¼
2700 do...... 79⅞	300 Atl.& Pac. Pf. b. c. 17¼
2100 do......s3. 79¾	100 do......b30. 17¼
4300 do...... 79¾	100 do......s3. 17⅜
800 do......s3. 79⅝	300 do...... 17½
200 do......c. 79¾	100 do......s3. 17½
300 Pacific Mail.b. c. 44¾	100 do...... 17¼
400 do......b3. 44⅞	40 do...... 17½
600 do......b3. 45	200 do......b3. 17½
1600 do...... 45	100 H. & St. Jo..b. c. 25⅞
25 C. & P. G......b. c. 93	300 O. & Miss.b.c.b3. 27¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s, F...s3.100	100 Union Pacific...c. 77⅛
5,000 O. & M. Cons... 99½	100 do......b3. 77¼
12,000 U. P. 1st......101¼	100 do......b3. 77¼
500 Western Un...s3. 79¾	300 do......b3. 77⅜
800 do...... 79¾	100 do......c. 77¼
1500 do...... 79⅝	800 do...... 77¼
200 do......c. 79⅝	100 do......b3. 77⅛
3500 do...... 79½	100 do...... 77
1300 do......s3. 79½	100 Pittsburg...... 93
200 Pacific Mail...... 45⅛	100 do...... 92⅞
200 do......b3. 45⅛	200 Rock Island...b3.106
1400 do...... 45	100 do......b3.105⅞
20 N. Y. C. & H. R...105¼	1000 do......105¾
200 Lake Shore...... 70⅝	200 St. Paul......b3. 37⅛
100 do...... 70⅝	50 do...... 37
300 Erie Railway..b3. 30⅜	100 Tol. & Wab......b3. 15¾
300 do...... 30⅛	100 Ohio & Miss...... 27¼
4800 do...... 30⅛	100 do...... 27⅛
300 do......b3. 30⅛	100 A. & Pac. Pf...s3. 17¾
400 do...... 30¼	100 do...... 17¾
2200 do...... 30¼	100 do......b3. 17¾
200 Panama......157	68 Kansas Pacific... 25
100 Pac. R. of Mo.b3. 54⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R......b3.121⅞	$2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N......121⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20, '64, R......117¾	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......123⅜
20,000 U. S. C. 6s.b.c.123½	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s,new8. 50	100 Atl.&Pac.Tel.b.c. 26¾
15,000 Dist of Columbia 3-65s.b. c. 70	100 do...... 26⅝
10,000 Un.Pac.7s,L.G. 98	100 Chic.&R.I.b.c.b3.105⅞
5,000 Mich.Cen.7s..106	100 do......s3.105¾
10,000 N. J. Cen.1st C.106½	300 do......b3.105¾
5,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st. 50¼	100 do......105⅝
6,000 do...... 50	100 do......105⅞
3,000 Pac.of Mo.1st. 96	10 Clev.&P Gtd.b. c. 93
2,000 Morris&Es1st.114½	200 do...... 92⅞
3,000 Chi. & Alt.1st.113	400 do...... 93
900 West.Un.Tel..b.c. 79½	100 do......b30. 93⅛
400 do...... 79½	1600 do...... 93¼
1700 do......s3. 79⅜	200 do...... 93½
450 do...... 79⅝	100 do...... 94
2000 do......b3. 79½	100 do...... 94¼
300 do......s3. 79⅝	100 Chi.,M.&St.P.b.c. 37⅛
100 do......s5. 79⅝	100 do......s3. 37
200 do......b3. 79½	500 do...... 37
800 do...... 79⅝	400 Tol.Wab.&W.b.c. 15½
1200 do...... 79½	300 Chic.&N.W......b.c. 42¼
500 do......b3. 79½	100 do...... 42½
2200 do...... 79⅜	400 do...... 42
100 Con. Coal...b. c. 49	2600 do...... 41¾
300 P.M.S.S.Co...b. c. 45	10 do...... 42½
100 do...... 44⅞	200 do......s3. 41¾
100 do......b3. 45	1500 do...... 41⅝
800 Erie......b. c.s3. 30½	100 do......s10. 41⅝
500 do......b30. 30	1700 do...... 41½
1200 do...... 30½	100 Chic.&N.W.Pf.b.c. 55½
200 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 70½	100 Del.Lac. &W.b.c.119
200 do...... 70⅝	845 do......118½
100 do......b3. 70⅝	200 do......119
700 do......s3. 70½	1800 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 27
100 do......s10. 70⅜	1000 do...... 26⅞
100 do...... 70⅜	200 do...... 26¾
500 do...... 70⅜	200 do...... 26⅞
200 Un. Pac......b.c. 76¾	300 do...... 27
200 do...... 76⅝	100 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 6
100 do......c. 76¾	10 Atl.&Pac.Pf. b.c. 18
200 do...... 76¾	225 St.L.K.C.&N.Pf.bc 44
200 do...... 76⅞	42 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 54
100 do...... 76¾	200 do...... 54¼
50 Ill. Cent......b.c.105½	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$12,000 Del.,L.&W.C.122¼	100 North-western... 41⅝
1,000 Un. Pac. L. G. 98	500 do...... 41½
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st...101⅛	1300 do...... 41⅝
5,000 Cen. Pac. G.B.102¼	100 do......s3. 41⅝
5,000 West. Union.. 79⅝	500 do......b3. 41¼
200 do......b4. 79¼	2400 do...... 41½
200 do......s3. 79¼	1700 do...... 41⅝
115 U. S. Express...... 54½	100 North-west.Pf.s3. 55
400 Pacific Mail...... 44⅞	100 Rock Island......105¾
500 do...... 44¾	700 do......105⅝
200 Erie Railway.s3. 30⅜	200 do......b3.105⅝
800 do...... 30⅜	300 do......s3.105⅝
1300 Lake Shore...... 70⅝	1000 Ohio & Miss...... 26⅞
600 do......s3. 70⅜	1,000 do...... 26¾
1000 do......b3. 70½	25 do...... 27
300 do...... 70½	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf.b3. 17¾
100 St. Paul...... 36⅞	200 do...... 17¾
50 Panama......b3.155	100 do...... 17⅞
50 do......155	200 do...... 17½
800 Union Pacific...... 76⅝	100 do...... 17⅝
900 do...... 76⅝	400 Pac. R. of Mo...... 54½
200 Pittsburg......b3. 94⅛	45 Albany & Susq...105
100 do......b3. 94	200 Kansas Pacific... 24½
400 Toledo & Wab...... 15⅜	100 do...... 24¾
200 Del., Lack. & W...119	400 St. L. & Kan. C...... 44⅛

THURSDAY, April 29—P. M.

The share speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was irregular, with frequent fluctuations between firmness and depression. The volume of business was much smaller than yesterday and there was considerable reaction in the investment shares from the recent large advance. In the closing dealings of the day the general market was steady in tone. The most violent change was in Panama, which, after selling at 163@157 was offered down to 156 at the close. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 119¾ to 118½, with last sales at 119, against 120⅛ yesterday. New-Jersey Central was offered at 115 at the close. Harlem left off at 132 to 135, against 136 last evening. Cleveland and Pittsburg was a notable exception, rising steadily from 92⅞ to 94⅛, on a more [illegible] business. Western Union was the most active stock, and declined from 80¼ to 79¼, with final sales at the lowest point. Union Pacific closed at 76¾, against 76⅜ yesterday, the two extremes having been 76⅜ and 77½. North-western Common opened at an advance of ⅝ ⅌ cent., but afterward declined from 43⅛ to 41⅜, the closing price being 41⅝. Rock Island fell off ¾ ⅌ cent., and closed at 105⅝. Erie rose from 29⅞ to 30⅝; Missouri Pacific from 53½ to 54½, and Atlantic and Pacific Preferred from 17¼ to 17⅞. Pacific Mail was steady, with opening and closing sales at 44⅞. Kansas Pacific sold at 24¾. New-Jersey Southern declined from 7 to 6, the closing quotation being 6½ to 7. The remainder of the active list was ¼ to ½ ⅌ cent. lower. United States Express recovered to 54½.

The money market was easy, the general rates for call loans having been 3 and 3½ ⅌ cent., with exceptions at 4 and 2½ ⅌ cent. The demand for commercial paper continues ahead of the supply, and the condition of the market is in favor of sellers. Sales of best names are made at 4@4½ ⅌ cent., prime ranging up to 6½ ⅌ cent., according to the date of maturity.

The foreign advices reported a firm market for American securities at London and a fractional decline in Consols, which closed at 93 13-16@93⅞ for money and 93⅞ for the account. Old 1865s advanced to 105⅝@105¾, 1867s to 109⅛, and 10-40s to 103⅞. New 5s closed at 102½. Erie declined to 26¼, and was quoted in late dispatches at 27@27⅛. The Managers of the Bank of England at their regular Thursday meeting did not alter the minimum rate of discount, which has remained unchanged since Feb. 18, on which day it was advanced to 3½ ⅌ cent. The decrease of bullion in the Bank during the past week was £36,000, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being drawn down to 39⅛ ⅌ cent. from 39¾ ⅌ cent. last week. This was settling-day at the London Stock Exchange. The specie in the Bank of France increased 5,808,000 francs during the past week. The foreign exchanges were a fraction easier, and quite dull at the close—the dearer borrowing rates for cash gold having had some effect upon the market. The asking rates remain at $4 88 and $4 91, but business was at $4 87 to $4 87¼ and $4 90 to $4 90¼ for bankers' long and demand sterling. The large specie shipments had the effect of keeping gold firm at 115¼@115⅜, the final sales having been at the higher quotation. At the opening, cash gold commanded as high as 1-64 of 1 ⅌ cent. ⅌ diem for use, but later there was an increased supply, and at the close 2 ⅌ cent. was paid to have balances carried over. The exports of coin to-day reached $1,431,634, of which all but $81,634 was gold coin.

Government bonds were generally firm and without essential change. 1865s, new, and 1867s were in demand, and sold at 121⅞ and 123⅜, respectively, but Currency 6s declined to 123½. The transactions in Railroad Mortgages were comparatively small, but a firm undertone to the market prevailed and prices were well sustained, especially for Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, Harlem, Union Pacific, Morris and Essex, New-Jersey Central, and Michigan Central. The first named rose from 120½ to 122¼. C., C., and I. C. Firsts were weak and declined to 50. In the State bonds only a few small transactions were reported.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,328,145 76
Gold payments	391,511 20
Gold balance	61,472,237 12
Currency receipts	1,753,157 04
Currency payments	761,386 79
Currency balance	42,084,183 32
Customs	417,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 29.

	Wednesday.	Thursday
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117⅜	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	119¾	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	123¼	123¼
American Gold	115¼	115⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87¼@$4 87½	$4 87@$4 87¼
New-York Central	105	105
Rock Island	106	105⅝
Pacific Mail	44⅞	44⅞
St. Paul	37	36⅞
St. Paul Preferred	57⅜	57⅜
Western Union	80	79¼
Union Pacific	76⅜	76¾
Lake Shore	70½	70⅜
Wabash	15⅝	15⅜
North-western	42⅜	41⅝
Northwestern Preferred	55	55
Delaware and Lackawanna	120	119
New-Jersey Central	118	118
Panama	164	156
Erie	29⅞	30⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	27¼	26¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	6¼	6¼
Harlem	136	136

The extreme range in prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	105¼	105	300
Erie	30⅝	29⅞	29,200
Lake Shore	70¾	70¼	11,200
Wabash	15¾	15⅜	2,000
North-western	43⅛	41⅜	19,600
North-western Preferred	55½	55	200
Rock Island	106¼	105½	8,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37⅛	36¾	1,900
Pittsburgh	94⅜	92⅞	3,300
Delaware, Lack. and West	119¾	118½	2,125
Chicago and Alton	108	108	100
Delaware and Hudson Canal	119½	119½	100
Union Pacific	77½	76⅜	18,000
Hannibal and St. Joseph	25⅞	25⅞	100
Atlantic and Pacific Pf.	17⅞	17¼	3,100
Ohio and Mississippi	27¼	26¾	11,400
Missouri Pacific	54½	53½	2,400
Panama	163	156	1,900
Western Union	80¼	79¼	64,800
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	27	26⅝	2,300
Pacific Mail	45	44¾	4,400
New Jersey Southern	7	6¾	300
Consolidation Coal	49	49	100
Kansas Pacific	25	24¾	500
St. L., Kan. City and N. Pf.	44¼	43¾	2,400
United States Express	54½	54	100
Total			189,275

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123⅜	124	5-20s, 1865, c.	121⅞	122
6s, 1881, r.	121¾	122	5-20s, 1867, r.	121⅝	121⅞
6s, 1881, c.	123⅜	123⅝	5-20s, 1867, c.	123¼	123⅜
5-20s, 1862, r.	116¼	..	5-20s, 1868, r.	121⅞	..
5-20s, 1862, c.	119¾	119⅞	5-20s, 1868, c.	123	123½
5-20s, 1864, r.	117⅝	117⅞	10-40s, r.	116	116⅛
5-20s, 1864, c.	121¼	121½	10-40s, c.	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s, 1865, r.	118¾	119½	5s, 1881, r.	115⅝	115⅞
5-20s, 1865, c.	123¼	123½	5s, 1881, c.	117¼	117¾
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	121¼	121½			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $367,000 for interest and $62,200 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$27,041,000
Gold balances	1,345,424
Currency balances	1,528,645

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$85,594,031
Currency balances	3,128,104
Gold exchanges	6,431,805
Gold balances	909,383

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	39	N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n.	108¼
Ark. 6s, Funded	28	N.Y.6sCanalL'n1875.	110
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is.	9½	N.Y.6sCanalL'n1877.	110
Ark. 7s, Mem.& L.R.	9½	N.Y.6sCanalL'n1878.	110
Ark.7s,L.R.PB&NO.	9½	N.Y.5s Gold L'n1875.	114
Ark.7s,M.O.&R.Riv.	9½	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20¾
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R.	9½	N. C. 6s, April & Oct.	20¾
California 7s	112	N. C. N. C. R., J. & J.	50
Connecticut 6s	107	N.C.N.C.R.Ap &Oct.	53
Georgia 6s	85	N.C.N.C.R.c.offJ.&J.	39
Georgia 7s, new bds.	98	N.C.N.C.R.c.offA.&O.	39½
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	92	N.C.Fund'gAct,1866.	12½
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	91	N.C.Fund'gAct,1868.	11
Indiana 5s	101	N.C.newbonds,J.&J.	10
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.	101	N.C. Spl. Tax class 1.	4
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.	101	N.C. Spl. Tax class 2.	4
Illinois War Loan	102	N.C. Spl. Tax class 3.	3¾
Kentucky 6s	102⅛	Ohio 6s 1875	101
Louisiana 6s	37	Ohio 6s 1881	105
Louisiana new bds	37	Ohio 6s, 1886	107
La. 6s, new Flt. Dbt.	37	Rhode Island 6s	107
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	37	South Carolina 6s	33
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	37	S. C. J. & J.	33
La. 8s, Levee bonds.	25	S. C. April & Oct.	32½
La.8s,Lev. bds.of '75.	37	S.C. Fund'g Act 1866.	32½
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	104	S.C.L.C. 1889. J. & J.	32¼
Michigan 6s, '83	105	S.C.L.C. 1889, A. & O.	31
Michigan 7s, '90	106	S. C. 7s of 1888	35
Mo. 6s, due in 1875	101¼	Tennessee 6s old	70
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	101¼	Tennessee 6s o. ex. c.	49⅞
Mo. 6s, due in 1877	100	Tenn. 6s, new bds	70
Mo. 6s, due in 1878	100	Tenn. 6s n. ex. c.	49
F'd. bds. due 1894-5	100	Tenn. 6s new series	49
L.B.,due '81 to '91 inc.	100¼	Virginia 6s old	34
Asy.or Univ'y due'92	100	Virginia 6s n. b. 1866.	34
Han.& St.Jo.,due '75.	101¼	Virginia 6s n. b. 1867.	34
Han.& St.Jo.,due '76.	101⅜	Virginia 6s c. bds	60
Han.& St.Jo.,due '86.	99¾	Virginia 6s ex mat.c.	54½
Han.& St.Jo.,due '87.	99¾	Virginia 6s defer.bs.	6¾
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.	108¼	Dis. of Col. 3-65s 1924.	69¾

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	110	C., P. & A., old bs.	103
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	104	C., P. & A., new bs.	102
Boston, H. & E. 1st.	28⅝	D., Mon. & Tol. bs.	101
B.,C.R.& M.1st,7s,g.	30	Buff. & Erie, n. bs.	101
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	43	Buff. & S. L. 7s	102
Ches. & O. 6s, x coup.	36	L. S. Dividend bs.	100½
Chicago & Alton 1st.	113	L. S. Cons. C., 1st	103
Chicago & Alt. Inc.	103	L. S. Cons. R., 1st	102
Louisiana & M. 1st, g.	92	L. S. Cons. C., 2d	94½
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st.	102½	L. S. Cons. R., 2d	94½
C., B. & Q.8 ⅌ c. 1st.	113¾	Mar. & Cin. 1st	106
C. B. & Q. Cons. 7s.	105½	Mich. C.Cons.7s,1902.	106
Chi., Rock I. & Pac.	109	N. J. So. 1st, 7s	32½
N. J. Cen. 1st, new	111	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100½
N. J. Cen. 1st, Consol.	106	N. Y. C. 6s,'83	102⅝
N. J. Cen. Cons. Con.	114¼	N. Y. C. 6s,'87	102⅜
Am. Dock & Im. bds.	103½	N. Y. C. 6s, real es.	98
M.&S.P.1st,7 3-10PD.	92¼	N. Y. C. 6s, subs'p'n.	99
M. & S. P. 7s, g., R.D.	86	N. Y. C. 7s,'76	101⅞
M. & S. P. 1st,LaC.D.	84	N. Y. C. & H., 1st, C.	115⅛
M. & S.P.1st,I.&M.D.	75	N. Y. C. & H., 1st, R.	113¼
M. & S.P. 1st, I. & D.	79½	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F.,'85.	109⅝
M. & S. P. 1st, Cons.	73	Harlem 1st, 7s, C	113¾
Mil. & St. Paul 2d	78	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	99½
Chic. & N.W. Int. bs.	102	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	99
Chic. & N.W.Con.bs.	95¾	Ohio & Miss.2d,Cons.	78
Chic.&N.W.Ext'nbs.	90	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	102½
Chic. & N. W. 1st	98	Cen. P. San. Jo.B'ch.	93¼
Chic.&N.W.C.G'dbs.	86⅜	Cen. P., C. & O. 1st.	94½
Chic & N.W.R.G'dbs.	86	Cen. P. St. Aid bds.	108
Galena& Chic.Ext'd.	106¾	Western Pac. bds.	97½
Galena& Chicago 2d.	103⅜	U. Pac. 1st M. bds.	101⅛
Peninsula 1st, Conv.	96	U. Pac. L. Grants, 7s.	98
Chicago & Mil 1st	95¾	U. Pac. Sink. Fund.	93⅝
C., C. & I.,1st,7s, S.F.	109	Pac. R. of M. 1st M.	96¼
Del.,Lack& West2d.	110	P. R. of Mo.1st C. B.	80½
Del.,L.&W.7s,Conv.	120½	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d M.	84
Morris & Essex 1st.	114	P. R. 7s, Gt. by Mo.	101½
Morris & Essex 2d.	107	P., Ft.W.& C. 1st M.	110½
Mor.&Es'x bs..1,900.	101	P., Ft. W.& C. 2d M.	106
Morris&EssexCon'n.	100	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	100
Morris&Essex7s,'71.	107	C. & P. Con. Sink.F.	108
Erie 2d 7s, '79	101	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	97
Erie 3d 7s, '83	102	Col.,Chic.& In.1st M.	50
Erie 4th 7s, '80	97¼	Col.,Chic.& In.2d M.	19
Erie 5th 7s, '88	98	St. L. & I. M. 2d M.	50
Long Dock Bonds	104	Alton & T. H. 1st M.	105
Buff.,N.Y.&E.L'gbs.	87	A. & T.H.2d M. Pref.	90¾
Han.& St.Jo.L'dGts.	107½	Alton & T. H. 2dInc.	80
Dub.&SiouxCity1st.	102	B.&S.Ill.R.1st M..8s.	97
Dub.&S'xCity2dDiv.	102	T., P. & W. 1st E.D.	61½
CedarF'ls&Minn.1st.	83¾	T., P. & W. 1stW.D.	54
Ind'ps,Bm'n& W.1st.	35	T.&W.1stM.St.L.dv.	62½
Ind'ps,Bl'mn&W.2d.	10	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	56½
Mich. So.7 p. c. 2d.	104¼	Tol. & Wab. Con. C.	42
M'h.S.&N.I.S.F.7p.c.	108¼	Gt. West. 1st M.,'88.	79¼
Cleve.&Tol.S'kF'nd.	108	Gt. West. 2d M.,'93.	57
Clev. & Tol., n. bs.	102	Q. & Tol. 1st M., '90.	52

And the following for the City bank shares:

American	153	Market	121
American Exchange	116	Mechanics'	145
Chemical	1600	Merchants'	124
City	300	Merchants' Ex	102
Citizens'	125	Metropolitan	134
Commerce	119¼	Nassau	108
Continental	95¼	New-York	133
Corn Exchange	130	N. Y. National Ex	100
East River	100	North America	100½
First National	200	Park	152
Fourth National	98	People's	140
Gallatin National	128	Phenix	96½
German American	92	Republic	69½
Gold Exchange	116	State of New-York	115
Impo'rs' & Traders'	195	Tradesmen's	145
Irving	130	Union	141
Marine	130		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102¼	..
City 6s, new	106¾	106⅞
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129¾	..
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅜	55½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56¼	56⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63¼	..
Catawissa Railroad, Pref	43⅝	44
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21¾	22
Northern Central Railroad	30½	31
Lehigh Navigation	51⅛	51¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	102¼	..

Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. will pay on and after May 1 the coupons on the bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company and of the Central Colorado Improvement Company.

The coupons due May 1 on the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Eastern Railway Company of Massachusetts will be paid on and after that date at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine street.

The principal and coupons of the bonds of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company, issued for the lease of the Flint and Holly Railroad, maturing May 1, will be paid on presentation at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall street.

The May coupons of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the Merchants' Exchange National Bank.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, now in the hands of wreckers, will receive advice and redress on application, sending names to INSURANCE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 29, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	13	Crude Turp., bbls	125
Beans, bbls	499	Spirits Turp., bbls	108
Bees-wax, pks	1	Pea-nuts, bags	25
Copper, bbls	14	Skins, bales	11
Flour, bbls	7,486	Sugar, bbls	151
Meal, bbls	500	Syrup, bbls	35
Meal, bags	325	Rice, pks	78
Wheat, bushels	34,160	Oil-cake, pks	599
Corn, bushels	96,137	Pork, pks	500
Oats, bushels	29,575	Cut-meats, pks	877
Malt, bushels	7,250	Lard, tcs	575
Peas, bushels	150	Butter, pks	2,367
Grass-seed, bags	195	Cheese, pks	1,573
Dried Fruits, pks	13	Tow, bales	22
Eggs, bbls	6,297	Starch, pks	3,313
Hemp, bales	10	Tallow, pks	22
Hides, No	321	Tobacco, hhds	102
Hides, bdls	161	Tobacco, pks	178
Cotton, bales	1,015	Wool, bales	184
Leather, sides	37,476	Whisky, bbls	759
Resin, bbls	3,089		

ASHES—Have been firm, but quiet, since our last, with Pots quoted at $6 and Pearls at $8 ⅌ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been attracting less attention, especially from buyers for home use, yet has been quoted about steady at from 33½c.@35½c. for Yellow, the latter for very choice.

COAL—Meets with a ready sale, in the instances of nearly all kinds of stock, with values quoted firm. Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; American Gas, $6 75; Cumberland Soft, $6 57@$7, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ⅌ ton. The offerings of stock have been very moderate.

COCOA—Has been comparatively dull, with Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@28c.; Caracas, 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted firm, but quiet, in the local market. Sales have been reported at Baltimore of 6,000 bags by the Lapwing on private terms; 1,000 bags, by the Mimosa, at 19c., gold; and 7,600 bags, by the Elsinore, at Hampton Roads, to go to Baltimore, on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 27,745 bags, and at the outports, 31,589 bags, with 128,000 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 59,700 bags were for this port....A fairly active inquiry has been noted for other kinds at full and buoyant prices, with the recent movements, (part previously reported,) summed up thus: 1,200 mats Java, ex Lanoetar, 5,039 bags Maracaibo, ex Louisa Wilson and Victoria Perez, sold on private terms; 1,425 bags Jamaica, 475 bags Laguayra, 304 bags Mexican, 60 bags San Domingo, 50 bags Angostura, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 1,000 bags Laguayra shipped to Hamburg by first hands. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 14,072 bags and 6,112 mats, including 1,354 bags and 6,112 mats Java, 5,706 bags Costa Rica, 4,412 bags Porto Rico, 1,215 bags Maracaibo, 708 bags Ceylon, 486 bags Savanilla, 105 bags Manila, and 86 bags Mexican. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, at 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 17¼c.@17½c.; good at 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¾c.@20¼c., gold; Java invoices, 25c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@21½c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17½c.@20c.; Mexican, 18½c.@19½c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Savanilla, 18c.@21c.; Porto Rico, 17c.@19c.; San Domingo 16¾c.@17¼c. ⅌ lb., gold.

COTTON—Has been in light request since our last for early delivery, especially for export, the firmer views of holders and the stronger range of ocean freights operating against the outward movement. The inquiry from spinners has been unimportant. Quotations have not been altered officially. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 2,020 bales, (of which 1,745 bales were on last evening,) including 1,400 bales to shippers, and 620 bales to spinners. ....The business for forward delivery has also been on a restricted scale, opening steadily, but closing weaker, under reports of less favorable private advices from Liverpool, and a falling off in the demand for early delivery leading to a decline of 3-32c. ⅌ lb., closing tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,700 bales, of which 9,000 bales were on last evening and 15,700 bales to-day, with 2,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with April options closing at 16 7-32c.; May, 16 7-32c.@16¼c.; June, 16 11-32c.@16⅜c.; July, 16 9-16c.@16 19-32c.; August, 16 11-16c.@16 25-32c.; September, 16 9-16c.@16 19-32c.; October, 16⅜c.@16 5-32c.; November, 15 15-16c.; December, 15 31-32c.@16c.; January, 16 1-16c.@16⅛c. ⅌ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,015 bales, of which 117 bales were by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,950 bales, against 2,732 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 17,886 bales, against 18,650 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,300,303 bales, against 3,564,441 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 32,298 bales; to the Continent, 9,141 bales. Stock in New-York, 109,174 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 484,074 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Middling Fair	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Fair	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼

FISH—The main inquiry for supplies has been for Dry Cod and Shore Mackerel, with prices generally showing firmness. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 75@$6 50 ⅌ cwt. Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $5 50@$7 ⅌ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$14; No. 2 at $7 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7@$9 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 35c.@38c. for scaled, and 25c.@28c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring at 83c.@85c. ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A livelier trade has been reported in State and Western Flour at a shade firmer prices. The demand has been more active for shipping grades, and more satisfactory also for trade and family extras. Holders have been decidedly more confident, especially in view of the buoyancy in Wheat. The sales since our last have been 16,100 bbls., at $4 10@$4 50; grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 10@$4 50; ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western, $4 50@$4 90, chiefly at $4 70@$4 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 20; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 30@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to very fancy do., $5 30@$5 85, mainly at $5 35@$5 60; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 30; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5@$5 80; Western Trade and Family Extra Wheat stock at $5 40@$6 50; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 25@$6 50; Western White do. Extras, $5 50@$7 50; St. Louis Extra, $5 25@$7 75; Extra Genesee, $5 30@$6 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 75@$8 75, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 6,800 bbls. shipping stock, part City Mill product, within our range....Southern Flour has been in better request and steadier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,760 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 90 for very poor and very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 95@$7 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour continues in moderate request, within the range of from $4 25@$5 40 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 30 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been comparatively quiet, but held firmly, within the range of $4@$4 50 for very poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 85 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 550 bbls. ....Corn-meal, in sacks, continues in light demand at from $1 35@$1 85 ⅌ 100 lb....Oat-meal is very dull at from $7 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quoted decidedly stronger, all through, on a much more confident inquiry, largely speculative, though, in good part, for milling purposes, and, to a moderate extent, for shipment. The advanced prices claimed for prime to choice, and the firmer range of ocean freight room, particularly for British ports, have been against free export purchases. Spring Wheat has been in brisk request, and has been quoted fully 1c. a bushel higher, closing buoyantly, on reduced offerings. Winter Wheat has also been more urgently sought after, especially the better qualities, at improved figures, closing in favor of sellers. The dealings in Spring Wheat have been mainly on speculative account, and in Winter, mostly in choice Amber, for local milling. Sales have been reported since our last of 145,000 bushels, at $1 15@$1 30 for ordinary to prime No. 1 Spring, with $1 30 bid and $1 31@$1 32 asked for choice, afloat; $1 25 for Nos. 1 and 2 Minnesota Spring, to arrive soon; $1 20@$1 22½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat chiefly at $1 21½@$1 22½ for stock afloat, closing firmly at $1 22½ reported bid, and $1 23 asked, for prime; $1 19@$1 21½ for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat; $1 20 for old do., in store, (a boat load,) taken for milling; $1 18½@$1 21 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 20½ for good, afloat; $1 15@$1 28 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 37@$1 42 for fair Ordinary to choice Amber Western, mainly at $1 40 for prime Michigan, in store; $1 30@$1 37 for poor to strictly prime Red Western, and $1 38@$1 45 for White Western. And for forward delivery, 20,000 bushels prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, May delivery, on private terms; 15,000 bushels do., same delivery, at $1 30, and 15,000 bushels No. 2 Minnesota do., deliverable last half of May and first half of June, at $1 23 ⅌ bushel....New Corn has been actively sought after, mainly for home use, but partly for shipment, at an advance of fully 1c.@1½c. a bushel, closing strong. Sales have been reported of 142,000 bushels at 91½c.@93½c. for new mixed Western in store and afloat, chiefly at 93c. for prime, afloat; 93c.@93½c. for new Yellow Western; 92c.@93½c. for new Yellow Southern from dock and delivered, and 94c. for new White Western, car lots. For forward delivery new mixed Western Corn was moderately inquired for, and sales were reported of 25,000 bushels, to arrive first half of May, at 92c., at which rate, however, further offerings were reported without finding buyers. Bids of 91c. for new Yellow Western, to arrive in May, were reported, but not accepted....Old Mixed Western Corn has been unusually active, and quoted also higher, with the bulk of the business reported as for export. Sales, 24,000 bushels prime, in store, at 92½c.; and 120,000 bushels do. at 93c. ⅌ bushel, closing at the latter rate....Rye has been quite dull, with State quoted nominally at $1 03; and Canada, in bond, to arrive, at 95c. ⅌ bushel....Barley has been offered sparingly at very full prices, but has been inactive; a car-load of Canada East sold at $1 25; prime Canada West last sold at $1 55 ⅌ bushel....Barley Malt inactive, but held with confidence; Canada West quoted at $1 55@$1 70, cash and time; new Western at $1 45@$1 50; old Western at $1 25@$1 30; four-rowed State at $1 45@$1 55, and two-rowed do. at $1 35@$1 40 ⅌ bushel....Canada Peas in moderate demand, with sales of 2,000 bushels, free, reported at $1 35 ⅌ bushel.... Oats have been quoted firm, in the instance of prime, which have been in fair demand, and offered with reserve. The poorer qualities have been slow of sale and irregular as to values. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 41,000 bushels at 73c.@75½c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, mostly on the basis of 75½c. for Chicago, afloat; 74¾c.@77½c. for poor to strictly prime White Western, chiefly at 71¾c.@75c. for Iowa....Feed has been in more demand in a jobbing way, within the range of $22@$28, chiefly at $23@$25 ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been in better supply and moderate demand, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1. Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay at 60c....Rye Straw very dull within the range of from 55c.@75c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ⅌ 100 lb.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Trade has been very quiet, yet most kinds have been held with firmness. Domestic Bagging quoted at 12⅞c.@13c.

HARDWARE—Has been in fairly active request, in nearly all instances, at generally firm prices.

HEMP—Has been comparatively dull, yet prices have been quoted steady. Of Jute Butts, 500 bales sold at 2¾c., currency, 90 days' credit. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7½c.@8c.; Sisal at 5⅜c., gold, ⅌ lb.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ⅌ ton; Dressed American, $235@$280; Undressed do., $180@$185, currency, ⅌ ton. Jute, 4¼c.@5½c.; Jute Butts, 2¾c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been moderately sought after at unaltered rates; sales, 1,934 Central American, 1,500 Rio Grande, 600 Dry Texas, and 400 Dry and Dry-salted Texas on private terms.

MOLASSES—Foreign product has been in fair demand, but the limited offerings and extreme views of holders have been against free operations. A cargo of 370 hhds., 28 tcs., and 9 bbls. Mayaguez was sold on private terms. The stock of foreign in first hands today was estimated at 509 hhds. Cuba, 218 hhds. Porto Rico, and 147 hhds. English Islands. No further arrivals of importance have been reported. New-Orleans dull within our range. Stock of New-Orleans in first hands this morning estimated at 4,500 bbls. Jobbing trade moderate. We quote: Porto Rico, 45c.@65c.; Barbados, new crop, 45c.@47c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; new crop Cuba, grocery qualities, 42c.@46c.; new crop Cuba, refining grades, 44c. for 50 test; do. Centrifugal, 33c.@37c.; St. Croix, 52c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 70c.@77½c. for very good to fancy....Syrups have been in less request, yet quoted steady, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 45c.@65c., the latter for fancy, and Molasses do. at 44c.@50c. ⅌ gallon. And California Golden Syrup, in lots, at 45c. ⅌ gallon.... Sugar-house Molasses has been comparatively quiet on the basis of 31c. for hhds. and 34c. for bbls., and 35c.@37c. for extra heavy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet, yet without further change as to prices. We quote the range from $2 05@$2 10 for Strained to good Strained; $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale ⅌ 280 lb. Sales, 100 bbls. No. 2 at $2 45, free on board, and 250 bbls. No. 1 at $3 25@$3 75 ⅌ 280 lb.; also from Charleston, 1,500 bbls. fine and Extra Pale at $6 60 ⅌ 280 lb., free on board, with freight to Liverpool at 4s. 6d. Tar firm, but inactive; quoted at $2 37@$2 70....City Pitch quiet at $2 25 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in slack demand, with sales of small lots of merchantable at 36½c., with full lots quoted nominal at 36c.@36½c., and 50 bbls. New-York pks. at 37½c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Under the increased and urgent offerings, on contracts, the market has been unusually depressed, and values have been quoted decidedly lower, the market closing weak and irregular. At the reduction to-day a more active movement has been reported in the local market, almost wholly in Refined, for early delivery, on export account, the transactions, as reported, having embraced 16,000 bbls., including 10,000 bbls. at 13½c.; 2,000 bbls. at 13⅛c., (this cargo for shipment to the Baltic,) and 4,000 bbls. on private terms, quoted at the close at 13c.@13½c. ⅌ gallon.... Refined, at Philadelphia, wholly nominal at about 13c.@13⅛c., and at Baltimore, at 13⅛c.@13¼c....Refined, in cases, dull at 19c.@21c....Crude, in bulk, very quiet, quoted nominally at 6½c. ⅌ gallon. Some export inquiry noted, but the bids were not satisfactory....City Naphtha dull at 9¼c.@10c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted higher, with a better inquiry noted, mainly speculative. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 150 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $22 25; 250 bbls. do., (deliverable May 1,) at $22 05; 290 bbls. Prime Mess, part at $20, with extra prime quoted at $16 50@$17 50. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 750 bbls., May option, at $22 10, and 1,500 bbls., July, at $22 45, with June quoted at $22 20 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs steady; 10c. for City; demand moderate....Cut-meats have been somewhat brisker, but with prices favoring buyers slightly. Sales have been reported of 1,500 pieces fresh meats at 12¼c. for Hams, 9c. for Shoulders, and 10¾c.@11c. for Bellies; 21,500 lb. Pickled Bellies, 13 to 10 lb., at 11½c.@12c.; 65 bxs. Pickled Bellies at 12¼c.; 50 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13c.; 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 9½c.@9⅝c.; 1,400 Pickled Hams at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c., and Smoked Hams at 13½c.@14¼c.; 100 bxs. Western Dry Salted Shoulders and 400 bxs. Backs on private terms; 100 tcs. Western Pickled Shoulders, 11 lb., at 9¼c. Western Dry Salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 12½c.; Dry Salted Short Cut Hams, in bxs., at 11¾c.@12¼c., and Backs, in bxs., at 12⅞c. Bacon quiet but steady; sales, 40 bxs. City Long Clear at 12¾c. ⅌ lb....Lard has been in limited demand for early delivery, and quoted a shade easier in price, with sales reported of only small lots of Western Steam at 16c.; 400 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 15¾c.@15⅞c., with Refined quoted at 15c.@16c. And for forward delivery, of Western, sales were reported of 750 tcs., May option, at 15 15-16c., closing with this rate bid; 750 tcs., July, at 16¼c., closing nominally at 16 3-16c.; and 3,000 tcs., seller three months, at 16c. ⅌ lb....Beef has been quiet at unchanged prices. We quote at $10 for Plain Mess, $11 for Extra do., and $15 for Packet, ⅌ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, and $28@$29 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams have been inactive at from $18@$21 50 for good to very choice....The offerings of the finer qualities of Butter have been quite limited, with a good demand noted, on a firm basis as to values. Other kinds in rather more request at about late rates. We quote new Butter thus: New State in tubs and pails at 20c.@28c. for fair ordinary to very choice; new Western at 15c.@22c. for fair to very choice ⅌ lb. And old Butter thus: Firkins, tubs, and pails at from 13c.@25c. for ordinary to very choice old State and near-by products; 12c.@17c. for poor to choice old Western....Cheese has been moderately inquired for, partly for shipment, at less buoyant prices. We quote old State Factory at 12c.@16¾c. for about fair to fancy, chiefly at 15c.@16½c. for good to fancy; old Western, 6c.@15½c. ⅌ lb. And new Cheese at 12c.@16½c. for Factory, latter rate for very fancy, and 10c.@14c. for Dairies....Eggs have been in better supply, and quoted easier in price, within the range of 15½c.@17c. for fair to choice, chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for very good to strictly prime marks, ⅌ dozen, with a moderate inquiry noted.

RICE—Job lots have been selling to a moderate extent within the previous range, but the market has been generally quiet. Carolina, ordinary to choice, quoted at from $6 87½@$8 25; Louisiana, $6 25@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 50, and in bond at $2 70@$2 90; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ⅌ 100 lb. Stock of Rangoon to-day, 6,000 bags.

SEEDS—Clover has been attracting less attention, even from buyers for home use, and only small lots have been reported sold, with Western and State, in lots, at 12c.@12½c., and Pennsylvania at 12c., ⅌ lb.; prime Western, car-lots, quoted nominally at 12¼c., asked, but very quiet....Rough Flax has been slow of sale, and quoted nominally at $2 05@$2 25, from car and store....Timothy continues inactive at $2 55@$2 60 for car stock of fresh receipt, and $2 65@$2 85 for small lots from store....Calcutta Linseed has been in slack demand at $2 10 ⅌ 56 lb....Canary seed has been much more confidently sought after at decidedly firmer and buoyant prices, ranging now from $9@$9 75.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady as to price, on a moderately active movement, almost wholly for refining account. Sales have been made to-day of 720 hhds. fair to good refining Cuba at 8⅛c.@8⅜c., and 600 boxes Derone at 9c. And (a day or two since, but not previously made public,) 400 hhds. refining Cuba at equal to current rates. A sale of 8,400 boxes was reported last evening on the street lists, but it proved to have been the Java, in baskets, we noted three or four days ago. ....The receipts of Raw Sugars here since April 1 have been 58,437 hhds., 28,688 bxs., 55,052 bags, (and 3,664 hhds. Melado.) Sales since April 1, (to this morning,) 41,952 hhds., 32,589 bxs., 95,599 bags, (and 4,824 hhds. Melado.) Stock in first hands here this morning, 74,454 hhds., 30,893 bxs., and 90,550 bags, (with 443 hhds. Melado,) against 57,969 hhds., 44,794 bxs., and 130,597 bags, (with 1,603 hhds. Melado,) April 1, 1875, and 77,694 hhds., 54,464 bxs., and 200,016 bags, (with 879 hhds. Melado,) April 30, 1874. ....We quote fair refining Cuba firm at 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do. at 8 7-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7½c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.@11c.; Powdered at 11c.; Granulated at 10¾c.; A's at 9⅞c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in less request and quoted rather less firm; equal to 87,500 lb. sold at 9c.@9¼c. for fair to strictly prime....Stearine inactive and nominal; choice City, in hhds., quoted at 16½c., and prime Western, in tcs., at 16c.@16½c.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand and within our range; sales 2,100 half chests Green and 900 half chests Japan on private terms. The auction sale was at rather lower prices than had been expected; there were 582 half chests Moyune Green sold at 24½c.@$1 05; 1,032 half chests and bxs. Pingsuey do., 33c.@62½c.; 1,174 half chests Amoy Oolong, 22c.@42½c.; 604 half chests uncolored Japan, 49½c.@75c.; 285 half chests Formosa Oolong, 36c.@39½c., and 113 half chests Congou, 45c.@46c. ⅌ lb....We quote, in lines: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 29c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 29c.@72c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 29c.@85c.; Young Hyson, superior to choicest, 28c.@$1 10; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 24c.@29c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 25c.@97c.; Congou and Souchong, common to finest, 25c.@85c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 26c.@77c. ⅌ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been dull and heavy, with Arctic quoted at $1 05 ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of only 50 bbls. at $1 15 ⅌ gallon; market dull....Of Alcohol, 100 bbls. sold at $1 13 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The movements in berth freights have been very moderate, as a rule. Cotton room has been in most demand, and quoted quite firm for early shipment. Grain room has been in less request, and quoted somewhat irregular. The offerings of Provisions and general cargo have been on a restricted scale at about late figures. The chartering movement has been moderately active. The demand has been mostly for tonnage suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades, with rates quoted steady for vessels for Petroleum, and rather firmer for Grain. The decline in Petroleum tended to stimulate the export business. Some inquiry was noted for vessels for Naval Stores and Tobacco. Tonnage for the West India Sugar and for the Lumber trades attracted little attention....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 250 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d. ⅌ lb.; and by steam, 3,100 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. ⅌ lb.; 300 pks. Provisions, part at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton, with Grain room quoted nominally at 6d.@6½d. (with a two-boat-load bin reported as having been taken a day or two since at 5½d.@6d.) ⅌ bushel. Also, a ship, 1,449 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 45s.; a ship, 898 tons, with Flour, from Vallejo, at 47s. 6d....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. ⅌ bushel, and by steam, 350 hhds Kentucky Tobacco, (part for forward shipment,) at 27s. 6d.; 5 tons Bees-wax at 40s. Also a British ship, 657 tons, with Sugar and Hemp, reported from Manila, at 55s., and 95s. with option of Liverpool. ....For Glasgow, by steam, 400 bbls. Apples at 4s. ⅌ bbl.; 265 pkgs. Provisions on private terms; 1,500 bbls. Sugar, (prompt shipment,) at 22s. 6d.; 500 bbls. do., (forward shipment,) at 25s ⅌ ton, with Grain quoted at 6½d.@7d. ⅌ bushel....For Carlisle, by steam, (via Glasgow,) 60 bxs. Bacon at 45s. ⅌ ton....For Hull, by steam, 150 tcs. Beef at 6s. ⅌ tierce, and 75 bxs. Bacon at 30s. ⅌ ton....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 459 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters Grain, at 5s. 3d.; another, 299 tons, with about 2,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d.; another, with about 3,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d. ⅌ quarter; also two ships, 2,377 and 1,894 tons, with Guano, reported from the Peruvian Deposits, on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn on private terms; quoted at 4½d. ⅌ bushel; 900 pks. Provisions, 1,400 pks. Leather, and 200 bbls. Resin, on private terms....For the United Kingdom, direct, a bark with about 3,000 bbls. Tar, from Wilmington, reported on private terms, quoted at about 4s. ⅌ bbl....For Stettin, by steam, (via Hull,) 50 Mowers and Reapers at 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton, measurement....For Copenhagen, a German bark, 464 tons, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For Cronstadt, a Russian bark, 537 tons, hence, with about 3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For Elsinore and orders, a Swedish bark, 350 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d., or, if direct, 3d. off....For Marseilles, a British bark, 522 tons, hence, with about 3,700 bbls. Crude Petroleum reported at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For Valencia, an American schooner, 434 tons, hence, with Tobacco, reported at 36s. 3d. for Kentucky, and 31s. 3d. for Virginia.... For the north side of Cuba and back, a British bark, 354 tons, reported on the basis of $4 50 for Sugar, and port charges....For the River Platte, an American brig, 322 tons, (now here,) with Flour, from Richmond, at $1 25 ⅌ bbl....For a Brazilian port, direct, a British bark, 299 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For New-York, an American ship, 1,174 tons, with general cargo, reported from Shanghai, at 50s. ⅌ ton, measurement.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Flour steady. Wheat active and higher: No. 1 Spring, $1 07½@$1 08; No. 2 do., regular, $1 04¼; do., fresh, $1 04¾ spot or May; $1 07⅝ June; No. 3 do., 98c.; Rejected, 92c. Corn active and higher; High Mixed and No. 2 Mixed, 76½c. spot; 76⅞c. bid May; 77¾c. bid June; Rejected, 73c. Oats advanced and in fair demand: No. 2, fresh, 62¼c. spot; 62⅞c. bid May; 63¾c. bid June. Rye firm and in fair demand; No. 2, $1 07. Barley firm, in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 28@$1 30, spot; $1 25, May. Pork—Demand light; holders firm; a shade higher; sales at $21 85@$21 87½, spot; $22 10@$22 12½, June. Lard—Full prices asked, but no demand; sales at $15 60@$15 62½, spot or May; $15 80@$15 82½, June. Bulk Meats dull and declining; Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅞c.; Short Clear do., 12⅛c., all loose, spot or May. Whisky, $1 14. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 56,000 bushels; Corn, 217,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 231,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat declining at $1 04¾@$1 05, May; $1 07½, June. Corn weak, lower, at 76⅜c.@76¼c., May; 77¼c.@77⅜c., June. Oats higher at 63c., May; 63⅞c., June. Pork, $21 85, May. Lard nominally $15 80, June; $15 60, May.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—Flour firmer; low and medium grades a shade higher: Superfine Winter, $4 90@$5 10; Extra, $5 30@$5 50; Double Extra, $5 60@$5 75. Wheat excited; prices higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 40 bid, cash, held at $1 42½; sales at $1 44½@$1 45, May; $1 47, June; No. 2 Spring, $1 06@$1 08, cash; soft do., $1 11½@$1 12, June. Corn firmer and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 75c.@75¼c., cash; 75c., May. Barley—Little done; buyers demand a reduction. Rye higher at $1 07@$1 09. Whisky firm at $1 15. Pork dull; $22 10 bid; $22 40 asked. Dry-salted Meats dull; salable at 8¾c. for Shoulders; 11¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 12⅛c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet; only limited jobbing demand. Lard flat; nominally 15½c. Live Hogs easier but slow. Sales, Yorkers, $6 75@$7 25; Bacon grades, $7 50@$7 75; good to choice, $7 90@$8 25. Cattle quiet; sales, prime native shipping Steers, $6 25@$6 37½; good do., $6 10; fair to good native Butchers', $5 10@$5 75; mixed stock, $4 75@$5 60; Texans, $4 10@$4 75. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 63,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,100.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Petroleum—Refined; 13⅝c.; Crude, 9¾c. Bark held at $34 for No. 1 Quercitron. Clover-seed moves slowly at 10c.@10½c. for Pennsylvania, and 11¾c. for Western. Timothy is firmly held. Flour is in better demand at full prices; sales, 900 bbls. including Wisconsin and Minnesota Family at $5@$5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. at $5 25@$6 25; high grades, $6 50@$7 75. Rye Flour is worth $5 25@$5 37½. Wheat is wanted at $1 30@$1 34 for Red; $1 35@$1 36 for Amber, and $1 22 for No. 2 Milwaukee. Rye, $1 08. Corn comes forward freely, but the most of it was previously contracted for. The demand is steady. Sales of Yellow at 89c.@90c. and Western Mixed at 89c. Oats are held at 74½c.@77c. for White and 74c. for Mixed. Barley and Malt—No sales. Provisions sell as wanted. Pork and Beef Hams unchanged. Smoked Hams, 13c.@14½c. Lard, 15c.@16c. Whisky is worth $1 18 for Western. Butter unchanged. Cheese firm, especially fine grades; New-York fancy, 16¾c.@17¼c.; Western fine, 16½c.@16¾c. Eggs firm and higher; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 17c.@17½c.; Western do., 17c.; Southern do., 16c.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—Flour firmer; prices hardening. Wheat quiet, but firmer; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 36@$1 37; No. 2 do., $1 35; Mixed do., $1 33; No. 1 Western Red, $1 35; No. 2 do., $1 34@$1 35; Pennsylvania Red, $1 30@$1 35; Maryland Red, $1 30@$1 40; do. Amber, $1 42@$1 44; do. White, $1 30@$1 38; No. 2 Western Spring, Red, $1 18@$1 19. Corn strong for Western, but Southern quiet; Southern White, 88c.@91c.; do. Yellow, 89c.@90c.; Western Mixed, 89½c. Oats dull; Southern, 75c.@78c.; Western White, 70c.@72c.; Western Mixed, 68c.@69c. Rye firmer at $1 15@$1 17. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork steady at $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c. for round lots, loose; jobbing lots, packed, ¼c.@½c. higher. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13¼c.; Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard steady; Refined, 16c.@16¼c. Butter steady; new Western, packed, 20c.@26c.; do., Rolls, 18c.@22c. Petroleum dull and nominal at 6½c.@6⅝c. Coffee quiet but strong; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 16¼c.@19c. Whisky firm at $1 16@$1 17.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 29.—Receipts—Flour, 5,100 bbls.; Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels; Barley, 3,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,700 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 43,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. Flour steady; sales of 450 bbls. at $5 50@$6 25 for Spring; $6@$6 50 for Bakers; $6@$6 50 for Amber; $6 75@$7 for Winter; $5 50 for Rye. Oatmeal, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat unsettled; buyers and sellers apart; No. 2 Chicago, nominally $1 10 bid; no sales. Corn scarce, and consequently firm; sales of 5 cars on the track, at 85c.; 1 car in store, 85½c. Oats inactive. Rye—None here. Barley—None here; Canada sold at $1 39½ on the track. Seed quiet and unchanged. Pork firm at $23 for heavy Mess. Lard firm at 16½c. Highwines nominal.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—Flour excited, active, and higher; Family, $6@$6 15. Wheat active and firm; Red, $1 30@$1 35. Corn firmer at 74c.@76c. Oats steady at 67c.@69c. Rye quiet at $1 20. Barley, $1 50@$1 60. Butter dull and heavy; choice Reserve, 27c.@28c. Clover-seed steady at 12c.@12¼c. Pork quiet at $22. Prime Steam Lard quiet; held at 15⅝c.; bid, 15½c. Cured Meats a shade easier; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, $11 70@$11 75; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Whisky firm at $1 13. Live Hogs dull at $7@$8 50; receipts, 2,000.

MILWAUKEE, April 29.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 04¾; June, $1 08⅞. Oats active and higher; No. 2, in store, 61½c. Corn excited; higher; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 74½c.; May, 75c. Rye excited; higher; scarce; sales at $1 21, in store. Barley scarce; unsettled; No. 2 Spring, $1 25@$1 29; No. 3 do., $1 15@$1 17. Provisions dull; nominally firm. Mess Pork, $21 75, cash. Sweet pickled Hams, 11¼c.@12c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Middles, 11½c.@12¼c., all loose. Prime Lard—Steam, 15½c.; Kettle, 15¾c. Freights active; Wheat to Buffalo, 5c. Receipts—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, April 29.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 32½c. Resin quiet at $1 65 for Strained. Crude Turpentine unchanged $1 60 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip, and $3 60 for Virgin. Tar unchanged; $1 75.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Considerable business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, April 29, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

Jere. Johnson, Jr., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, sold the property located on the south-east corner of Hudson and Leonard streets, known as Nos. 86, 88, 90, 92, and 94 Hudson street, and No. 6 Leonard street, embracing a plot of land 90.7 by 100.2 by 58 by 78.11, with two four-story brick, two two-story brick, and one three story brick building thereon. The buildings cover the plot entirely, and, although sold in two parcels, the total price realized was $62,700. The purchaser was Samuel Hirsch, a defendant in the action. The premises are those formerly occupied by the Merchants' Union Express Company, and the sale was made, we understand, more particularly for the purpose of perfecting the title to the property.

A. H. Muller & Son, at an Executor's sale, to close estate of James Murphy, deceased, disposed of the following improved real estate: One five-story brick house, with lot 35.10 by 69.11, No. 342 East Eleventh street, south side, 64.2 feet west of First avenue, sold for $22,400, to Henry Cogan; one four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 28.7 by 140.5 by 91.2 by 22.9 by 57.8, No. 333 East Eleventh street, north side, 196.9 feet west of First avenue, sold for $11,500, to Henry Hugo; one three-story and basement brick tenement-house, with lot 24.6 by 140.5 by 29.4 by 124.4, No. 331 East Eleventh street, adjoining above, sold for $7,100, to John Monks; one similar house, with lot 24.10 by 124.4 by 29.9 by 108, No. 329 East Eleventh street, adjoining above, sold for $6,800, to J. McManus, and one similar house, with lot 21.10 by 108 by 40 by 104.4, No. 327 East Eleventh street, adjoining above, sold for $5,500, to same buyer. A large plot of land, having a frontage on East Eleventh street of 142.10 feet, with buildings thereon, adjoining above, offered at the same auction, was withdrawn for the want of adequate bids. Four lots on Riverside avenue, north-east corner of Eighty-eighth street, billed for sale by the same firm, were not put up.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick double tenement-house, with lot 24.11 by 92, No. 423 West Sixteenth street, north side, 275.2 feet west of Ninth avenue, for $17,000, to Henry Lipman, who bought the property in the interest of the plaintiff.

The following legal auctions were adjourned: Sale by Samuel A. Steele of four lots on Tenth avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-seventh street, adjourned to May 6; sale by R. V. Harnett of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, east of Fourth avenue, adjourned to same date; sale by A. H. Muller & Son of a house and lot on West Eighty-third street, east of Ninth avenue, adjourned to May 13; sale by R. V. Harnett, of the house and lot No. 125 Macdougal street, north-west corner of Amity street, adjourned to May 20, and sale by Peter F. Meyer of a house and lot on East Sixtieth street, west of third avenue, adjourned *sine die*.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court partition sale, William T. Horn, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 70, No. 389 Grand street, south-west corner of Suffolk street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Thirty-ninth street, north side, 225 feet west of Fifth avenue. Also, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, A. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 17.10 by 98.9, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 275 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Henry R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.3 by 81, on Lexington avenue, west side, 33.1 feet south of Twenty-ninth street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward H. Hobbs, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 98.9, with improvements, on West Twenty-first street, north side, 200 feet east of Eleventh avenue. Also similar sale, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 69.8, on Delancey street, north side, 50.3 feet west of Norfolk street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, with improvements, on East Ninety-eighth street, south side, 360 feet east of Third avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, APRIL 29.

NEW-YORK.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

four-story brick buildings, 2 two-story brick buildings, 1 three-story brick building, and plot, Hudson st., s. e. corner of Leonard st., known as Nos. 86, 88, 90, 92, and 94 Hudson st., and No. 6 Leonard st., plot 90.7x100.2x58x78.11; sold in two parcels, but in the aggregate for	$62,700
By A. J. Bleecker & Son.	
five-story brick house and lot, No. 342 East 11th st., s. s., 64.2 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 35.10x69.11	$22,400
four-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 333 East 11th st., n. s., 196.9 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 28.7x140.5x91.2x22.9x57.8	11,500
three-story and basement brick tenement-house and lot, No. 331 East 11th st., n. s., adjoining above, lot 24.6x140.5x29.4x124.4	7,100
three-story and basement brick tenement-house and lot, No. 329 East 11th st., n. s., adjoining above, lot 24.10x124.4x29.9x108	6,800
three-story and basement brick tenement-house and lot, No. 327 East 11th st., n. s., adjoining above, lot 21.10x108x40x104.4	5,500
By E. H. Ludlow & Co.	
five-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 423 West 16th st., n. s., 275.2 ft. w. of 9th av., lot 24.11x92	$17,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 28.

Barrow st., n. s., (No. 34,) 22x94; Henrietta, wife of G. Starr, to F. S. Copeland	$8,500
Clinton st., adjoining lot No. 101, map village of Morrisania, 48.3x100; R. M. Provost to R. L. Harron	600
King st., n. s., (Nos. 37 and 39,) 50.9x100; G. A. Boyce, Trustee, to W. Cleary	25,000
Rutgers st., w. s., (No 24,) 25x84.7; Executors of H. R. Remsen to J. Plunkett	10,050
st st., s. s., 135 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x61; Margaret, wife of E. Gomez, to A. Reichardt	10,050
th st., s. s., 363.3 ft. w. of Av. D, 22.11x96; M. Schutz to C. Krog	14,500
th st., s. s., 185.11 ft. e. of 6th av., 16.8x93.11; Margaret, wife of S. T. Russel, to Adelia K., wife of J. E. Broome	21,500
0th st., n. s., 64.4 ft. e. of Dry Dock st., 41.8x72; Ann, wife of L. Mawson, and other heirs at law of S. and Sarah Philips, deceased, to P. Miller	24,750
th st., n. s., 326 ft. w. of 3d av., 22x98.9; T. Kilpatrick to Eliza, wife of W. McRoberts	17,700
0th st., n. s., No. 318, 20x98.9; Emelli, wife of M. Celler, to C. Werner	15,000
th st., n. s., 236 ft. w. of 9th av., 14x100.4; N. Gardner to S. Brown	10,600
Same property; S. Brown to Sarah E., wife of N. Gardner	10,600
0th st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x90; M. Steiner to M. Oppenheimer	13,000
0th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th av., 75x39.3; Sarah V., wife of B. C. Thomas, to R. Hayes	7,500
0th st., n. s., 291.8 ft. w. of 9th av., 16.8x100; R. Hayes to Anna Esterly and Eliza Jacobs	10,000
th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x50; J. Falk to C. D. Lamarche	15,000
7th st., s. s., 47 ft. w. of Madison av., 27x100.5; J. M. Crossman to J. Bernheimer	78,000
7th st., s. s., 74 ft. w. of Madison av., 27x100.5; J. M. Crossman to A. Sheftel	78,000
2d st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 3d av., 71.5x48.4; T. Cummins to J. D. Cummins	21,000
4th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th av., 22x102.2; O. C. Hoffman to E. C. Ripley	50,000
07th st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.11; S. Feil to Annie J., wife of J. J. Maskell, and Catharine, wife of J. Meighan	13,900
Avenue D, s. e. corner of 13th st., thence n. to 14th st., thence e. to Tompkins st., thence s. to 13th st., thence w. to Avenue D; James and Eliza Maria Brown to J. C. Brown	350,000
Same property; J. C. Brown to J. Brown	50,000
Central av., e. s., 300 ft. n. of 3d st., 25x100; W. H. Miller and J. Johnson, Jr., to H. Lucke	1,000
st av., n. w. corner of 122d st., 19.9x75; J. Falk, to Bridget, wife of T. Dillon	19,000
th av., w. s., 47.2 ft. s. of 6th st., 20x80; G. Chesterman to the Greenwich Savings Bank	19,000
th av., e. s., 74.1 ft., n. of 37th st., 24.8x100; S. Marks to J. G. and L. Steets	21,500

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

Fulton st., n. w. corner William st., 24x60, per year, $2,700; Fulton st., n. s., 24 ft. west of William st., 21x60, per year, $1,600; Fulton st., n. s., 45 ft. w. of William st., 21x60, per year, $1,600; Fulton st., n. s., 66 ft. west of William st., 20x60, per year, $1,800; Fulton st., n. s., 86 ft. w. of William st., 19.11x66; Ministers, Elders, &c., Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to A. J. Kerwin, (twenty-one years' lease, with privilege of two renewals,) per year	$1,800
William st., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Fulton st., 19x66, per year, $1,000; William st., w. s., 97 ft. n. of Fulton st., 21.6x66, per year, $1,500; William st., w. s., 79 ft. n. of Fulton st., 18x66; Ministers, Elders, &c., Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to A. J. Kerwin, (twenty-one years' lease, with two renewals,) per year	900
Ann st., s. s., 66 ft. w. of William st., 20x52.11, per year, $550; Ann st., s. s., 86 ft. w. of William st., 20x53; Ministers, Elders, &c. Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to A. J. Kerwin, (twenty-one years' lease, with two renewals,) per year	550
d av., e. s., 92 ft. s. of 15th st., 17x100, (twenty-one years' lease); M. Fish to Sophia, wife of C. Mish, per year	700

LEASES RECORDED.

Canal st., No. 301, three years, per year	$1,650
Clinton st., No. 30, three years, per year	720

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND 80 feet by 109 feet 6 inches, with the elegant stone church edifice thereon, known as the

REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH
ON
WASHINGTON SQUARE.

This property, so admirably situated for a public building, on the easterly side of Washington square, corner of Washington place, is now offered for sale, and immediate possession can be given. For further particulars inquire of J. W. BAKER, No. 163 West 11th st., or G. A. SAGE, No. 170 Washington square, south.

FOR SALE—CLOSE TO 5TH AV., ON COLUMBIA College property, a very superior house, of full size, at a low price, on easy terms and with immediate possession. For particulars and permit, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—ON ASTOR LEASE, CHEAP—TWO new brown-stone houses, Nos. 342 and 344 West 4th st.; three stories and basement, 20x50x100. Inquire on the premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REDUCED PRICES!!!!

New complete list of houses for sale, issued gratis, published 28th inst. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID SUMMER HOTEL PROPERTY AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., KNOWN AS THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.—The subscriber, a Referee for that purpose duly appointed by the Supreme Court, will sell at public auction, without reserve, the new and splendid hotel property at Saratoga Springs, known as the United States Hotel, on the 1st day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the front piazza of the hotel. This property consists of the large plot of ground on the corner of Broadway and Division st., in said village, on which is erected the hotel. Also, the plot of ground on Division st., on which is situated the barns, wash-house, laundry, and other out-buildings, which, together with the real estate and buildings, have cost over seven hundred thousand dollars. The subscriber, as agent of the Trustees, will also sell at the same time and place the furniture, fixtures, and equipments of said hotel, which have recently cost over two hundred thousand dollars.

The whole property constitutes the most complete and magnificent summer hotel in the world, capable of accommodating over one thousand guests.

For further particulars inquire of PUTNAM & EUSTIS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Saratoga Springs, or of the subscriber.

JOHN WILLARD LESTER, Referee.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, March 18, 1875.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale at Dobbs Ferry, within five minutes' walk of the depot, a gentleman's residence; first-class brick house, all modern improvements; suitable for Winter as well as a Summer residence; wide piazzas front and rear; six acres of beautiful land, running from Broadway to the river, with a large frontage on the same; splendid shade; fruit, shrubbery, and ornamental trees in abundance: fine garden, with all kinds of small fruits and elegant lawn; large stable and carriage-house; pure spring water supplies the house and stable; natural flow; the location and neighborhood are unsurpassed. This place is offered at a great bargain on easy terms, with immediate possession. Photograph, permits, and fuller particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE PIERREPONT House, Old Lyme, Conn.: this hotel is new and elegantly furnished; it commands a fine view of Long Island Sound and Connecticut River; has gas and water. Apply to D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT THROGG'S Neck, near Pelham Bridge, several handsome villas; have water fronts on the Sound; fine shade-trees; bathing, boating, and fishing; fifty minutes from City Hall on Port Chester Railroad; prices moderate; terms reasonable. Apply at office of P. LORILLARD & CO., No. 16 Chambers st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and thirty-six acres, near Brown's dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS (NO. 30 Pine st.) offer for sale and rent, furnished or unfurnished, some elegant properties; Mountain Cliff, Side, or Ridge opposite.

FARM FOR SALE.—200 ACRES, EXCELLENT soil; fine buildings; five miles from Newburg and Cornwall. For particulars address J. A. SANDS, No. 80 Water st., Newburg, N. Y.

ORANGE, N.J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

103 LOTS,
comprising the
TWO BLOCKS OF LAND BOUNDED BY
2D AV., THE EAST RIVER,
100TH AND 101ST STS.,
with
WATER FRONT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1875,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

By order of THOMAS J. McCAHILL and ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, Attorneys, the 103 City Lots, bounded by 2d av. and the East River, 100th and 101st sts., comprising TWO BLOCKS OF LAND, WITH WATER FRONT. The sale will be absolute and in lots to suit purchasers.

60 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

For maps and full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; THOMAS J. McCAHILL, No. 9 Pine st.; THOMAS P. FOWLER, (Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler,) No. 29 Wall st. (Drexel Building.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the Oswego Falls Brown-stone Quarry Company, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order of the above-named court, entered herein April 13, 1875, I, the undersigned, in pursuance of the terms and conditions of said order, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1875, at noon, the real and personal estate of said bankrupt, and hereinafter described, as follows: All that tract or parcel of land situated in the Town of Granby, in the County of Oswego, and State of New-York, and being part of lot No. 75, of the original Town of Hannibal, now Granby, and bounded as follows: Beginning on the road leading from Oswego Falls to Oswego, at the south-west corner of that part of said lot No. 75 sold by James Crombie and wife to James Parker, and running thence easterly along the south line of said Parker's land to the Oswego River, thence southerly along the said Oswego River to the south-east corner to the lot of four acres of land conveyed by Isaac Merritt, sole acting executor of Richard P. Hart, deceased, to the said James Crombie by deed, dated March 1, 1848, and recorded in Oswego County Clerk's office, April 4, 1848, in Book No. 48 of Deeds, page 355, &c.; thence westerly along the south line of said land conveyed by said Merritt to said Crombie, to said road leading from Oswego Falls to Oswego; thence northerly along the east line of said road to the place of beginning, containing three acres of land, be the same more or less, and being the same premises lately occupied by Dorastus Kellogg and Madaline H., his wife, together with the right of way down the bank of said river to said river, as conveyed to said Crombie by the said Merritt. And also all that tract or parcel of land situated in the village of Oswego Falls, Oswego County, and State of New-York, and being part of lot (No. 75) seventy five of the original Township of Hannibal, now Granby, bounded and described as follows, viz.: On the north by the lands of William Schenck, on the east by land of William Schenck and the top of the bank of the Oswego River, on the south by north line of land lately owned by Madaline Kellogg, on the west by the east line of Mrs. Thomas E. Wright's land, extending southerly across said Parker's premises to said north line of land of said Kellogg. Also, the right of way therefrom westerly to First street, as now used, on the north side of said Parker's land, the same used in common with other owners thereof, and being so much of the premises purchased by Margarett Parker of William Schenck as lie east of said Wright's east line, and being four rods in length from east to west, and one and one-half rods in width from north to south, together with all buildings and all and every improvement thereon, and the said personal property is described as follows: Stone-boat, machinery, tools, furniture, quarries, and all the other personal property thereon belonging to said bankrupt, with all the water rights, privileges, water-wheels, transmitting power possessed by said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, April 13, 1875.

CLARK C. WILSON,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of said bankrupt.

A. H. WAGNER, Attorney for Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, New-York. ap21-2aw3wW&F*

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE ETTLINGER against FREDERICK STEGMILLER, CHARLES G. GOELLER, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action on the 6th day of October, 1874, I, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Vernon K. Stevenson, Jr., auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Delancey street, distant fifty (50) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the north-westerly corner of Norfolk and Delancey streets, running thence northerly and parallel with Norfolk street sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches, thence easterly and parallel with Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the centre of a party wall, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches to the northerly side of Delancey street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 4, 1875.
JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Park row.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, April 12, 1875, at the same place and hour.
Dated March 29, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, April 26, 1875, at the same place and hour.
Dated April 12, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to FRIDAY, April 30, 1875, at the same place and hour.
Dated April 26, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

South-west corner of Grand and Suffolk sts.,

Under the direction of WILLIAM T. HORN, Esq., Referee, Will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, April 30, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. The above valuable lot is known as No. 389 Grand st., being 25 feet front and 70 feet deep on Suffolk st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A VERY DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR TO rent, with separate bath and all conveniences. Inquire at No. 818 Greenwich st., near Jane st.

TO LET—HAIGHT HOUSE, No. 2 EAST 15TH st., parlor, two bedrooms, and bath-room. Apply to Janitor.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STONE DWELLING NO. 465 Tompkins av., near Fulton, Brooklyn; partly furnished. Rent $750. Apply to OWNER, No. 473.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

PROPERTY OUT OF CITY TO LET, &c.—A charming country-seat to let for season or year; partially furnished; to private family or for Summer resort. For twenty years the country-seat of a well-known banker. Situated on shore of Whitestone Bay, Long Island; one hour from City Hall, by Central Railroad of Long Island. This property contains thirty-five acres, elegantly laid out; paths and groves, with magnificent shrubbery; a fine substantial mansion, giving a full view of Long Island Sound, the eastern shipping of the port passing within plain sight of the piazza; also, a gardener's cottage, green-house, barn, stables, boat-house, and bathing-house. There are few, if any, places in the suburbs of New-York which equal this. Only an hour and a-quarter from Wall st.; thirty-seven trains daily. Also, steam-boats in Summer. Will sell whole or part. Call on GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Esq., Attorney for owner, No. 99 Nassau st. Commission paid to agents.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED.—WE HAVE STILL on our list a few desirable houses at low rents, ranging from $600 to $2,700, in various localities, from West Washington place to 46th st., mostly west of 7th av.

J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

TO LET—A TASTEFUL AND CONVENIENT French-roofed brick house, on lot 50x119 feet, on Washington av., near Fulton st.; drawing-room, library with bay window, and dining-room on first floor; eight bed chambers; very substantially built, in thorough order, and freshly painted and decorated. Apply to C. W. KNOWLTON, No. 983 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED.—A NEW CABINET-FINISHED four-story house, between 5th and Madison avs., near Central Park, for sale low, or to let at a moderate rent to private family, for one to three years, owner going abroad in May. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st., or of Rev. CLARENCE BUEL, owner, on the premises, No. 25 East 73d st.

WEST POINT.—TO LET FOR THE SEASON A cottage near West Point, beautifully located and commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River, with carriage house, stable, garden, and ice-house; the best of water brought to house and stable by hydraulic ram; house clean and ready for occupation; rent moderate. Apply to E. SATTERLEE, Westmoreland Hotel, corner 4th av. and 17th st.

TO RENT—AT PIERMONT, WITHIN TEN MINutes of depot, the handsome place lately owned by George A. Jones; the place has 22 acres, mansion, stable, and garden; it will be rented for one or more years at a very low rent; its situation is very fine; elegant view of the Hudson for miles; fine neighborhood, and perfectly healthy. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, 20x50; entirely new; all modern improvements, including gas-fixtures; west of and near Central Park; rent only $700. Apply to JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st., or TIMPSON & PEET, Broadway and 44th st.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer. Catalogues on application to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 80 Broadway.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—TO LET—A GOTHIC COTtage containing twelve rooms, well furnished, together with stable, coach-house, and forty acres of surrounding grounds, all delightfully situated, and commanding a fine view of the ocean. Apply to JOHN L. LAUDY, No. 90 Franklin st., New-York.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—AT THROGG'S Neck, near Westchester, a large furnished house; extensive grounds, stable, garden; fine view of the Sound; very accessible for business men by the Port Chester Railroad and Harlem boats. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st.

REDUCED RENTS!!!!!!

New complete list of houses to let, furnished and unfurnished, issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT L BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ONE OF THE PLEASantest places at Cornwall on the Hudson. Good house, stables for four horses, fine view, plenty of fruit, good garden, (all planted.) For further particulars apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

AT TARRYTOWN AND ALL ALONG THE Hudson, to let and for sale, with immediate possession, beautiful cottages, houses, and elegant residences, fully and handsomely furnished, at low prices, for season or year. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

NO. 127 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE.—To let, handsome three-story and basement frame house, three rooms deep; rent $1,500. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F., basement.

SUMMIT, N. J.—TO RENT, FURNISHED, A LARGE house with modern improvements, having a magnificent view, with about two acres land attached; stable, &c.: rent only $800 per annum. Apply to ARCHIBALD GRACIE, opposite the station.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED—NO. 13 EAST 46TH ST.—Four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, cabinet finish, parlor mirrors included; rent low to an acceptable tenant; seen by permit from 2 to 4 P. M. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

$1,800 A YEAR, UNFURNISHED—THE superior four-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 361 West 56th st.: very desirable location, and the cheapest rent in New-York; instant possession. RIKER & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

A FEW HOUSES LEFT, AT REDUCED RENTS; from $650 to $3,000; one at Maplewood, Orange Mountain, $300. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

TO LET CHEAP—NINTH WARD; HOUSE, THREE story, brick, sub-cellar; heater to third story; painted walls; all improvements; thirteen rooms. Inquire at No. 126 Leroy st.

A NYACK COTTAGE AT VERY REDUCED rates; elegant fruits and river views; good water; convenient by boat or cars; modern improvements. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

TO LET—PART OR WHOLE, THE CONVENIENT three-story house No. 69 East 86th st., near Madison av.; modern improvements; well adapted for two families; rent low. NEAFIE & CO., 3d av., corner 86th st.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON ON HUDSON—A FURnished house for the Summer, or by the year; rent moderate; well located. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE HOUSE, BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., $2,000; also, three-story house, $1,000, and others at reduced rents. YATES, No. 888 6th av.

TO LET—CHEAP, ELEGANT SUITS OF FRENCH flats, from five to nine rooms; first-class location; containing all the modern improvements. YATES, No. 888 6th av.

NINTH WARD.—LOWER PARTS OF MODERN three-story high-stoop houses No. 109 Bank st. and No. 774 Greenwich st.; all improvements; good yards and rear. RUFUS KING, No. 67 7th av.

TO LET—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A THREE story brick house, about ten minutes' walk from the depot. For particulars apply on the premises, or to A. B. MARSH, No. 66 Wall st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house No. 151 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 158 West 14th st., near 7th av. Apply to T. H. BAROWSKY, No. 14 Wall st.

TARRYTOWN.—NEW HOUSE, TWELVE ROOMS; all modern improvements; best location; rent $600. W. L. WALLACE, No. 28 Cortlandt st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet. One office 31x13 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

OFFICES
TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
BROAD AND WALL STS.

WALL ST. OFFICES

TO LET OR LEASE, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS OR BROKERS.—Three light offices on the second and three on the fourth floors of No. 56 Wall st. Apply at No. 59 Pine st., Room No. 3, third floor.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner, ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, NOS. 446, 448, and 450 Water st.; will be let singly or together, and altered to suit tenant. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

TO LET—THE FIRST-STORY IN NO. 710 BROADway; also the second story front rooms, now occupied by a diamond broker; also some small offices. Apply on the premises, between 9 and 11 A. M.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMILE H. MULDAUR, WILLIAM S. HALL, and EDWARD A. COBURN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at my office, number 14 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M., all the uncollected judgments, book accounts, debts, and claims of every nature and kind, now due and owing to the estate of the above-named bankrupts. Terms of sale, cash. A list of the judgments and claims to be sold, containing the names and last known addresses of the debtors and the amounts of the several debts, can be seen any day at my said office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.—Dated the 21st day of April, 1875.

CHARLES H. BANNIGAN, Assignee.

THOMAS H. BAROWSKY, Attorney for Assignee.
ap23-1aw3wF*

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot thirty-four bonds numbered as follows: Nos. 489, 182, 407, 399, 117, 518, 553, 523, 175, 438, 426, 103, 157, 510, 74, 554, 137, 449, 120, 106, 409, 478, 58, 470, 521, 95, 582, 40, 535, 354, 9, 541, 200, 326, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1875. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, upon presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau st.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
No. 177 MONTAGUE ST., CORNER OF CLINTON,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. April 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Brooklyn Trust Company for the election of six Trustees to take the places of those whose terms of office will then expire, and of three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the offices of the company, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., on MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.

WM. R. BUNKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board,

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The Stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the third (3d) day of May next.

The polls will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 4, 1875.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY, No. 9 NASSAU ST.,
AND BY THE ELEVATOR, No. 11 PINE ST.

HOLDERS OF STOCK ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that the assessment of one per cent. upon the stock will be received until the 30th inst. After that date cost of advertisement and telegraphing will be charged.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
24th April, 1875.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 1st day of May next, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on Wednesday, the 2d day of June next,) and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 3d day of June next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPECIALTY, and bought by the old established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

MINNESOTA STATE 7 PER CENT. DEFERRED BONDS, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA; AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST,

Capital	$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up	7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM, }

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of stockholders of said company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at Milwaukee on SATURDAY, 12th June, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer-books will be closed on 22d May, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 21st June at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE capital stock of the Cotton Exchange Trust Company will be opened on the 4th of May at the office of Louis H. Zerega & Co., No. 1 William st.

FREDERIC ZEREGA,
Secretary of the meeting of incorporators.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Utica plan is now ready on application to all First Mortgage Bondholders. To be sent free, by applying to A. D. MATHER & CO., Utica, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK STOCK.—A few shares for sale by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE bonds of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company, issued for lease of Flint and Holly Railroad, and also the principal of those bonds, maturing May 1, will be paid at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st.

The May coupons of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, Broadway.

H. C. POTTER, Treasurer.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 28, 1875.

F. CHANDLER, President. M. F. READING, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE Per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to stockholders on and after May 1.

The transfer books will be closed from now until the 1st of May.

M. F. READING, Cashier.

NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, April 26, 1875.

The interest due May 1, 1875, on the War Bounty Loan bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York.

WILLIAM B. McCREERY,
State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 2D AV., CORNER 63D ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE on and after May 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of North America.

WILLIAM S. THORN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 3d May.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE Capital Stock of this bank has been declared payable, free of taxes, on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer-books will be closed from that date, to be reopened on May 3.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 29 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from April 30 until May 30.

JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. has this day been declared by this bank from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of May next.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

EASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The coupons due May 1, on the Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 18.5.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Wilmington Coal, Mining, and Manufacturing Company, due May 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of

STERETT & COLBRON,
No. 17 New st.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of May next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of May next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1875.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1875, FROM the Norfolk City Water Bonds, will be paid at this bank.

R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

A.—STORAGE.—WEST-SIDE STORAGE WAREhouses, Nos. 593, 634, 636 Hudson st., No. 779 Greenwich st., and No. 10 Abingdon square, for Furniture, Pianos, Baggage, Mirrors, and other family property, in separate closed rooms, of any size; lowest of rates; accessible during business hours; most extensive and responsible establishment in the business; goods received either day or night. R. TAGGART, Owner and Manager, office No. 593 Hudson st., (Abingdon square.)

T. G. SELLEW.
DESKS.
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE. — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P.M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return ticke $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA...SAT., May 1 | ALGERIA...SAT., May 15
CUBA...WED., May 5 | *SCYTHIA...WED., May 19
*SCOTIA...WED., May 12 |

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M., on SATURDAY, May 1, 1875.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Holland, Sat. May 1, 1 P.M. | France, Saturday, May 8, 7:30 A. M.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Erin, Sat., May 8, 7:30 A. M. | Spain, May 29, 11 A. M.
England, May 15, 1 P. M. | Egypt, June 5, 3 P. M.
The Queen, May 22, 7:30 A. M. |

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........SATURDAY, May 1
AMERIQUE, POUZOLZ..........SATURDAY, May 15
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ..........SATURDAY, May 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE STEAM-SHIP FRANCE, FOR Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, 1st May, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, May 29, at Noon

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, May 4.

from Eagle Line Pier foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALIFORNIA..........Sails Saturday, May 1, 2 P. M.
VICTORIA..........Sails Saturday, May 8, 9 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 1.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents.
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, May 5, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.

CLARIBEL..........May 8.
ALPS..........May 29.

HAYTI and VENEZUELA.

ETNA..........April 29.
ANDES..........May 19.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

DONAU.....May 1 | RHEIN..........May 15
MAIN.....May 8 | ODER..........May 22

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $24 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CUBA..........Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, May 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, May 20

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, June 1

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 and June 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall, via Savanilla.

ACAPULCO..........April 30, at 12 M.

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

STEAMSHIP..........May 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MANHATTAN..........May 4, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........May 18, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.....Wed., May 5
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Capt. JOHNSON.....Wed., May 19
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.....Wed., June 2

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210; and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M.; 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5, 6:10, 7, 8:10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 11:20 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:4 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:4, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8, 9, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

SOUTH FERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS.

RUNNING FROM
CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS.,
TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenue, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

FARE THREE CENTS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 3, the steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip, Pier No. 24, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff 3:30 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way. After June 1 will leave New-York at 8:30 A. M. and Sea Cliff 4 P. M. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DU BOIS, No. 119 South st., New-York, or J. K. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 25,494, OF THE FRANKLIN Savings Bank. The finder will please leave the same at the bank.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A RESPECTABLE COUPLE (NO CHILDREN) wish the care of a house for the Summer months; can bring the very best reference. Call or address No. 765 3d av., in the store.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes to take care of a house for the Summer; good reference. Call or address No. 243 West 30th st.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S. Removed to No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman, with first-class testimonials, in a private family; is a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for R. F.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class chambermaid, understands her business in every particular; is also an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Address for two days A. D. B., Box No. 273, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a Protestant young girl, about twenty, who is capable and willing to do general work of the house, or nurse and sewing, waitress, &c., for very moderate wages; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID—NURSE.—TWO RESPECTable girls, sisters; one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other to take care of growing children; can furnish her own sewing-machine; have got the best of City reference. Call at No. 417 West 40th st., in the baker store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid, waitress, or nurse; willing and obliging; highest City reference; City or country. Apply for two days at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., formerly No. 1,325 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl with several years' experience, as chamber-maid and waitress; is neat, quick, and obliging; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; operates on Singer machine; three years' reference. Call at No. 123 West 24th st., Room No. 18, top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY, FOR A VERY nice Protestant American girl, to do chamber-work and waiting; neat, pleasant, and trusty; good reference. Apply at No. 123 Suffolk st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; no objection to fine washing; best City references. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 134 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call at No. 572 2d av., top floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objections to go to the country; best of references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid; is a very good sewer and obliging; has best City reference. Call or address No. 169 West 25th st. for two days; ring second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; best City reference. Call at or address, for two days, No. 275 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 339 East 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid; perfectly understand her business; is also a good fine washer and ironer; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD CHAMBER-maid and seamstress with good reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REGULAR CHAMBER-maid in the country, with two years' references. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, and will do the washing, or chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; no objection to the country for the Summer; five years and four months' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 336 6th av., two doors below 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A NEAT Swede girl to take charge of children, do chamber-work, and make herself useful; is a good plain family seamstress; best recommendations; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid, and assist in washing; no objection to light house-work; City or country; not afraid to work. Call for two days at No. 301 Spring st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and nurse. Call at No. 492 7th av., first floor, rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist with the care of children; good City references. Apply at No. 233 East 45th st., between 3d and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 483 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and to assist with children in a family going to the country. Call on or address M. L., No. 447 East 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 145 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and sewing; very best references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 31 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant girl as chamber-maid; no objection to plain sewing; two years' reference. Call at No. 427 Lexington av.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do house-cleaning or washing by the day. Call for three days at No. 212 West 37th st.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO Protestant girls, who have lived together and wish to take the work of a house between them; have references; one a good cook; the other chamber-maid, &c.; good laundress; wages moderate; City or country, but the latter preferred. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG women in private family; one as cook; Protestant; understands meats, soups, bread, and pastry; would go to the country; other as chamber-maid and plain sewing; would like to get together; five years' references from last places. Call at No. 256 7th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as a thorough cook; meats, game, pastries, soups, &c.; an excellent bread and biscuit baker; can get up nice made dishes; best testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, tidy, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS EXCELLENT family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, desserts, preserves, &c., and is willing to assist with the washing, if required; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for K.

COOK.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED WOMAN WHO is a first-class cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in best style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent young woman who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, &c., in best style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND WOMAN AS first-class cook; boils, lards, makes jellies, bread, &c.; can send a dish of any kind in first-class style; City or country; willing to assist in the laundry. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; does no washing; no objection to the country; excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 507 West 19th st., below 10th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMan, who is a competent cook, for either private family, or hotel, or institute; City or country; has best of references as a first-class cook, &c. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as good cook; is a good baker; is careful and reliable; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 911 6th av., between 51st and 52d sts.; ring third bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking, boning and larding; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young, willing, and obliging girl; is a good plain cook, and a fine washer and ironer; neat, willing, and obliging; can furnish good references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th st., up stairs.

COOK, HOUSE-MAID, &c.—BY TWO GERMAN Protestant girls, together or separate, for City or country; would like to do the work of a family together; have good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, useful, good colored young woman; is an excellent cook and thorough washer and ironer; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS GOOD FAMILY cook; would assist in washing; is a good cook; speaks a little English; can furnish City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, or general house-work, in a small private family; has good City reference. Call at 343 West 52d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A STEADY WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer, and ironer, or to do house-work, in a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family going to the country for the Summer months; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 146 East 39th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; will assist with the washing, in a private family or boarding-house; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 434 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker; best City references. Call for two days at No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls to do the work of a family between them; one as cook, the other to do chamber-work. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st., in book store.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; will assist in washing if required; best of City references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT COOK; can give fourteen years' reference from present employer. Call at No. 43 East 12th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 455 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMPEtent, experienced cook in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron; best City reference. Call at No. 308 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK; GOOD CITY REFerence. Can be seen for two days, from 10 o'clock, at No. 323 East 16th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS GOOD cook in a private family; no objection to the coarse washing; best City reference from her last place. Inquire in the store, No. 278 3d av., between 21st and 22d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK IN a small private family; is an excellent bread and cake maker; has no objections to assist a little with the washing; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PROTestants, as cook and up-stairs girl; cook is experienced in every part of family cooking; have lived together, and want a place they will not have to leave in a month; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO REspectable young girls; one as good cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 43 West 28th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, OR WAITRESS.—BY a Swedish mother and daughter; speak English; are first-class servants; all kinds of cooking, baking, preserves, jellies; first-class laundress or waitress. Can be seen to-day at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, TO cook, wash, and iron; is respectable and obliging; makes biscuit, &c.; City or country; can go to place on hour's notice. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl, as good family cook; makes nice bread, biscuits, soups, desserts, &c.; is a good laundress; best references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 225 West 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, WASHer, and ironer; has good City reference. Apply at No. 282 7th av., corner 26th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business; don't wish to go in the country. Call or address No. 241 East 45th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook in a private family; willing to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call or address No. 150 East 42d st.

DOMESTIC HELP,
male and female, for every capacity,
of all nationalities.
ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—CUTS BY THE TAYLOR SYStem; would like the work of a few families by the day, or will take a situation by the month; can give good references. Call at or address No. 833 2d av., in the fancy store.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker will go out by the day or week. Call for three days at No. 220 East 27th st., third flat.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman who is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; is very willing and well tempered; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMan; is a very excellent washer, ironer, and cook, and is strong and willing; City or country place; has good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to assist in general house-work and take care of children; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply at No. 238 East 59th st.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-WORK.—City or country; by a very competent American girl, with good reference. To be seen at No. 69 6th av., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG Scotch girl for general work; a good cook and laundress; is strong, quick, and wants by good service to retain a steady place; City or country; Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, with a boy seven years old; is a first-class cook and laundress; City reference; country preferred. Apply at No. 129 West 19th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan widow as housekeeper; is a good seamstress; no objection to one or two children; would go a short distance in the country; references exchanged. Call on or address all this week, Mrs. M. S., No. 237 West 26th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady as housekeeper; accustomed to the charge of servants and family sewing; understands good cooking. Call or address Housekeeper, No. 101 East 12th st., corner 4th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant girl; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; can cut and fit; has several years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 275 West 19th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON; UNderstands hair-dressing, cutting and fitting; best reference. Call for two days at No. 371 6th av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By a highly respectable and neat young woman; is a desirable person; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine work; excellent chamber-maid; fully competent in either capacity; best testimonials; sober, honest, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH LAUNDRESS; flutes, polishes; is willing to assist with chamber-work or be otherwise useful; is active, obliging, and a first-class worker; City or country; references. Apply at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN AS LAUNDRESS; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; is neat and tidy, willing and obliging, and can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—BY TWO VERY competent girls, sisters, as first-class laundress and experienced waitress, together, in a private family; City or country; good up-town references. To be seen at No. 69 6th av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress with several years' references; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands her business perfectly; best City references; City or country. Call for two days at No. 329 3d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress, or chamber-maid and laundress; best City references. Call at No. 325 East 27th st., second floor back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS laundress or as chamber-maid, and assist in washing; best City reference. Can be seen at 233 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, to assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 267 West 38th st., second floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH laundress, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; can do all kinds of ladies' finery, and understands her business thoroughly; can give best City and country reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 265 1st av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 217 East 29th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable woman in a private family as chamber-maid and assist in the washing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 3 East 34th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands her business in all its branches; good references. Call at 343 West 52d st.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A REspectable Protestant young woman, with good references; is competent to take care of an infant or children, and is fond of them, and be generally useful; country or City. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A Scotch Protestant young woman, to take care of children, &c.; is an experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Scotch Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for E. M.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL; has the most satisfactory references; is thoroughly capable to take the entire charge of an infant or growing children; can do nice sewing, and understands the machine. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHILD'S nurse; willing to assist in any other work; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 160 East 53d st., top floor.

NURSE.—EXPERIENCED; TO TAKE CARE OF A baby or growing children; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 West 33d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A GENTEEL YOUNG FRENCH GIRL; speaks a little English and perfect French; has good references from her last place. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., fourth floor, Jacquin's Bureau.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG English woman of refinement and experience as nurse and seamstress; understands a machine, and is very kindly with children; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, PROTESTANT Scotch woman as infant's nurse; fully competent to take entire charge from its birth; best City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Scotch Protestant woman as invalid's nurse; no objections to travel; is capable and kind. Address Scotch, BOX NO. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH PROTestant woman, as child's nurse; has had long experience in the charge of infants; can give good City references. To be seen for two days at No. 5½ Jane st. Ring bell five times.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL WHO speaks French and English fluently; is highly recommended from her present employer; prefers growing children and some light chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS NURSE to growing children, or to take care of a baby and make herself generally useful; first-class City references. Call at No. 330 East 12th st., near 2d av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE charge of an infant from its birth, or would take care of an invalid; City reference. Call at No. 511 3d av., in the store.

NURSE.—FULLY COMPETENT TO TAKE CARE OF a baby or growing children; good seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 839 6th av., near 47th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO TAKE care of children, and make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Call at No. 288 3d av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL; first-class infant's nurse; has the most satisfactory City references as a thorough child's nurse; is neat, patient, and agreeable. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN either as nurse to grown children and seamstress, or is very competent to attend upon and travel with an invalid lady; excellent recommendations from her present employer. Call at No. 228 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, WITH excellent City references, as nurse, and assist with chamber-work, or as parlor-maid. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 16 East 10th st., between 5th av. and University place.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY GIRL as child's nurse. Call for three days at present employer's, No. 210 Madison av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; best City reference from last place; no objection to wait on grown children. Call at No. 1,218 Broadway, corner of 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY FOR HER SEAMstress; can operate on machine; understands all kinds of fine sewing; will assist with chamber-work; seven years' reference. Apply to Mrs. Cochran, No. 281 4th av., between 10 and 12.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and lady's maid; no objection to light chamber-work or to go to Europe; speaks French fluently; best City reference. Call at No. 1 Union court, University place.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker; cuts and fits; sews on machine; good reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 100 East 28th st., corner 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—EMPLOYMENT BY A SEAMstress to go out by the day in a private family; can finish after a dressmaker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at No. 389 3d av.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; also, ladies' cloth garments of every style; work solicited in families by the day. Address Tailoress, No. 1,238 Broadway.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A GIRL OF EIGHTEEN, IN City or country, to be generally useful; understands house-work or care of children, sewing, waiting, &c.; wages not so much an object; is a bright, tidy, pleasant girl; good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WASHING AND IRONING.—DONE BY A REspectable colored woman; fluting and all fine washing; also shirt polishing done to order. Call at or address No. 129 West 26th st., in the basement.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WASHing done in first-class style by a superior laundress. Inquire of A. Johnson, No. 151 West 26th st., first floor.

WAITRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; has excellent reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; NICE, tidy; well recommended; speaks good English; is willing to do chamber-work and be useful. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

WAITERS.—BY TWO YOUNG ENGLISHMEN AS waiters with private families; no objection to go to country; good reference. Call or address for two days A. S., fish market, No. 346 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS A FIRST-CLASS waitress or chamber-maid; the best reference; City or country. Call at No. 155 West 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress; can take a man's place or first-class chamber-maid; will go to the country with a family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress in a private family; has no objection to go to the country. Call or address K., No. 387 2d av., store.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress and chamber-maid; the best of reference; City or country. Call at No. 155 West 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGH WAITRESS; HAS best of City reference. Call at 130 West 20th st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT butler, who understands thoroughly the full course of wines, flowers, and the care of silver; has the best of City references; will go to any part. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant man and wife, a re-engagement as butler and cook; thoroughly experienced and accustomed to the management of a large establishment; first-class references, also excellent testimonials; state wages. Address A. B., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER, OR GENERAL INSIDE SERVANT.—By a thoroughly experienced man; has lived with first-class families, from whom he has procured the highest testimonials as to being a man worth having in the above capacity. Address J. L., No. 529 6th av., in the store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, aged twenty-six years, who can drive in City or country; is a good groom; can keep carriages and harnesses in nice order, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business in every respect; no objections to the country; has four years' reference from his last place. Leaves on account of employer selling his horses. Call or address, H. B., No. 22 Lexington av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUSTworthy single man of long experience in caring for and driving carriage and road horses; temperate and obliging; best City and country references. Call or address Thomas, No. 153 East 38th st., private stable, near Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN IN EVERY respect; is capable of taking care of carriage or road horses; good City driver and groom; understands gardening; best reference. Call or address, for two days, R. W., No. 205 West 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a good careful driver; also is a good vegetable gardener; best City reference. Address E. F., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to go to the country; five years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address for two days at No. 306 East 36th st.

COACHMAN.—LONG EXPERIENCE; THOROUGHly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; married; aged thirty-five; best of City and country reference. Address J. M., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; UNderstands the care of horses, carriages, and harness, and is a good driver; willing and obliging; will be ready for any gentleman or lady on the 2d of May. Address John, Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man; understands his business; in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; five years' City reference. Address D., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN OF long experience in City and country; good careful driver in all sections; found willing and obliging; will be well recommended. Address J. McK., Box No. 292 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the business; has eight years' City reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 114 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN THE country, as coachman or to help in garden, milk, and be generally useful; willing and obliging; first-class reference. Address, for two days, M. B., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years from his last employer; who perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 106 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman; has four years' best City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Address No. 131 East 18th st.

COACHMAN. — BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 13 West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class references. Call or address T. W., at present employer's, No. 28 East 60th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; reference unexceptionable. Call or address Thomas Pariot, care of M. Curley, carriage repository, No. 109 East 13th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, TRUSTWORthy man; understands his business in all its branches. Call or address E. B., at present employer's, No. 56 Broadway, Room No. 16.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; one who thoroughly understands the business; will be willing and obliging; either City or country; good references. Address McP., Box 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN as coachman or to handle colts; no objection to a month on trial. Address T. P., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; country preferred; no better horseman in the country; American. Address Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no objections to the country or City; three years' first-class City reference. Call at or address No. 527 West 26th st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND USEFUL MAN.—By a young man, single; is a good groom and careful driver; has three years' first-class reference from last place. Address H. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man, and to make himself generally useful; has some of the best City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—FOR A COLORED COACHMAN, BY his present employer; has lived eleven years with one family. Apply at No. 33 West 39th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, who perfectly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; is a first-class driver; in City or country; best of reference. Address L. K., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN HAVING JUST sold his establishment, for his coachman, who has served him faithfully for years; is strictly honest, sober, and trustworthy; thoroughly understands his business. Address G. V., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; 4½ years' City reference from his last employer; will be disengaged in a few days on account of his employer giving up keeping horses. Call or address at his private stable, No. 150 East 22d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—OF LONG experience; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; no objection to country; five years' best City references. Call at Swedish office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT, AGED THIRty-four; good height; eight years' City reference; would take charge of a small country seat. Call on or address Coachman, No. 2 East 37th st., private stable.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCHman and wife; man as coachman, gardener, or would take charge of a farm with cottage; wife as laundress or dairy-woman; best of reference. Address J. C., No. 5 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the proper treatment of horses and carriages; is very obliging; three years' first-class references. Address Coachman, No. 154 West 27th st.

COACHMAN OR SUPERINTENDENT OF Farm.—By a Protestant Englishman; unmarried; been one year in the country at one place, from which he can furnish the best recommendation. Address J. V., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; CAN BE HAD BY applying at Madison Square House; best references from gentlemen in whose employ he has been for years. Inquire of A. R. Mathes, proprietor of hotel, Madison Square House, 21st st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THORoughly understands the care of horses and is a good driver, with the very best of reference. Address, for two days, S. S. T., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, Nos. 483 and 485 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF SOBER, quiet, industrious habits; excellent horseman; capable driver; willing and obliging; a most thorough groom and good driver; highly recommended. Address Coachman, No. 534 6th av., butcher store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class City reference. Call on or address for two days, W. E., No. 119 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman in a private family; has the very best of City reference. Call or address No. 148 East 40th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISHman, (married,) without incumbrance; references satisfactory. Address H. Y., harness store, No. 644 6th av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; first-class reference; City or country. Call or address James, at Davis' stable, No. 118 West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGH ENGLISH coachman; willing and obliging; City or country; refers to present employer. Address Thomas Woodbridge, Yonkers, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; reference unexceptionable. Call or address Thomas Parish, care of Mr. Curley, carriage repository, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, AGED THIRty-seven, thoroughly understands his business; first-class City driver; the very best reference given; will be disengaged on the 29th of this month; where there is coachman's room preferred. Address Edward, No. 26 South 5th av, or X. X., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A REspectable married man, aged twenty-six years, (no children;) wishes rooms to live in; is a good out-door flower and vegetable gardener; can also care cattle, milk, and keep a place in nice order; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY A SOBER, industrious man; married, small family; understands the care of flowers, fruit trees, &c.; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and cows; will be found willing and obliging. Address P. B., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A SINGLE Scotchman; is thoroughly competent to take full charge of a gentleman's place; is a trustworthy, sober, reliable man. Address K. W., at Mr. Blees' seed store, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER.—BY A FAITHFUL MAN AS ASsistant gardener, or would make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses thoroughly; best of reference. Call or address Advertiser, No. 50 East 41st st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man; can give the best of references from his last employers. Can be seen, or address J. C., at R. C. Reeves', No. 185 Water st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man; can give the best of references from his last employers for the last eighteen years. Can be seen at Alfred Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, A PROTestant, with no incumbrance; has sixteen years' experience in the country; good reference. Address S. S., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GROOM—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; THE man as groom and coachman; the woman to do second work or plain cooking, or to take care of children; good references. Inquire at No. 111 East 22d st.

JANITOR OR PORTER.—BY A SOBER AND industrious man; can use carpenter's tools. Address John Kyle, No. 100 Division st., rear.

SERVANT.—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, AGED TWENty-five, as indoor servant, or any light capacity; is a good scholar. Address J. F. Richards, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A GOOD STRONG BOY aged eighteen, lately landed from Ireland; is willing to work in any capacity; wages no object. Address or call on F. Keegan, No. 209 West 19th st., in store.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN; SPEAKS English; gives four years' City references from private family as a first-class waiter; polite, attentive, trustworthy, willing, competent. Can be seen at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE—FIRST-CLASS CITY references—as a thorough waiter; neat, clean, of good behavior, knows his duties, and willing to work. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER AND SERVANT.—BY A FRENCHman, aged twenty-three years, who can wait at table, clean furniture and windows, tend door, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—FIRST-CLASS, IN A PRIVATE family; can carve; is competent; speaks French, German, and English; references. Address Alsatian, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED YOUNG German as waiter in a private family; speaks English; understands his business; knows how to take care of silver and to make salads; City or country; best references. Address E., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDE lately landed; speaks little English, but German perfectly; neat and clean; willing to be told and be useful; wages moderate. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A COMPEtent man, who can be highly recommended. Address for two days L. G., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER for private family; City or country; references. Address Jo. Ja., Box No. 281, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER — COOK.—BY MAN AND WIFE; man is thoroughly domesticated; woman is first-class cook; meats, soups, and jellies; and good baker; for the country; references the highest; Protestants. Address Advertisers, No. 533 3d av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING ENGlish, as first-class waiter in the City; good reference. Call at No. 150 East 42d st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES A respectable young physician to become interested with him in two promising proprietary remedies requiring but trifling capital and no interference with practice. Address, with name, &c., APOTHECARY, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

$10,000 CAPITAL WANTED, WITH active partner to join the advertiser in the iron foundry business, already established. Principals only address FOUNDRY, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.
JARRETT, & PALMER, Lessees and Managers.

MISS NEILSON,

whose departure for Europe at an early date is decided upon, and thus gives additional interest to her brief engagement, as

HER FAREWELL TO AMERICA,

will offer the fifth of a series of FOURTEEN IMPERSONATIONS, this
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 30,
by appearing in her powerful original part of

AMY ROBSART.

THE GRAND ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR PLAY is produced with great magnificence, the costly accessories of

SUPERB SCENERY,
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
BRILLIANT COSTUMES,

giving increasing effect to the efforts of a company of exceeding strength.

GRAND NEILSON MATINEE TO-MORROW, (Saturday) at 1:30.

*** On MONDAY EVENING, May 10, MISS CLARA MORRIS AND MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD.

*** May 6, Stage Manager VINCENT'S BENEFIT.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..............Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..................A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.
128TH TO 135TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, May 1, TWENTY-FIRST MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

THE FLORALIA
AND LADIES' FAIR
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
FREE TRAINING AND COOKING SCHOOLS

of the Women's Educational and Industrial Society, will be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Broadway and 35th st., from WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 28, to SATURDAY EVENING, May 1, concluding with an Oriental May-day Festival. Illustrations of Oriental life every evening at 8 o'clock by Greek, Turkish, and Armenian ladies and gentlemen; Russian, Samovar, and Nalifka. Children's Department with Punch and Judy, the Learned Pig, Grab-bag, Fishing-pond, Magic Illusions, &c. Dancing every evening; music by Lander.

PRIZES.
Weber Grand Piano, value..........$1,200
Solid Silver Tea Set, value..........800
Brewster Phæton, value..........600
Stive's Shifting-top Light Wagon, value..........450

A magnificent Solid Silver Punch-bowl and Ladle, Gorham manufacture, value $1,090, will be awarded to the New-York City newspaper receiving the largest number of votes.

EDWARD RICHARD AND CHS. MOLLENHAUER give their personal attention to students at the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO SQUARE ROOMS AND ONE HALL room, with board for two gentlemen, their wives and mother; location between 9th and 23d sts., and 5th and 7th avs. Terms must be moderate. Address A. B. C., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., on line of Erie Railway; extensive grounds covered with shade and fruit trees; also good vegetable garden; very pleasant and healthy; location within sight of depot; terms to correspond with accommodations required. Address Mrs. JAS. J. McNALLY, Post Office Box No. 973, Middletown, N. Y.

WANTED—BOARD FOR TWO FAMILIES, CONsisting of four adults, five children, and two servants, within an hour of New-York; ample rooms and good table desired. Address S., Box No. 4,813 Post Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED ON A GOOD FARM WITHin two hours' ride on Erie, or Morris and Essex Railroads, for a family of nine, including children. Address, with full description and terms, H. M. H., Box No. 72 Post Office, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GREAT NECK HOUSE.
GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND,

Opens May 1 for permanent and transient guests: 100 yards from steam-boat landing, and two miles from railroad. The Steamer Seawanhaka leaves Peck slip every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Address as above.

RIVERDALE ON HUDSON, ONE HOUR FROM WALL ST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; house and appointments thoroughly first-class. Parties willing to pay for superior accommodations apply at No. 135 Madison av. Unexceptionable references given and required. House now open.

WARREN HOUSE,
WATERTOWN, CONN.,
GEO. A. WOODRUFF, Proprietor.
Send for circular.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SCHOOL, where music is a leading study and French the language of the house, a little girl would be received on favorable terms, as class-mate to an intelligent child under twelve. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 7, Babylon, Long Island.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGton, Mass.—This school, finely located, in Southern Berkshire, will receive boys under thirteen on very moderate terms. JAMES BIRD, A. M., Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF GERMANY gives lessons for thirty cents per lesson. Address TEACHER OF GERMAN, No. 100 East 23d st.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE,
No. 2 EXCHANGE COURT, ROOM No. 6,
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1875.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE will hold daily meetings, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) at 12 o'clock M., from May 1 until Nov. 1. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays close at 3 P. M. W. L. B. STEARS, President.

HELP WANTED.

APPRENTICES WANTED.—NONE BUT THE best of sewers need apply. Come prepared to work, at No. 783 6th av., between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M.

WANTED—IN A PUBLISHER'S OFFICE A MAN to attend to correspondence and general office business. Address, stating salary expected, T. C. P., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COOK, ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly, and has good City references; Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 16 West 51st st., Friday, April 30, from 1:30 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO COOK and assist with washing; a short distance in the country. Apply No. 1 East 28th st., Friday, April 30, from 11 o'clock till 1.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID WHO CAN SEW by hand and machine. Call, with references, at No. 16 West 17th st., after 12 M.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WITH GOOD REFERences. Apply at No. 51 West 37th st., between 9 and 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS; ONE ACCUSTOMED to a Wheeler & Wilson machine. Apply at No. 113 East 14th st. from 10 to 1.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; must be capable, and have City reference. Apply at No. 345 West 19th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO COOK and do coarse washing. Apply, with reference, at No. 511 3d av., in the store.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer at No. 412 West 47th st.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL TO take care of a growing child; must be a good operator; have some knowledge of hair-dressing, and assist in chamber-work. Apply, with City references, at No. 419 Madison av., after 10 A. M.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FRENCH WOMAN TO take care of a child six years of age, and sew; none but those having the best of references need apply. Call at No. 320 5th av., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, with good City reference; German or Swede preferred. Apply morning and evening at No. 516 Madison av.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID; NO ONE NEED APply who is not perfectly understands dressing hair. Call at No. 15 Waverley place, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN FOR GENeral house-work; must be a good cook and laundress, and have good City reference. Call at No. 144 East 49th st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply, with reference, at No. 235 West 53d st., before 12 M.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI—NEXT WEEK.

Seats can now be secured for the LAST PERFORMANCES THAT MME. RISTORI WILL EVER GIVE in New-York.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 3 and 4—FIRST and ONLY representations of Giacommetti's RENATA DI FRANCIA, or THE HUGUENOTS. RISTORI in her original personation of RENATA.

WEDNESDAY, May 5—MARIE ANTOINETTE.

THURSDAY, May 6—Extra performance for the benefit of the Italian School Building Fund, when RISTORI will appear for the first time in FRENCH. ELIZABETH, after which LES ADIEUX DE JEANNE D'ARC.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT of Mme. RISTORI, and last night, when she appears in TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

MEDEA, to conclude with a comedy in two acts, I PAZZI PER PROGETTO (Mad on Purpose.)

SATURDAY, May 8—RISTORI MATINEE D'ADIEU.

LYCEUM THEATRE—AIMEE'S LAST NIGHTS.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE and MATINEE of
AIMEE in LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.

The sprightliest of French Operas Bouffes.

AIMEE in her original creation, ROSE MICHON, UNANIMOUSLY DECLARED HER BEST CHARACTER, and in which this week she will introduce in English the charming song and dance, "Pretty as a Picture," and also a most comical Tyrolienne, "LES CANARDS."

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

LAST TWO DAYS AT CAPITOLINE,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

LAST BALLOON ASCENSION, SATURDAY, MAY 1.

BRIDGEPORT, MAY 3; NEW-HAVEN, MAY 4 AND 5.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
Mme. BLANCHE
and her CONTINENTAL TROUPE of BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES,
in La Statue Imaginaire and Tableau Vivants.
ROBINSON HALL, 16th st.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—23D st. and 4th av.; the fiftieth grand annual exhibition of paintings; now open day and evening.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE FIRST REspectability, in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a handsomely-furnished front room, modern improvements and ample closets, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address with name, C. L. S., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING HANDsomely-furnished house near Reservoir Park, will rent choice rooms at discount to party paying three months' advance—security given; splendid location for physician. Address IMMEDIATE, Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. PITKIN, FORMERLY NO. 235 WEST 38th st., having leased the two elegant connecting houses, north-west corner of Madison av. and 49th st., is prepared to make favorable arrangements for Spring and Summer board; one entire second floor disengaged; houses opposite Columbia College grounds.

NO. 45 5TH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suites of apartments, with or without private table; also, entire floor from May 1 at Summer prices in the above pleasantly-located double house.

NO. 151 EAST 27TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON av.—Gentlemen will be accommodated with very pleasant rooms and strictly first-class board; also fine extension, suitable for doctor, and elegant alcove room for family; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.—THREE pleasant, nicely-furnished rooms, with bay window, second floor of a corner house, rented together or separately. Inquire at No. 120 Lexington av., corner 28th st.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, FIVE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—A private family will let their elegantly-furnished parlor floor, en suite or separate; liberal reduction to permanent party; no children; breakfast if desired.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING HANDsomely-furnished house, near Reservoir Park, will rent choice rooms at discount to party paying three months' advance; security given; splendid location for physician. Call at No. 125 West 42d st.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—PARLOR AND SECOND floors to let, with private table, or without board, to a family or party of gentlemen; liberal terms to permanent parties.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, for a family or a party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-story front room, with front bedchamber, to let to a single gentleman, without board; house strictly private. No. 129 West 32d st., near 4th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A VERY DESIRABLE floor, newly furnished, with piano, &c.; en suite or separately, with or without private table; single rooms without board; moderate terms.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 217 WEST—ENtire second floor; also third floor, front rooms, newly and elegantly furnished, to let, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 43 WEST 35TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Rooms to rent, with board, on second and fourth floors, also large parlor; prices moderate; first-class; references.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished, private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen without board.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished room or suite, third story, front, in a private family; two blocks from Broadway; every convenience; no boarders.

HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDROOM with board, very low to a suitable, permanent party; house and location good; family, four adults. Inquire at No. 171 West 10th st.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE family would let second floor, furnished, with board, together or separately; also, single room to a gentleman, without board; terms moderate.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST ST.—PARTIES WISHING board for the months of May and June, can find elegant accommodations at Summer prices; references exchanged.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURnished, with all modern improvements, to let without board, to gentlemen only, at No. 36 Irving place, opposite the Westminster Hotel.

FOURTH AV., NO. 280.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent a large sunny front room, on parlor floor, well furnished, with breakfast or full board; terms moderate; modern improvements; references.

A LARGE AND NICELY FURNISHED front room, in private house, to let to one or two gentlemen; references required. Apply at No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison Avenues.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, just vacated, with or without private table, singly or en suite.

FREE TO APPLICANTS.—FULL INFORMAtion of handsome boarding accommodations, in all parts of the City. J. G. SANDS, Board Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH alcove, on second floor, to let to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board; bath, closets, &c.; reference exchanged. No. 40 West 29th st.

NO. 41 WEST 29TH ST., FEW DOORS from Broadway, elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also, rooms on fourth floor, with or without board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV. AND 34TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR, four handsomely-furnished rooms, with bath, private table and attendance. Apply to R. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208 MADISON PARK.—Parties of adults wishing first-class board can find elegant suites in this desirable location. Reasonable terms. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH ST.—TWO ROOMS VERY handsomely furnished to let with board. Terms, $25 and $30 per week for two persons. References exchanged.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., 62 WEST.—TO LET—Well-furnished front alcove room, with first-class board; references.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST.—BEAUTIFUL ROOMS for gentlemen, with or without breakfast; also parlor floor; house first class.

NO. 113 WEST 12TH ST., THREE DOORS west of 6th av.—Furnished rooms to let, with or without first-class board.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished rooms, connecting; gas, bath, &c.; gentlemen preferred; without board.

AT NO. 250 MADISON AV.—FINE SUITES OF rooms to let to families, with or without private table, at moderate prices.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—TWO DESIRABLE rooms together or separate; nice closets, water, and gas. Address No. 128 West 41st st.

A ROOM WITH SITTING-ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen on parlor floor, with board; references exchanged. At No. 194 West 10th st.

NO. 48 EAST 91ST ST.—TWO HALL ROOMS, one on third and one on fourth floor, with or without board; references exchanged.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at No. 155 Madison av. for families or single gentlemen; terms reasonable; reference required.

PARTIES WISHING HANDSOME ROOMS and board, with or without private table, apply at No. 309 5th av.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS offering a very desirable suite of rooms, with private table.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO NICELY-FURnished rooms, connecting; also, one single room; gas, bath, &c.; without board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—ROOMS EN SUITE AND single, with first-class table; prices reasonable; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 36 West 29th st., near Broadway.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—SINGLE ROOMS TO let, with board, to gentlemen; best references given and required.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—SECOND FLOOR EN-suite, with private table, from April 28.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........MR. AUGUSTIN DALY

Eleventh Week and Houses Crowded.

71ST TO 78TH PERFORMANCE OF THE COMEDY SENSATION OF 1875.

THE
BIG
BONANZA!

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
BONANZA MATINEE,
SATURDAY, AT 1:20.

*** Seats may be secured twenty days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Also,
SATURDAY MATINEE.
Will be presented, Holcroft's great legitimate comedy of the

ROAD
TO
RUIN,

altered and adapted to the present stage, and illustrated by

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE	as	HARRY DORNTON
Mr. JOHN GILBERT	as	OLD DORNTON
Mr. HARRY BECKETT	as	GOLDFINCH
Mr. J. W. CARROLL	as	SULKY
Mr. R. M. HOLLAND	as	SILKY
Mr. R. PLYMPTON	as	JACK MILFORD
Mr. G. F. BROWNE	as	Mr. SMITH
Mr. W. J. LEONARD	as	HOSIER
Mr. C. E. EDWIN	as	JACOB
Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS	as	SOPHIA FREELOVE
Mme. PONISI	as	WIDOW WARREN
Miss KATE BARTLETT	as	JENNY

Carriages may be ordered for 10:45 P. M.

Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager.
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS, FILLED TO REPLETION WITH LADIES, CHILDREN, FAMILIES, AND SOCIAL PARTIES.
OUR BEST CITIZENS BRING THEIR WIVES AND FAMILIES TO WITNESS A PURE, WHOLESOME, ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT. CHASTE, CHOICE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT EDWIN F. THORNE.
THE JEWESS; OR, THE COUNCIL OF CONSTANCE; and TRUE AS STEEL.
Matinee every Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY, AND 29TH ST.
Immense success of the
BURLESQUE SPELLING MATCH.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

MRS. PRISCILLA COOPER GOODWYN'S
RECITALS AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
On FRIDAY EVENING April 30.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, *will* dispose *of* 100 PIANOS *&* ORGANS *of* first-class makers, *including* WATERS, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES for cash, DURING THIS MONTH, *or* part cash, *and* balance *in* small monthly payments. The same to let. WATERS' New Scale Pianos, *are the* best made; *The* touch elastic, *and a* fine singing tone, powerful, pure *and* even. WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be* excelled *in* tone *or* beauty; *they* defy competition. The Concerto Stop *is a* fine Imitation *of the* Human Voice. Agents Wanted. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustr. Catalogues Mailed.

A SUPERB DECKER & BRO.'S FOUR-round, rosewood-case pianoforte, richly carved, having all improvements, overstrung, patent agraffe, &c.; has maker's printed guarantee-bill of sale: cost $975; for $275; music cabinet, embroidered cover and stool; has box for shipping; a decided chance to purchase a first-class instrument. N. B.—Also parlor, library, chamber, and dining furniture in lots to suit, at sacrifice. Call at brown-stone private residence, No. 47 West 16th st.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SQUARE grand 7¼ octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, all modern improvements, made by best City maker; used six months; cost $900, for $250; embroidered cover, stool, music cabinet; maker's bill of sale and warrantee for five years.
Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.
N. B.—Box for shipping.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE TEMPERANCE LADIES OF THIS CITY observe Friday, 30th inst., as a day of prayer. Services all day in Association Hall, corner 4th av. and 23d st., beginning at 10 A. M. Mrs. Wright will lead a ladies' meeting at 3 P. M., in the Fifty-third Street Baptist Church, between 6th and 7th avs. A mass-meeting in the evening at the same church. Addresses by ladies and prominent clergymen. Also a mass-meeting in the Second Street M. E. Church in the evening.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, PARK AND Pony Phaetons, Buggies, and Expresses, in nearly all styles, at extremely low prices at GRUBB'S, No. 141 West Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY LIGHT, STYLISH BAROUCHE, Brewster, of Broome st., make, and in excellent order, at a great bargain, at TEANEY'S, No. 39 44th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 21st..3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th.......7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 22d......4:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 21st..7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th......9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d.......7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th....11:30 A. M.	Friday, 23d..........8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 29th......1:00 P. M.	Monday, 26th.........8:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 1..3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th 10:30 A. M.
	Friday, 30th..........1:00 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—STATE ROOMS WARMED by STEAM PIPES for the COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.
N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 50c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. CANFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Lyttleton G. Garrettson, counselor at law, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May (1875) next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1874.
FANNY M. C. CANFIELD, Administratrix.
o30-law6mF

THE PEACE OF NATIONS.

THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE REFORM OF THE LAWS.

QUESTIONS PROPOSED FOR THE SOLUTION OF STATESMEN AND JURISTS—PREPARATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL GATHERING AT THE HAGUE IN SEPTEMBER—THE COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The American members of the Council of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations met last evening at the Gramercy Park Hotel, Dr. Woolsey, President of Yale College, presiding. The session was private. Among those present were Mr. David Dudley Field, Rev. Dr. Osgood, President Barnard, Rev. Dr. Miles, Rev. Dr. S. Iraeneus Prime, Rev. Dr. H. M. Field, Judge Charles A. Peabody, and Prof. Homer B. Sprague. The object of the meeting was to make arrangements for eliciting information from the principal Chambers of Commerce, banking establishments, jurists, and leading mercantile firms in the United States and Europe as to the desirability of adopting a uniform system in the laws, usages, and forms of bills of exchange, as well as in matters relating to international law, such as arbitration, maritime prizes, extradition of criminals, and other kindred questions. As soon as the views of the various commercial bodies, and the opinions of statesmen and jurists shall be procured, the American committee will complete their arrangements for the International Conference to be held at The Hague Sept. 1.

On the motion of Mr. David Dudley Field, it was resolved that a series of questions be circulated for the purpose of eliciting the desired information; also that President Woolsey, Mr. David Dudley Field, Judge Charles A. Peabody, Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, Prof. H. P. Sprague, Nathan Appleton, Esq., Hon. Alexander H. Rice, Hon. Amos Walker, Prof. Francis A. Walker, Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thomson, Hon. Elihu Burritt, Mr. J. F. Magoon, and Mr. William G. Hubbard, be appointed delegates to attend the conference at The Hague. It was further resolved that President Woolsey, Mr. Field, and Rev. Dr. Miles be appointed a subcommittee to add to the number of delegates, and that the General Secretary, Dr. Miles, be requested to meet the Council in London early in July, for the purpose of completing the arrangements for the conference.

The following are the questions agreed on to be forwarded to all the leading statesmen and jurists in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy Russia, Spain, and other European nations in relation to the armaments of these countries, and the desirability of a proportionate reduction of them:

1. What is the armament, by land and sea, of the nation to which you belong, and what, also, according to your information, are those of the other European nations?
2. What proportion of such armament in the case of each nation do you consider necessary to its internal security?
3. What proportion do you consider necessary to its external security?
4. Do you consider it desirable that there should be a proportionate reduction in the armaments of European nations, and whatever may be your opinion, will you give the reasons for it?
5. Is a proportionate reduction practicable, and, if so, to what extent?
6. By what methods may such a reduction be accomplished?

In reference to the formalities and delays that should be required of nations before engaging in offensive war, the following questions will be forwarded:

1. Is it, in your opinion, possible to induce the principal nations of the world to agree upon certain formalities and delays before commencing offensive war? And whatever may be your opinion, will you give the reasons for it?
2. If you think such an agreement possible, will you specify the formalities and delays which you think may be secured?
3. Do you think it possible to bring about a general agreement of the principal nations requiring any one of them which considers itself aggrieved to state in writing its grievances, and submit the statement not only to the nation complained of, but to the other parties to the agreement, and to wait a certain time afterward before commencing hostilities? And if you do, what regulations would you have provided for such formalities and delays?

On the subject of establishing a scheme of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes, the following questions will be sent:

1. Is it in your opinion possible to induce the principal nations of the world to agree upon a scheme of arbitration for the settlement of controversies between nations, and whatever may be your opinion, will you give the reasons for it?
2. If you think such an agreement possible, will you explain the scheme which you would recommend, with such details as you think necessary to its practical operation?
3. In what manner would you endeavor to bring about such an agreement?

In relation to the progress made during the last year towards a reform and codification of the law of nations the following list of questions was prepared:

1. Has any, and if any what, progress been made toward the reform and codification of the law of nations since the last conference of the association, held at Geneva in September, 1874?
2. Have resolutions in favor of international arbitration been passed during this period by the legislative bodies or other principal authorities of any, and if so which, of the nations?
3. Have any instances of international arbitration occurred during this period, and if so, please to specify them and state the circumstances under which they occurred?
4. Has any advance in public opinion taken place during the past year in favor of disarmament and international arbitration, and, if you think such an advance has taken place, will you give the reasons for your opinion?

On the subject of collisions at sea the following questions will be forwarded to the leading jurists, ship-owners, and masters of vessels in this country and Europe, to obtain their opinions upon the best methods of preventing, as far as possible, marine collisions, and fixing the responsibility upon the guilty parties when they occur:

1. What, in your opinion, would be the best means of diminishing the chances of collision at sea?
2. Is any, and if any what, change in the rules of navigation desirable?
3. How far is it desirable and practicable to designate the lines of passage for vessels moving in opposite directions upon particular voyages?
4. In cases of collision, what course would you recommend for fixing the responsibility upon the guilty parties?
5. Would you recommend the establishment of international tribunals for the investigation of such cases, and if so, how would you have such tribunals constituted, and what should be their methods of procedure?

The answers to these questions are to be sent either to the General Secretary, Rev. Dr. James B. Miles, Boston, Mass., or to G. I. Th. Beerlaerts Van Blokeland, LL.D., Advocate, (Honorary Secretary for Holland,) No. 9 Koninginne gracht, The Hague, Holland.

The solution of the questions embraced under the above headings will largely occupy the attention of the international conference at The Hague, and the American members of the association to whom these subjects have been intrusted hope to be able to bring such facts to bear upon these topics as may bring about a better understanding among the nations interested in their settlement.

ARSENIC IN SALT.

A SHIP'S CARGO ACCIDENTALLY MIXED—1,950 BAGS OF SALT RENDERED USELESS.

In the cargo which recently arrived at this port by the British ship Niagara, owned by Messrs. Henderson Brothers, of the Anchor Steam-ship Line, were 1,950 sacks of salt and 100 barrels of arsenic. The greater part of the salt was stowed in the lower hold, and the remainder was placed between decks with the arsenic. During the voyage heavy weather was encountered, and several barrels of the arsenic were broken, and the contents scattered upon the salt stowed in the same compartment. Portions of the poison also found its way into the lower hold and were brought in contact with the salt put up there. When the ship arrived in port the cargo was discharged and the salt was delivered to the consignees, who had disposed of it to country customers beforehand. Before discharging the entire cargo, however, it was thought desirable to ascertain whether any portions of the arsenic had penetrated through the sacks containing the salt, and for this purpose Prof. Doremus was called upon to make an analysis of it. The result of his examination showed that arsenic was present in the salt in sufficient quantity to render it dangerous to be used for human consumption. Some portions of the salt had been shipped to the purchasers, but telegraphic dispatches were at once forwarded to them by the consignees in this City, requesting them to return it, and notifying them of the facts. These dispatches in every instance reached the purchaser before the salt arrived, so that the evil consequences which would have resulted from its use were averted. Prof. Doremus has recommended that the salt be used for the purpose of tanning, or in other chemical processes requiring the use of salt. The question as to who shall bear the loss sustained in the consignment has been submitted to Judge Fancher, with the report made by Prof. Doremus, and a decision will be rendered in a few days.

THE SOUTH WALES ATLANTIC STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

It is understood that the meeting which will be called next week by the South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company to sanction the winding up of their business will not have the effect of putting the company out of existence. Some time ago there was a difference among the stockholders, which resulted in a portion of them offering to buy the others out, in order that they might manage the company under a united interest. This was not agreed to, and the present movement is said to be merely to force the same conclusion under the act of Parliament applying to companies doing business with limited liabilities under its provisions. This act, under a formal winding up of the affairs of each companies, provides for a consideration of such questions, and will compel their consideration. If a winding up of the affairs of the company is decided upon, it will virtually result in a reorganization of the company under a harmonious management. The Bute interest of this company, which gives them all their coal free for ten years, eight of which have yet to run, is thought to be too valuable to be lightly thrown away. The stoppage of the steamers in January last, which has continued until now, was not because it did not pay to run them, but on account of the lack of coal caused by the miners' strike, and has not resulted in any loss to the company, for it occurred at the very time when freights were at their dullest, and when other companies took their vessels off through choice.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

SOME DEVELOPMENTS IN THE DENNISON CONTRACT—DENNISON AND THE BELDEN BROTHERS ACTUALLY PARTNERS—THE CONTRACT IN THE NAME OF ONE FOR "CONVENIENCE"—REMARKABLE FRANKNESS OF A CONTRACTOR ON THE WITNESS STAND—SOME OF WILLARD JOHNSON'S CONTRACTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 29.—The examination of Canal Contractors by the Investigating Committee this evening did not prove as interesting as was expected. Some suspicious facts were developed, as, for instance, that Dennison and the Belden Brothers are really partners, though their contracts are, for "convenience," made in the name of only one of the trio, and that unbalanced bids are generally resorted to. But, in the main, the testimony taken to-day only went to show that the State is not well served by its servants, and that some shrewd men have served themselves. Of collusion there was no proof, but almost evidence to the contrary. The last contractor examined had a theory for the prevention of unbalanced bids. It was simply not to give to the contractors the quantities of the different kinds of work to be done.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—At the canal investigation this evening Mr. A. G. Belden was called.

CONTRACTOR BELDEN'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Belden testified as follows: Am a contractor; reside in Syracuse; do canal and railroad work; have been doing a great deal of work for the Central Railroad; have done canal work for twenty-five years, but am doing none now; my brother, J. J. Belden, and H. S. D. Dennison, are my partners in contracts; the reason why we have contracts in the name of only one of us instead of the firm name is because we are seldom together, and for many other reasons it is much more convenient; it is customary for us to consult together before we make up our bids; have never visited the work on the Dennison contract since it was commenced; think eighty cents per cubic yard for excavation a reasonable price; in making an unbalanced bid I hoped to get plenty of work on the higher prices; how I expected this was that there would be alterations, for often I would see at the time I made the contract that such alterations were necessary. For instance I bid a good price for piles on a certain contract. The estimate was but for a few of them. Now, I knew that at that place was a quicksand, and that I would have to use a large number of piles. I did not tell the State of this. Why should I? Let each side to the contract take care of itself. How I knew that there was quicksand on this particular lock, which was on the Oneida River, was by going to the man who built the lock originally and ascertaining it from him. It was thirty years since the work was done. The State could have found out what I did if they had gone to work as I did. Changes of plans are made often from necessity. You cannot see under the ground, cannot tell what material you are apt to encounter. I know nothing about what engineers or inspectors do, having sufficient to attend to by looking after my own interests. I do not pretend to build a vertical wall in strict compliance with the specifications, and yet I know of cases where the specifications have been literally fulfilled. Of course these occasions are not many. To excavate hard-pan at Oneida Lake would be worth $3 a yard. On the contract for building Otisco Lake Reservoir I assumed that I would have to do several acres of grubbing. The rest would have to be cleared—nearly 500 acres. At the time the contract was let, Mr. Hayt was the Commissioner. Over this work there was a controversy, but just what it was I don't remember. The Legislature passed an act appropriating $15,000 additional for the completion of the work, but I had nothing to do with the passing of that act. A fair price for clearing would be $55 or $60 an acre. I attempted to use some of the timber, but it cost me more to get it to market then I could purchase it for. The highest price I got for timber was, for rails, $50 a thousand; I sold about 15,000; I do not think I sold more than $1,000 worth of timber all told, and it cost me that to clear it out; the masonry on the dam was bid at $6; it was worth $10; I bid so low because I expected to get stone on the ground; but when I went to work the quarry the engineers would not let me use it. I had to draw it eight miles, and it cost me $5 a yard to draw it. All my bids were at a fair price; my only loss was on dam masonry; I made about ten per cent. on the contract; myself and partners were also contractors for a piece of work on Oswego Lake.

The witness then went on to enumerate the prices contracted for, and said not one of them was high; The dam was subsequently changed from wood to stone; we did not care for the change; we should make about the same amount of money either way; in my transactions as a contractor I have endeavored to make as good bargains as possible; have always endeavored to make our bids well balanced. Witness was asked: "Do you always make your bids as near the actual value of the work to be contracted for as, in your opinion, you can?" The witness replied: "Relatively, I do; actually, I do not always. I have heard some talk, but do not remember of any case, where engineers have been influenced or approached for the purpose of making false estimates."

CONTRACTOR DEGRAW'S TESTIMONY.

Charles Degraw was next called: Am a contractor; reside at Fulton, Oswego County; have no canal contract on hand at present; have had three contracts awarded me in ten years, but have bought others during that time; bought one of Willard Johnson for $2,000; know nothing of the alteration of prices in the contract for building the side cut at West Troy; know nothing about it except what I have read in the papers; have never made any unbalanced bids on canal work.

AN ASSIGNOR OF A CONRACT TO WILLARD JOHNSON.

John B. Boomer was next called, and testified as follows: Am a dealer in liquor; am doing no canal work at present; have had but one contract in five years; that I assigned to Willard Johnson.

TESTIMONY OF ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE BELDEN FIRM.

James J. Belden, sworn, testified as follows: Live at Syracuse; am one of the firm of Belden & Dennison; have been a contractor for about twenty-five years; don't know when the appropriation of $160,000 originated for removing the birch wall from Port Schuyler and the aqueduct; had a conversation with Commissioner Bascom about a blank amount being left in the contract for doing the work; he said he thought a further appropriation was made for that purpose; have never given any personal attention to the work; Mr. Gale attended to that; have a theory to prevent unequal bids in contracts—that is to not give to the contractor the quantity of the different kinds of work to be done, which would oblige him to pay more attention to quality than to quantity. This, I think, could be done without difficulty. The Government does it, and finds no trouble such as we have on the canals. I do not believe contractors make much money. I do not think that any contractor here has made as much as a man with the same amount of talent, money, and skill could make in any other business. In the constant change of officers on the canals the State loses largely. Twenty years ago I had a contract which was to excavate one kind of rock for five cents a yard, and another kind for $20 a yard. No one blamed me for that, but the engineers were discharged for letting such work in such a manner. In the matter of unbalanced bids, had I been acting for the State I would not have awarded them.

Adjourned until Friday.

RELEASE OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS BY A MOB.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A letter from Abingdon, Va., received here, says: "Three United States prisoners, Jeff and James Peridemere and Dallas Redmond, captured by Major Wagner on his recent raid, and confined in the Lee County (Va.) Jail, awaiting trial for illicit dealing, were released by a crowd of twenty-five men, who forcibly entered the jail at 9:30 P. M. on the 22d inst. The outer doors were not fastened, and the jailer and two guards present made no resistance."

TWO COLORED CHILDREN BRUTALLY MURDERED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 29.—The *Appeal* publishes the particulars of the horrible murder of two colored children, Mittie and Dock Hodges, aged six and eight years respectively, near Cuba, in this county, some weeks since. The affair was only brought to light yesterday by a negro man finding their bodies on the bank of a bayou, where the receding waters had left them. The bodies were nearly devoured by buzzards, but their skulls were crushed, and showed that the children had been murdered and thrown into the bayou. It has been ascertained that recently Dave Hodges, a colored preacher, had attempted to hang his wife, but her cries, with those of the children, brought assistance, and Hodges fled. He then went to see Jack Wooldridge, another colored preacher, and, it is believed, induced him and his wife to kill the children, as they were last seen alive with them. The children's disappearance having aroused suspicion, both Hodges and Wooldridge fled the country. After the inquest yesterday Wooldridge's wife was arrested and held to answer.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE RECENT FIGHT WITH CHEYENNES NEAR THE CHEYENNE AGENCY.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Neill, of the Sixth Cavalry, under date of "Camp near Cheyenne Agency," April 17, reports to the War Department the circumstances attending the fight between the Cheyenne Indians and the troops under his command near that camp on the 6th of April. The hostile Indians numbered nearly 150, and occupied a strong commanding position on an isolated sand-hill on the south side of the North Fork of the Canadian River. The fight was commenced about 2:30 P. M. and continued till dark. A Gatling gun was brought into use by the troops, and prevented the Indians from further entrenching themselves. At daylight on the morning of the 7th inst. it was found that the Indians had left the sand-hill, and a pursuit was ordered on their trail going west up the North Fork of the Canadian. He reports that the dead bodies of six Cheyenne men and one squaw were found. Of the troops nineteen men were wounded, three severely and dangerously. None are reported killed. Lieut. Col. Neill speaks highly of the conduct of of his officers and men. The Indians had a large supply of arms. The Arapahoes and friendly Cheyennes took no part in the fight, and no trouble with them was anticipated. It is thought that the total number of hostile Cheyennes out is 200 or 250. They had stolen 100 head of stock from the Cheyenne Agency.

THE TURF.

GALVESTON RACES—THIRD DAY.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 29.—This was the third day of the Galveston Jockey Club races. The weather was pleasant and the attendance large, including many persons from the interior.

FIRST RACE.—Club purse, $400; second horse, $100; mile heats, best three in five.

Ella Harper	1	1	1
Sweet Bay	2	2	2

Time—1:45¾, 1:48¾, 1:49½.

All the heats were easily won.

The second race, a mile and a half dash, was won by Falmouth by two lengths, beating Austin, Flyaway, and Sallie Anderson.

Time—2:45¾.

POOL-SELLING ON THE GALVESTON RACES—NOTES FROM THE STABLES.

The betting on the Galveston races was not very spirited last night, as the starters for to-day did not come in until after 9 o'clock. In the Gulf City Stake, for three-year olds, one mile and a half, the starters are announced as Coriander, Tom Riley, Winifred, Nannie F., and Pauline Sprague. In the dash of two miles and a quarter, for all ages, the entries are—Sam Harper, Ella Harper, and Colonel Nelligan. The pools on these events sold at the following rates:

GULF CITY STAKE.

Coriander	$30	$30	$30
Winifred	26	22	20
Pauline Sprague	10	8	8
Tom Riley } Nannie F. }	10	10	12
Total	$76	$70	$70

TWO AND A QUARTER MILES.

Sam Harper	$20	$20	$20
Ella Harper	10	10	10
Colonel Nelligan	10	10	10
Total	$40	$40	$40

NOTES.

The entries to the two purses to be trotted for at Fleetwood Park on Tuesday next closed at Johnson's pool-rooms last night, with a sufficient number of entries to insure good sport. In the saddle race are entered John Hazard's b. g. Sherman, Ben Mace's s. m. Washburn Maid, and J. Splan's b. g. Cheston. In the wagon race for horses that have never beaten 2:35 there are seven engaged, viz.: George Gilbert's s. g. Harry Gilbert, A. Vanderbilt's br. m. Kate Hughes, Dan Mace's b. g. Uncle Bill, Thomas Connor's b. m. Walden Maid, A. Patterson's b. g. William Walsh, John Murphy's b. m. Lady Trimble, and John Splan's gr. g. Middleton.

John H. Harbeck and T. B. Johnson have formed a racing partnership, and have commenced operations by purchasing of Mr. John Hunter the three-year old ch. f. Australind, by imported Australian, out of Dolly Carter by imported Glencoe, being a full sister to Joe Daniels, and also the ch. c. Sunburst, two years old, by Planet out of Bettie Ward by Lexington. They will be sent to Baltimore to-night, to be trained by Eph Snedeker at the Pimlico Course.

The entries to the purses for the Spring meeting at Deerfoot Park will close at Johnson's on Thursday next, May 6. This will be the first trotting meeting in this vicinity.

The first of the series of great race meetings will be that of the Nashville Blood Horse Association, which will begin on Tuesday next.

Reform is being well backed for the Westchester Cup, and the odds against him have been cut down four points since the opening of the betting books.

TWO NEGRO WOMEN CHOPPED TO PIECES.

DETROIT, Mich., April 29.—One of the most horrible tragedies ever known in this city was brought to light last evening. Two colored women, a mother and daughter, the former named Elizabeth Thomas and the latter Harriet Fisher, were found dead in their beds in a small house on the west side of Hastings street, their bodies chopped and hacked with an ax almost beyond the semblance of human beings. It is suspected that John Thomas, the husband of the first-named victim, a colored barber, aged sixty-two, is the murderer, and he has been arrested. The motive for the bloody deed is unknown as yet.

THE VERMONT AND CANADA RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

BOSTON, Mass., April 29.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Vermont and Canada Railroad was held at Bellows' Falls, Vt., to-day, to decide upon the sale of their line to the Central Vermont Road. After an acrimonious discussion, the following resolution was adopted, by a vote of 12,720 yeas to 8,856 nays:

Resolved, That all the property of the Vermont and Canada Road shall be transferred to the Central Vermont Road upon the payment to them of $3,000,000 in the bonds of the Central Vermont Road, secured by a conditional deed of the Vermont and Canada Railroad, the bonds to carry six per cent. interest, payable in June and December of each year.

Immediately after an injunction was served upon the Directors to prevent the execution of that portion of the papers ratified relating to the placing of stock in trust, and a hearing will be held May 12. The breach between the stockholders of Vermont and Canada is wide, and the terms of the proposed sale will be hotly contested by the minority.

A STEAM-SHIP ENDANGERED BY ICE.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 29.—The steamer Severn met with large quantities of ice on her passage from London. On the 20th inst., in latitude 47° 36′, longitude 69° 28′, the ship was fast in the ice, which stove her bows. Getting clear next day she steamed south and met ice again on the 25th, in latitude 44° 31′, longitude 57° 31′, and she was jammed in till the 26th. She saw several vessels in the same condition. The Severn will repair before proceeding to St. John. The ship Rosemeath, from Glasgow, also had her bow stove in several places. She encountered ice on the 13th in latitude 47° north, longitude 48° west. She got clear on the 19th. Her forward compartment was filled with water, and she had to throw over some of her cargo to lighten the ship forward. The ice in Picton harbor is breaking up, but the gulf is still full of ice.

STRIKE OF LONGSHOREMEN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 29.—To-day nothing was done in loading ocean-bound vessels, the members of the Laborers' Association having struck and refused to work. There is a line of ships lying idle. "Rebels" were employed, and are working on the steamer Vanguard. It is feared an attempt will be made by the society men to drive them from work, and a large body of special constables has been sworn in. Shippers and interested merchants were in consultation to-day. It is believed that a determined stand will be made against the association.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Pay Director J. George Harris, United States Navy, and Profs. Theodore D. Woolsey, of New-Haven, and H. B. Hackett, of Rochester, are at the Everett House.

Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, and Juan del Valle, President of the Bank of Havana, are at the New-York Hotel.

Congressman E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse; Gen. F. J. Herron, of Louisiana, and ex-Senator A. G. Cattell, of New-Jersey, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman George M. Beebe, of Monticello, N. Y.; J. H. Ramsey, of Albany; Bradley Bent, of Connecticut, and M. E. Ingalls, President of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Company, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

After next Sunday, the free reading-room and library of the Cooper Union will be closed on Sundays until the first Sunday in October.

The liquor-saloon of Dennis Henehy, No. 21 West street, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, and robbed of liquors and cigars valued at $169.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, on and after the 1st prox., will be open from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays. The public will be admitted free.

Mr. A. A. Favarger will deliver an address on the "Best Method of Teaching Foreign Languages," in the lecture-room of the Church of the Ascension, on Monday evening.

Cornelius Hollywood, aged thirty, died yesterday from injuries received by a boiler falling on his head in Secor's iron foundry at the foot of East Twentieth street.

The annual meeting of the New-York Neurological Society will be held on Monday next at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Prof. William A. Hammond, M. D., will deliver the inaugural address.

The funeral of the late John G. Lightbody took place yesterday from the Church of the Holy Communion, at Twentieth street and Sixth avenue. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Lawrence, Rector of the church.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given by the choir of the Church of the Puritans, assisted by several well-known artists, at the church, One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Fifth avenue, this evening.

About eighty paintings, belonging to Mr. Henry T. Chapman, Jr., being a portion of the collection for which space could not be found in the Leavitt Gallery, will be on view, free, at the Kurtz Gallery, Madison square, this morning.

The monthly returns of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society for April present the following figures: Thirty missionaries, 10,632 visits, 583 meetings, 136 temperance pledges, 368 families fed at their homes, besides lodgings and meals given to the homeless. The Treasurer's statement shows the receipts to have been $2,897 38; expenditures, $2,316 15; debt, $6,347 14.

By royal decree published March 16, the import of potatoes into Spain is prohibited, "granting the lapse of time for foreign countries up to April 1, excepting America, which will not enjoy this advantage." This information, communicated by the United States Counsel at Cadiz, to the State Department, has been transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector of this port.

At a meeting of the Canal Commissioners on Wednesday it was decided to open the canals for traffic on May 18. The President of the Buffalo Board of Trade, in a dispatch to Mr. Adin Thayer, one of the Canal Commissioners, says that the lakes are so badly clogged with ice as to prevent any arrivals before May 15.

Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday in the case of Giuseppe Pandolfo, whose death resulted from stab-wounds received, it was alleged, at the hands of Dominico Polito, at No. 14 Jersey street. The evidence clearly implicated Polito, who, by the advice of his counsel, Messrs. Kintzing and Mott, refused to make any statement as to his guilt or innocence. He was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A collection of South American animals have arrived in this City by the steamer Henry Chauncey. They consist of six llamas, two peccaries, one guanaco, two sloths, two small wild pigs, and a condor. The animals are all fine specimens of their species, and do not appear to have suffered from the effects of the voyage. The collection is the property of Mr. E. D. Adams, and the animals are to be used for breeding purposes.

Samuel Miller, aged fifteen, of No. 54 Barrow street, and Joseph Simmons, aged fourteen, of No. 269 Spring street, quarreled last evening in front of No. 476 Hudson street, and during the fight which ensued between the lads Simmons stabbed Miller in the abdomen with a pocket-knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. Miller was taken home, and was attended by Dr. O'Neil. Simmons ran away, but was subsequently arrested by Capt. Kennedy, of the Nineteenth Precinct.

The attendance at the Hospital Fair in the Armory in Fourteenth street, last evening, was very large. The event of the evening was the polling for the stand of regimental colors at the Lady Washington Cottage. The Seventh and Twenty-second Regiments were about even until twenty minutes before the time for the closing of the polls, when, amid great excitement, the Twenty-second began to forge ahead. At the close, the Twenty-second Regiment had a majority of 799 votes. The Fair has been very successful.

Mr. Henderson, agent for the Anchor Line of steam-ships, called on Superintendent Walling yesterday, and reported that on Wednesday evening four cases marked "H. L.," containing marble busts of Charles O'Conor and Cicero, were stolen from Pier No. 21 North River. The cases arrived from Europe on Wednesday, and were left on the pier. Yesterday morning they had disappeared, and not the slightest clue to the thief or the whereabouts of the property has been obtained. The busts are valued at $600.

At the office of the Local Inspectors of Steamboats yesterday, an investigation was made into the cause which led to the collision, on April 13, between the Pavonia ferry-boat Delaware and the propeller Andrew Harden. Affidavits were submitted by William Davenport, the pilot of the Andrew Harden, and B. W. Sandford, the pilot of the ferry-boat. Davenport charges that the ferry-boat, after answering his whistle, did not alter her course. Sandford says that the pilot of the Harden was to blame, as he did not keep to the right as he should have done.

Ground has been broken for a new chapel of Grace Church in Fourteenth street, opposite the Academy of Music, on the site of the chapel which was destroyed by fire two years ago. Additional land has been purchased, making the property extend through to Thirteenth street, and the plans and estimates for the new building are almost finished. The chapel will be 153 feet deep with a front on Fourteenth street of 63 feet. The building will seat 1,000 persons, and it is expected that it will be finished in the Fall. The estimated cost is $60,000.

The Board of Indian Commissioners met again yesterday at No. 82 White street. A decision was arrived at in regard to the blankets to be furnished, and the following awards of the contracts in this department were made: To Mr. John Dobson, of Philadelphia, forty-five per cent.; C. H. Ammidown, of New-York, thirty per cent.; Gibson & Tyler, of St. Paul, Minn., twenty-five per cent. The prices at which the awards were made ranged from seventy-nine to ninety-two and one-half cents per pound, or from $3 38 to $7 40 per pair. The Commissioners hope to be through with their work by the middle of next week.

The subcommittee of the Executive Committee of the Union League Club appointed to consider the advisability of obtaining a new lease on the premises recently damaged by fire, have held several conferences with Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, with a view to effecting several important improvements in the building, embracing the construction of a fire-proof stairway, a double elevator, and the conveniences for a restaurant and kitchen in the upper stories. It has now been ascertained that the damage by fire was not sufficient to nullify the lease, and consequently it will be in effect three years to come. By the end of that time a new club-house will probably be built.

The Palette Club last evening celebrated the eighth anniversary of its founding by its annual dinner, given at the club rooms, Twenty-second street and Broadway. About 150 members and guests sat down to the tables. Among the guests were Bayard Taylor, Isaac Dayton, Judge Donohue, Judge Wallace, Judge Van Vorst, Judge Spaulding, Jackson S. Schultz, H. N. Bailey, and D. S. Appleton. After the dinner was over Mr. Clark Bell made an address and proposed the first toast: "The Palette Club—may it ever hold its high stand in the advancement of art in America." The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and Bayard Taylor was called to respond to it. After his response, he proposed "Art in America," which was followed by many other toasts.

A telegram from Chicago appeared in a morning paper yesterday to the effect that the President of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company had given orders to no longer allow the Michigan Central Railroad to run a Pullman drawing-room car from Suspension Bridge to Rochester. Gen. Horace K. Porter, President of the Pullman Palace-car Company, told a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon that there was no truth in the report. His company had decided that a hotel car that arrived at Suspension Bridge from Chicago, at 1 o'clock in the day, should go no further, and the only difference it made was that the passengers changed cars there instead of at Rochester, as they had formerly done. Beyond this there was no change, and there would be none.

The Dock Commissioners held their first meeting in their new rooms, in Duane street, yesterday afternoon, with Commissioner Westervelt in the chair. After a number of communications of minor consequence had been received, resolutions were adopted providing that permission be given to Daniel Phelan, lessee, to build up the dock line of the bulkhead now standing between Stanton and Rivington streets, East River, the work to commence on May 3, under the direction of the Chief Engineer of the department. The Chief Engineer was directed to prepare specifications for the repair of the piers at the foot of Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, North River, and also Pier No. 38 East River.

BROOKLYN.

During the recent revival meetings at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, conducted by Rev. R. A. Paterson, over fifty conversions are said to have taken place.

A team of horses belonging to a florist named Zeller, and driven by Martin Dwyer, took fright yesterday afternoon, and dashed through the show-window of Knowlton's real estate office, in St. James place, valued at $500, and seriously injured an office boy. One of the horses was badly cut.

William Sherman, aged thirty-four, a steam-fitter, was arrested last night on a charge of passing a fraudulent check for $25 on Eli S. Morgan, of No. 223 Navy street.

At an early hour yesterday morning the show window in Manne Brothers' dry goods store, No. 281 Fulton street, was broken open, and $350 worth of ribbon carried off.

The eleven mounted patrolmen whom the Common Council have resolved to add to the working force of the Police Department, will be ready for duty to-morrow.

Christopher Smith, of No. 137 South Eighth street, while at work painting the ferry-boat Commodore Perry, at the foot of South Eleventh street, yesterday, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors audited the following bills yesterday: Supplies to Jail from December to April, $684 31; dry goods for Penitentiary, $415 95; rent of armory, corner of Fulton and Orange streets, for three months, $375.

Rear Admiral Reynolds, who has been relieved from duty as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting at the Navy Department, will make the steamer Tennessee, at present undergoing repairs at the Navy-yard, his flag-ship, and when that vessel is ready for sea proceed to relieve Rear Admiral Pennock, now in command of the Asiatic station.

By repeated refusals to audit the bills of the gas companies at the rate of $3 per thousand cubic feet the Supervisors have succeeded in compelling a reduction of the rates to $2 50 per thousand cubic feet. The companies have been in the habit heretofore of charging the latter rates to private consumers and the former to the city.

In the matter of Charles Scheir, who was some time ago thrown into bankruptcy, and against whom Thomas Wellwood and his wife Abbey have a claim of $60,000, for money collected as the proceeds of land sold at the village of Breslau, on Long Island, an examination was commenced yesterday before United States Commissioner Winslow. Before any important testimony had been taken the examination was adjourned until Monday.

The third and last concert of the season of the Brooklyn Glee and Madigral Society took place at the Atheneum, last evening. This society has become one of the popular institutions of the city, and its entertainments are always of the most pleasing and enjoyable character. That at the Atheneum last night was no exception to the rule. The singing was excellent, and the reception of the participants extremely complimentary.

It is charged by Supervisor Williamson, of Flatbush, that the employes of the Charity Commissioners at the county buildings transport the bread baked in the bakery to the different institutions in the same cart in which manure is drawn. The Supply Committee of the Board have appointed Supervisors Williamson and McIntyre a subcommittee to investigate the matter.

About 10:30 o'clock last evening a horse attached to an express wagon in Degraw street became frightened and ran toward the river. The driver, a young man about nineteen years of age, was thrown from the wagon and instantly killed. On his person were found cards bearing the address, Willis A. Whittaker, office No. 13 Cornelia street, New-York; residence, No. 8 Leroy street. The body was taken to the Morgue to await identification.

The Coroner's jury impaneled to inquire into the accidental shooting of Christian Smith by Andrew Fintel, lad of fourteen years, at No. 65 Grand street, on April 1, rendered the following verdict yesterday: "Christian Smith came to his death from tetanus, caused by a gun-shot wound, fired from a gun in the hands of Andrew Fintel, and the jury find that the said shooting was an act of gross carelessness on the part of Andrew Fintel." The Coroner said the verdict was inexplicable, but under it he should commit the boy till he had consulted the District Attorney. Fintel was playing in a cellar with an old musket and striking the butt against a door it was discharged, the contents lodging in the breast of Smith, who stood on the grating over the door.

STATEN ISLAND.

The pilot-boat Pet, No. 9, while lying at anchor off Stapleton early yesterday morning, was discovered to be on fire by Officers Romer and Fitzpatrick, who rowed off in a small boat and informed those on board. The fire was extinguished.

Ezekiel Tabarini, the Italian saloon-keeper at Clifton, who mysteriously disappeared from his home over two years ago, leaving a letter to his wife stating that his body might be found in the Hudson River, has been heard from. His wife has recently ascertained that he shipped in the United States Navy, under an assumed name, some time ago. Meantime his property has been sold under foreclosure.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. Joseph Beers has been installed as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Whitestone.

Rev. J. B. Taylor, of Staten Island, has been invited to become Pastor of the Baptist Church at Jamaica.

The first anniversary of the establishment of the Protestant Episcopal parish of the Church of the Resurrection, at Richmond Hill, will be observed with appropriate exercises on Sunday next.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen of Long Island City have refused to audit the bills of the Long Island City Gas Company, because the street lamps in the First, Second, and Third Wards of the city are nightly left unlighted. Great indignation exists among the residents, as they have been obliged to discard the use of gas and substitute kerosene.

A gang of thieves whose head-quarters are believed to be at Astoria, has for some time past carried on a systematic plan of robberies in Long Island City. On Sunday last the saddlery of Mr. J. W. McClury, of Fulton street, Astoria, was robbed of whips, harness, and robes to the value of $500. Yesterday the goods were found secreted in an old barn on the outskirts of the Fifth Ward. No arrests have been made.

On Wednesday evening, about 11 o'clock, as Isaiah Weeks and his wife (colored) were going through Union Hall street, Jamaica, on their way home, they were stopped by two highwaymen, who presented pistols, and threatened to blow their brains out if they gave any alarm. Mrs. Weeks, however, cried "Murder," and thus attracted the attention of two gentlemen, who fortunately happened to be near by, and upon their approach the villains fled.

NEW-JERSEY.

William E. Simms has been appointed Recorder of West Hoboken, at a salary of $300 a year.

Gov. Bedle, of New-Jersey, has appointed State Senator John M. Taylor as Riparian Commissioner, to fill a vacancy caused the resignation of ex-Gov. Alden.

The Grand Jury of Burlington County has found a true bill of indictment against Philip S. Bullock for the murder of Samuel R. McCurdy, at Moorestown, in March last.

The annual report of the Hudson County Board of Health shows the total number of deaths in the county during the year to have been 3,287, and births 2,560. Of the deaths thirty-three were from small-pox, and there are now forty-five cases of the disease in the hospital.

The final meeting of the Hudson County Freeholders was held at the Court-house on Jersey City Heights yesterday afternoon. The appointment by the Penitentiary Committee of Nathaniel Pierce as under keeper at the Penitentiary was confirmed. The final reports of the officers of the board were read. The report of the Health Board showed a total of 3,700 deaths in the county since the organisation of the board.

Charles R. Ellis, the Jersey City agent of the Domestic Sewing-machine Company, has been arrested on a charge of having aided and abetted John Troy in the theft of a sewing-machine from the premises of John J. Sloat. Ellis and Troy took the machine away because Sloat had failed to make one of the periodical payments. The prisoner gave bail to answer.

Arthur Donnelly, a wealthy butcher, residing in Paterson, was seriously, and probably fatally, injured yesterday morning at the Harsimus Cove Abattoir, in Jersey City. He was standing in one of the main avenues when a drove of steers came down upon him with a rush, and before he could escape he was knocked down and trampled upon. One of the steers stepped upon his head, and fears are entertained that his skull is fractured.

At a late hour on Wednesday night William Honsell, an expressman, who was driving from the Old Bridge to the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot in New-Brunswick, was accosted by a stranger, who asked permission to ride with him. The favor was granted, and the stranger climbed to the seat, when he immediately seized Honsell by the throat and choked him. Three other men also jumped into the wagon and attacked Honsell. They knocked him senseless and then rifled his pockets, robbing him of $9 in money and some papers.

A DOG-SHOW IN SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield, Mass., has a dog-show, with 130 or 140 entries. The *Republican*, describing it, says: "The big dogs, Newfoundlands and St. Bernards, seem to have the intellectual grasp to comprehend the thing, and comport themselves with their usual calm dignity, quite at home. The native pointers, of which there is a large number, were quiet most of the time, but toward night some of them got homesick and howled and whined in the most plaintive manner, till every dog in the hall that was a shade uneasy howled too in sympathetic response. The setters, as a class, are the best behaved in the room. They look on quietly, repaying with the thanks of their expressive eyes the caresses of the visitors. The most dissatisfied dog in the hall is F. Edward Gray's little terrier 'Jinks.' His tormenting instincts of antagonism to everything gave him no peace the whole day yesterday. There is not a cross dog in the whole collection, and none, except a few waspish terriers, that will not graciously receive the attention of the visitors. The most intelligent appreciation of the animals comes, of course, from the connoisseurs, and some of the best judges of dogs in the country are in the city. The admiration of these gentlemen is divided, according to individual taste, between many fine representatives of the different classes. Probably Mr. Raymond's pure Laverack setters, 'Pride of the Border,' and 'Fairy,' attract as much attention as any. Two Gordon setters, 'Hero' and 'Alice,' entered by B. W. Jenkins, of Baltimore, and 'Di Vernon,' one of their progeny, entered by J. A. Foster, of Stafford Springs, Conn., are also much admired. There are a dozen or more fleet, racily-built fox-hounds, and one splendid black greyhound, 'Jeff,' who looks as if he could outrun the winds. He is entered by J. E. Wales, of this city. The show of red Irish setters is exceptionally fine. 'Duke' is at the head of this class, and his owner, Hamilton Thompson, of New-Jersey, asks $1,000 for him. W. S. Webb, of this City, enters two fine dogs, 'Jim,' a red setter, and 'Whisky,' a pointer of famous lineage. Setters and pointers are the leading classes, as was expected and intended. There are few bulldogs. One English pug terrier, owned by Major Ingersoll, of the armory, attracts considerable notice from his comical facial aspect. The Baroness Von Stralendorff's Blenheim spaniel and silken terrier are of breeds so rare that they are chiefly admired of the fancy dogs. Mr. Davis, of Holyoke, enters a terrier named 'Tony,' a real pocket dog, who is the smallest in the hall. The biggest is 'Honest,' a magnificent mixed St. Bernard and Esquimaux, weighing 156 pounds. Four or five fine Newfoundlands, one by West, Stone & Co., and one by Mamie Bates, of this city, are of strikingly noble appearance. The only trick dog is George Rice's bull terrier 'Guess,' who, however, is a host in himself."

[Advertisement.]

A REMARKABLE STORY

Is told of a child, who, though so severely scalded that the doctors gave her up, was saved by the timely use of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

[Advertisement.]

"First of May, Clear the Way." The glorious Spring weather indicates the period to visit KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to get your new HAT of the Spring style.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Illinois, from Philadelphia for Liverpool.—Mrs. Pinkerton, Miss Pinkerton, Miss A. Chalmers, John Hayes, C. A. Small, Hilborn T. Cresson, Benjamin Schofield, Miss Alice Schofield, Miss Annie Boiter, Charles M. Carpenter, E. A. Woolston, R. A. Williams, Jr., Henry Girstley, William Platt Pepper, Mrs. Emily Pepper, Mrs. Margaret Allen, Mrs. J. J. De Zouche, Laurence De Zouche, Miss Edith De Zouche, Miss Margaretta Smith, Prof. Joseph Leidy, Mrs. Anna Leidy, Mrs. Maria Baldwin and child, W. A. Widersheim, M. Schoenfield, N. F. Folwell, Mrs. S. H. Folwell, R. F. Keane, Dr. J. B. Roberts, Mrs. C. C. Roberts, Miss Mary B. Roberts, Miss Sallie Hess, D. L. Grant, R. R. Lingsen, E. Thresh, Mrs. George A. Landell, Miss Lillie S. Riley, Miss Mary B. Griffiths, Miss Emma A. Griffiths, J. L. Crozer, Mrs. Mary S. Crozer, R. G. Stotesbury, Mrs. Mary A. Stotesbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Shillitoe, Miss Lizzie Gregg, Dr. W. M. Meigs, Walter McMichael, Mrs. M. A. McMichael, Miss Mary McMichael, H. L. Carpenter, Miss Eliza Smiddy, C. M. Webb, Thomas Griffith, Mrs. Ella Griffith.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—Jesquin Gomez, wife, and daughter, Miss Teresa E. Mitsenherlich, Mrs. A. M. De Morales, Julius Lachume, Augustin F. Pi, Jos. Bueur, Pedro A. F. Latathe, Jose G. Maca, F. Pelier, Julius A. Safford, Warren M. Abbott, John Fox, Lucas Muholerez, E. G. Barbun, J. R. Crespo, A. G. Palano.

In steam-ship Victoria, from Glasgow.—B. W. Rowe, Perrin Burdick, Wm. Rogers, Jr., G. Sehler, Mrs. M. J. Bell, Master R. M. Bell, W. H. H. Jahnstone, Mr. Clark, D. D. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, Mrs. T. R. Scott and infant, Wm. B. Heath, Samuel Harrison, Charles H. Curry, Miss Ada Curry, Mrs. Annie A. Macauley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:00 | Sun sets.....6:55 | Moon rises..2:30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..3:16 | Gov. Island.4.05 | Hell Gate....3:27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, April 29.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Pommerania, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; City of New-York, Timmerman, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Canima, (Br.,) Liddicoat, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge; Leo, Daniels, Fernandina and Port Royal, H. Gelpcke; Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde; Neptune, Berry, Boston; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Griffin, London, Eng., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Amalia Garguilo, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Trieste, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Akbar, Thompson, Sagua La Grande, Cuba, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Ellen P. Stewart, Miller, Cardenas, Cuba, J. Borland & Co.; Pathfinder, (Br.,) Cousins, St. Thomas, Heney & Parker; C. C. Sweeney, White, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; Thomas Turrell, Thompson, Arroyo, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana April 24, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. April 25, off Jupiter, signalized brig Leonora, from Zaza, for New-York; 26th, lat. 29 30, lon. 79 50, schr. S. P. Brown, from Cardenas, for New-York; same date, lat. 30 25, lon. 79 20, brig Golconda, from Cienfuegos, for do.; 27th, off Hatteras, schr. Lizzie Major, bound N.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Victoria, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow April 17, via Moville 18th, with mdse. and 340 passengers to Henderson Bros. April 19, lat. 55 09, lon. 15 43, spoke ship Sallie, (of South Shields,) bound W.; 28th, lat. 41 14, lon. 65 30, bark Ferreri, (Ital.,) from Messina, for New-York. The V. was erroneously reported arr. 29th.

Steam-ship State of Nevada, (Br.,) Braes, Antwerp April 15, with mdse. and 76 passengers to Peter Wright & Son.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelley, Baltimore, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Rogate, (Norw.,) Wroldsen, Leghorn 73ds., with marble and rags to Alpheus Hardy & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 8; April 23, lat. 35, lon. 74 30, spoke bark Emma, (Ital.,) from Cette, for New-York.

Bark San Domenico, (Ital.,) Ostugo, Savana 82 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 8.

Brig Fram, (Norw.,) Weisser, Palermo 68 ds., with fruit to Scovel & Day—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 9; no date, lat. 22, lon. 60, spoke bark Hebe, (Norw.,) from Liverpool, for Baltimore.

Schr. Maggie Abbott, (of Bucksport,) Abbott, Para 24 ds., with rubber and nuts to Burdett & Pond—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. April 17, lat. 28, lon. 67 50, spoke brig Morancy, from Boston, for Ponce, P. R.; same date, &c., schr. E. H. Emerson, from ——, for Turk's Island.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Marson, Gardiner, with lumber to C. G. Corvet & Co.

Schr. Moonbeam, Douglas, Gloucester.

Schr. Rush Light, Staples, Gloucester.

Schr. Mail, Brooking, Gardiner, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. Matanzas, Hart, Gouldsboro, Me., with piling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Ida Herbert, Crowell, Gloucester.

Schr. Ann S. Cannon, Grace, Warren, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charles M. Harris, Rogers, Nantucket, with fish to J. C. Rogers.

Schr. Lizzie L. Mills, Armstrong, Portland, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Clay, Bucksport, Me., with lumber to F. P. Smith.

Schr. Julia E. Pratt, Pratt, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Stratford.

Schr. E. H. Whelden, Heath, Bristol, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lucy J. Keeler, Freeman, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. McCloskey, Willard, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. T. A. Abell, Carr, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Babcock, New-Haven.

Schr. William F. Burden, Adams, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Evergreen, Turner, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Mary Riley, Riley, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hattie Mitchell, Eastman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Sylvie, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Holland, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Entire, Kenear, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Ward, New-Haven.

Schr. G. C. Burdett, Evans, New-Haven, for Trenton.

Schr. Joseph E. Potts, Penny, New-Haven.

Schr. Joseph William Fish, Fish, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gem, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Highland Lass, Gould, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Charles Miller, Hotchkiss, George's Banks, with fish to J. C. Rogers.

Schr. Xeimia, Sturges, Machias, with piling to master.

Schr. Wave Queen, Loring, Nantucket, with fish to master.

Schr. Mary Price, Kemble, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah Purvis, Lysle, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. William O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Alaska, Clark, Machias, with piling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Saarbruck, Clark, Machias, with lumber to master.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Candage, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Sardinian, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. S. E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Pommerania, for Hamburg; Etna, for Port au Prince, &c.; City of New-York, for Havana; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; ships Charter Oak, for Shanghai; Sydenham, for London; Cashmere, for Liverpool; barks R. B. Mulhall, for do.; H. D. Stover, for Havana; brigs Prince Le Boo, for Laguayra; F. I. Merryman, for St. Jago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship B. D. Metcalf, (Norw.,) Knudsen, from Liverpool, which arr. 27th, and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders, came up to the City this A. M. (29th.)

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, April 27.—Arr. bark Joseph Baker, Ryder, Boston; brigs Emma L. Hall, Perry, New-York; Mary A. Chase, Dolan, Baltimore; Goodwin, Craig, Alicante; schrs. Alice Borda, Dukes, New-York; Geo. S. Hunt, Dexter, New-York; Emma P. Hart, Hart, New-York; John H. Converse, Plummer, Baltimore; Donna Anna, Whaley, Wilmington; Clara G. Loud, Fountain, Galveston.

Sld. 27th, bark Ada J. Bonner, Bonner, N. of Hatteras; schr. Ruth Shaw, Shaw, New-York.

CIENFUEGOS, April 25.—Arr. brig Frontier, Blaisdell, New-York. Arr. 26th, schr. Lorine, Somers, Philadelphia.

HAVANA, April 26.—Arr. schrs. W. Marshall, Cain, Baltimore, and Nellie Scott, Milan, St. John, N. B. Arr. 28th, steam-ship Hanover, (Ger.,) Bremen, and sld. for New-Orleans; schr. George Pollock, New-York.

Sld. 28th, steam-ship W. P. Clyde, Livingston, New-Orleans; City of Mexico, Sherwood, Vera Cruz, and Gussie Simpson, Indianola; and schr. R. S. Graham, Baltimore.

MATAMORAS, April 27.—Bark George Esson, (Br.,) Gunn, New-York; brigs Concord, Boddan, Baltimore; Antelope, Ray, Boston; schr. Freddie C. Ebbitt, (Br.,) Clark, New-York.

Sld. 27th, ship Success, Sherman, New-York; barks Eva, (Br.,) Carlow, do.; brigs J. B. Brown, Bain, do.; S. V. Nichols, (Br.,) Chase, do.; Kate V. Aitken, Powers, do.; L. A. Knowles, Chase, do.; Mabel Thomas, Randall, do.; Lizzie Wilson, Wilson, Boston.

ST. JAGO, April 27.—Arr. brig Lydia H. Cole, Rose, New-York.

SAGUA, April 25.—Arr. schrs. C. E. Morrison, Smith, Boston; A. F. Ames, Acho..., New-York.

26th.—Arr. bark Cyclone, Forbes, New-York.

26th.—Sld. schr. J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, New-York.

27th.—Sld. brigs Agnes Barton, Knight, for N. of Hatteras; St. Elmo, (Br.,) Caffray, do.; schr. J. D. Ingraham, Packard, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 29.—Sld. for the United States, Native Pearl, Gylfe, Courrier, Ada, Constantia, Clara Eaton.

Arr. from the United States on the 28th inst., Pocahontas, Primo Genero, Miningo, Northumbrian, Crono, Castelar, Wave Queen, Henoch, San Gaetano, Jedanesti Dubrovacki.

Arr. on the 29th inst., Industria, Etta Loring, Robert Porter, Royal Minstrel, Delphin, Ossoinak A., Richard Herman Behrent, Paolo Ravella, Anita, Fanchon, Oriental, Primo, Hermon, Isaac Hall, and Odd—the last two at Deal.

Also arr., Ernst and Maria Zerlina.

The National Line steam-ship Italy, Capt. Thompson, from New-York April 14, for this port, arr. off the Lizard at 6 o'clock P. M. April 27.

QUEENSTOWN, April 29.—The Cunard steam-ship Samaria, Capt. Billinge, from Boston April 17, for Liverpool, arr. here at midnight Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—The Allan Line steam-ship Moravian, Capt. Graham, from Baltimore April 15, via Halifax, April 20, arr. here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 29.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Braunschweig, Capt. Unduetsch, from Baltimore April 18, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

ANTWERP, April 29.—The steam-ship Switzerland, Capt. Jackson, from New-York April 15, arr. here to-day.

LONDON, April 29.—Arr. steam-ship C. F. Funch, (Belg.,) Knudsen, New-York.

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